



Collection 1509

**Meredith Family
Papers**

1756-1964 (bulk 1772-1873)

106 boxes, 148 volumes, 43 flat files; 61 linear feet

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Abstract

Jonathan Meredith (1740-1811) emigrated from Leominster, Herefordshire, England in the 1750s, and established a successful tannery and family with his wife, Elizabeth Tuckey, in Philadelphia. Their two daughters married into merchant families, Mary to Thomas Hawthorn of the firm Hawthorn & Kerr, and Elizabeth to Charles Ogden of Rutgers, Seaman & Ogden. A son, David Meredith, followed his father in the tanning business but temporarily strayed to partner in the firm Andrews & Meredith, which traded goods between France and Philadelphia from 1793 to 1797. Another son, Jonathan Jr., embarked upon a legal career in Baltimore, as did the third son, William, who established an esteemed practice in Philadelphia. William Meredith married Gertrude Gouverneur Ogden in 1795 and they had eleven children. Gertrude was a respected writer and William was commended for his booming legal practice and later, for his appointment as the president of the Schuylkill Bank. Their eldest son, William Morris Meredith, followed his father in the legal profession but made his most significant contributions as a Pennsylvania state representative (1824-1828), as the secretary of the treasury in the cabinet of Zachary Taylor (1849-1850), and as the Pennsylvania attorney general (1861-1867). Sullivan Amory Meredith, another son, served as a Union general in the Civil War.

Materials in this collection highlight the various business ventures of the Meredith family, documenting Jonathan Meredith's tannery (1772-1811), the overseas mercantile efforts of David Meredith who shipped goods between France and Philadelphia (1794-1797), and also the legal practices and political affiliations of both William (1772-1844) and William Morris Meredith (1799-1873). William's presidency of the Schuylkill Bank and William Morris's several political appointments, including his service as a Pennsylvania state representative (1824-1828), as the secretary of the treasury in the cabinet of Zachary Taylor (1849-1850), and as the Pennsylvania attorney general (1861-1867) are also highlighted. There are a number of Meredith women also represented in this collection, the most notable of whom is Gertrude Gouverneur Ogden Meredith, whose correspondence underscores her literary talents. A number of individuals related to the Merediths and some of their close friends are also represented including the merchant Thomas Hawthorn (Jonathan Meredith's son-in-law), Union General Sullivan Amory Meredith (son of William Meredith), and *Port Folio* editor Joseph Dennie.

Background note

Jonathan Meredith (1740-1811), who established the Philadelphia branch of the Meredith family, emigrated from Leominster, Herefordshire, England in the 1750s, when he was a teenager. It is unclear who, if anyone, accompanied Jonathan on his voyage or if he traveled as an apprentice, but a few years after his arrival he established a successful tannery in Philadelphia. Jonathan tanned and curried leather from butchers, farmers, and cattle herders in the Pennsylvania countryside and traded the leather goods he produced with merchants in Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, and North and South Carolina. It was perhaps in his business travels through New York that Jonathan became enamored with Elizabeth Tuckey, who had also emigrated from England with her father William Tuckey, a music teacher. Jonathan and Elizabeth eventually married and they produced five children: David, William, Jonathan Jr., Mary, and Elizabeth.

Both of the Meredith daughters went on to marry merchants. Mary wed Thomas Hawthorn, who took over his brother James Hawthorn's portion of the mercantile firm Hawthorn & Kerr. Alexander Kerr was the other partner in this enterprise and together he and Thomas imported European luxury textiles and other fine goods into Philadelphia until 1797, when the firm dissolved. Thomas continued to trade linens under his own name and also bartered some of his father-in-law's leather until 1808 when this later business was also liquidated. Thomas and Mary later moved from Philadelphia to Baltimore, Maryland. Mary's sister Elizabeth married Charles Ogden, who was a partner in the New York merchant house, Rutgers, Seaman and Ogden. Elizabeth and Charles lived in New York for most of their marriage but Charles often traveled abroad as a supercargo. They later moved to Montreal, Canada.

David, the eldest son born to Jonathan and Elizabeth Tuckey Meredith, assisted his father at the tannery from a young age, but partnered with his friend Robert Andrews under the name Andrews & Meredith in 1793. David was responsible for the French portion of this enterprise, which imported European luxury goods into Philadelphia, and he moved to Paris where he established trade with merchants in both that city and Bordeaux. This business met with several difficulties owing to strict Parisian commercial regulations, political hostilities between France and Great Britain, and also from David's contracting with unreliable French merchants; the firm dissolved by 1796 when Andrews pulled out of their partnership without David's knowledge. The massive debt owed by Andrews & Meredith fell on the shoulders of Jonathan Meredith, and greatly depleted the Meredith family's fortunes. David returned to Philadelphia in 1797 and resumed his position at the Meredith tannery. From 1800 to 1801 he entertained a brief stint as a supercargo for the firm, Rutgers, Seaman & Ogden (of which his brother-in-law Charles Ogden was a partner) to St. Sebastian. Toward the end of his life, David fell into obscurity and he is believed to have died in Philadelphia unmarried around 1835. Jonathan Meredith Jr., the Meredith's youngest son, moved to Baltimore in 1805 where he established a private practice and was also a leading member in that city's Bar.

William Meredith (b. 1772), the most prominent of the Merediths' sons, also assisted his father at the Meredith tannery when he was a young boy, but chose to pursue a legal career. He was educated at the University of Pennsylvania and was admitted to the

Pennsylvania Bar in September 1795. That same year he also married Gertrude Gouverneur Ogden, the daughter of the merchant Samuel Ogden and his wife Euphemia Morris. Gertrude was also the niece of Lewis Morris, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and of lawyer and politician Gouverneur Morris, who helped write the Constitution. Together William Meredith and Gertrude had eleven children: William Morris, Sarah, Gouverneur Morris, Sullivan Amory, Euphemia Morris, Samuel Ogden, Morris Ogden, Joseph Dennie, Gertrude Euphemia, Ann, and Miriam.

Both William and Gertrude Meredith were respected individuals in their own right. In addition to maintaining his own private practice, William was also appointed president of the Schuylkill Bank in 1814 and contributed much to that institution and also to the chartering of Pennsylvania county banks throughout his career. Because of his legal and banking experience and also his support of a centralized banking system, William was also considered a candidate for the presidency of the Second Bank of the United States in 1816 but lost that appointment to Nicholas Biddle. Politically, William was an ardent Federalist and served as a member of both the Philadelphia Common and Select Councils, and also contributed much to Philadelphia society as a trustee for the University of Pennsylvania and the Academy of the Episcopal Church; as a warden in Philadelphia's Christ Church; and as a board member for several charitable organizations including the Committee for the Guardians of the Poor, the Greek Fund, and the Philadelphia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

Gertrude Gouverneur Ogden Meredith had been educated in the classics of French, Latin, and Greek and had also studied Shakespeare as a young girl. From this extensive education she became a lover of literature and extended her own scholarly prowess through her letter writing and also through her poetry. Gertrude was highly respected in Philadelphia society as a mother, wife, hostess, and writer. She is known to have conversed with such literary men as Joseph Dennie, who was the editor of the popular Philadelphia magazine, the *Port Folio*, and even had some of her own works published in that magazine between 1801 and 1804. Both Gertrude and William Meredith became close friends with Dennie, who lived in the Meredith home from time to time and they named one of their sons after him.

William and Gertrude Meredith shared a deep bond and when Gertrude died in 1828 after a painful battle with rheumatism, the loss so prostrated William that he never fully recovered. After her death, William turned most of his attention to his children, focusing most of his efforts on the legal and political career of his oldest son, William Morris Meredith. William Meredith suffered a debilitating stroke in 1839 and never fully recuperated. He died in 1844.

William Morris Meredith assumed the role of father figure to his brother and sisters following his father's stroke in 1839. He was also busy with a political and legal career that had begun in 1817, the year he had been admitted to the Pennsylvania bar. William Morris Meredith's legal practice had been slow to start, but he made a name for himself in the 1822 law suit *Commonwealth vs. Cook*. For this suit, he served as the associate counsel and supported the senior counsel James C. Biddle (William Morris's good friend and later his brother-in-law), who questioned the conduct of the presiding arbitrator,

Judge Hallowell. Biddle's comments and William Morris's concurrence with the remarks greatly offended the judge and he charged them with contempt of court, and they were held in the state penitentiary at Broad and Arch Streets for thirty days. This event was widely publicized and launched William Morris's legal and political career, which became characterized by his irascible temper, fearlessness, and inflexible honesty. Shortly thereafter, he became the president of the Pennsylvania Bar Association.

William Morris Meredith affiliated himself with the Federalist, Whig, and Republican parties over the course of his political career. He served as a Pennsylvania state representative (1824-1828), as a member of the 1837 Pennsylvania State Convention, as the Pennsylvania district attorney for a brief stint in 1841, as the secretary of the treasury in the cabinet of President Zachary Taylor (1849-1850), was a delegate to the Abortive Peace Conference in 1861, and as the Pennsylvania attorney general from 1861 to 1867. He is perhaps most noted for his efforts as the secretary of the treasury (1849-1850), during which time he focused on a revision of the coastal survey code and also revising the tariff bill which had been instituted by his predecessor Robert J. Walker. William Morris Meredith strongly opposed free trade, arguing that it took jobs away from the American workingman. William Morris was also instrumental in organizing recruits as the Pennsylvania attorney general during the Civil War, and as a result of his efforts, Pennsylvania furnished her quota of troops and supplies and also organized the famous corps of Pennsylvania Reserves in advance of the national call. In 1871, William Morris's legal services were requested by General Grant, who asked him to preside as the senior counsel for the United States before the Geneva Arbitrators, but he was forced to reject the offer on account of his age and health problems. For his last political appointment, William Morris Meredith served as the president of the 1872 Republican State Convention. He resigned from this last position prematurely as a result of his deteriorating health, and he died in 1873.

William Morris Meredith had married Catherine Keppeler, daughter of Michael Keppeler in 1834 after a ten year engagement. Together they had six children: William, Catherine Keppeler, Elizabeth Catherine, Pidgy, Gertrude, and Euphemia Ogden. Little is known of the daughters, but son William (b. 1838) was educated at Princeton and later went on to write several published essays and poems. William also served as the military secretary for Major General George A. McCall for a brief period during the Civil War, but resigned on account of a problem with cataracts and a stutter which had plagued him since his boyhood.

Sullivan Amory Meredith, one of William Morris Meredith's younger brothers, pursued some mercantile interests in the West, and later served in the Mexican War (1844-1849) and the Civil War (1861-1865). In 1849, William Morris Meredith (who was then serving as the secretary of the treasury) requested a position for Sullivan in the New York customs house. Sullivan's other business ventures included a stint in a Philadelphia coal business with partner W. Seward Randall in 1854, and after the Civil War he moved to Buffalo where he was a member of the wholesale drug firm, D. Ransom, Son & Company. Little is known of William Morris Meredith's other siblings, but two of his brothers, Samuel Ogden and Morris Ogden Meredith, relocated to various parts of the country in pursuit of mercantile adventures.

Scope & content

Materials in this collection span a period from 1756 to 1964 (bulk 1772-1873) and highlight the various business ventures of the male members of the Meredith family. Records document Jonathan Meredith's tannery (1772-1811), the overseas mercantile efforts of David Meredith, and also the legal practices and political affiliations of both William Meredith and his son William Morris Meredith. William Meredith's presidency of the Schuylkill Bank and William Morris Meredith's several political appointments, including his service as a Pennsylvania state representative (1824-1828), as the secretary of the treasury in the cabinet of Zachary Taylor (1849-1850); and as the Pennsylvania attorney general (1861-1867) are also highlighted. Together the papers of William and William Morris Meredith also document the disintegration of the American centralized banking system in the 1830s, the chartering of Pennsylvania county banks, and the political atmosphere of both Philadelphia and Pennsylvania in the nineteenth century. William Morris's papers additionally address the revision of the tariff laws (1849-1850); and the drafting and funding of the Pennsylvania troops during the Civil War. Also highlighted in this collection is correspondence written by Gertrude Gouverneur Ogden Meredith, the wife of William Meredith, which attests to her literary abilities and Meredith family relations.

This collection is divided into ten series. Series I and II document the business activities of Jonathan and David Meredith. Jonathan's correspondence and tannery accounts provide a complete picture of the tannery operations and document tannery suppliers and employees, leather and hide inventories, and also the financial costs of operating the tannery. Some of Jonathan's miscellaneous materials also address his other business interests which included real estate and consigning specialty goods from European merchants (1784-1796). David Meredith was employed at the Meredith tannery at several points in his career, which is evidenced in his correspondence and also in some of his financial records. The bulk of David's papers, however, record the specifics of his participation in the firm Andrews & Meredith from 1793 to 1797. His correspondence highlights not only the dissolution of this firm, but also addresses the aftermath of the French Revolution and the European power struggle between France and Great Britain in the eighteenth century. David's materials also address his brief adventure as supercargo to St. Sebastian (1801-1802) for the firm Rutgers, Seaman & Ogden.

The bulk of materials in this collection concern the legal and political contributions of William Meredith and his son William Morris Meredith. William's records include his correspondence (Series III), personal papers (Series IV), and professional papers (Series V); and touch on his private legal practice, presidency of the Schuylkill Bank, and also his participation in a number of benevolent organizations. William's correspondence spans the length of his career (1795-1839), and is especially rich in documentation of the politics of chartering the Second Bank of the United States and also the Pennsylvania county banks. William's professional papers include case files detailing his legal work on behalf of maritime disputes and estate work, and also some financial materials and minutes relating to his activities for the Schuylkill Bank. Other organizations with which William was affiliated include Christ Church, the Free Episcopal Academy, the University of Pennsylvania, the Greek Fund, and the Committee for the Guardians of the Poor.

William Morris Meredith's materials comprise Series VII. His records include incoming, outgoing, and third party correspondence; legal case files; and civic papers which collectively document his legal career and political appointments. William Morris Meredith corresponded with a number of notable politicians and men of influence throughout his career including Roberts Vaux, Samuel Breck, Reverdy Johnson, Thomas Ewing, President Zachary Taylor, and Governor Andrew G. Curtin, to name a few. Together their correspondence and also correspondence from many of William Morris Meredith's constituents paint a picture of politics at a local, state, and national level. This is especially evident during William Morris's service as the secretary of the treasury (1849-1850) and also as the Pennsylvania attorney general (1861-1867). William Morris Meredith's civic papers highlight several state and national improvements he made during his political career.

Series VI contains the outgoing correspondence written by Gertrude Gouverneur Ogden Meredith to her husband William and her son William Morris Meredith while they were separated from her on business. Gertrude was a prolific writer and her letters are noteworthy for their eloquence and also for their vivid portrayals of marriage, motherhood, and social life in early nineteenth century Philadelphia. Gertrude's later letters also portray the evolution of her thoughts on the subjugation of women and also her interests in theological studies.

Series VIII and IX contain papers belonging to other members of the Meredith family and also to some of the Merediths' close friends. Included in this group is Thomas Hawthorn (Jonathan Meredith's son-in-law), whose correspondence and business records (Series VIII) document his participation in the Philadelphia mercantile firm Hawthorn & Kerr until 1797, and his own efforts at importing linen until 1808. Series IX includes the papers of Charles Meredith, Elizabeth Tuckey Meredith, Jonathan Meredith Jr., Samuel Ogden, Morris Ogden Meredith, Samuel Ogden Meredith, Sullivan Amory Meredith, Catherine Keppel Meredith, William Meredith (b. 1838), Elizabeth Catherine Meredith, and Caldwell K. Biddle. Materials for Sullivan Amory Meredith, who was a Union General during the Civil War, include muster rolls and orders. Also present are the mercantile business records of the Butler family, and correspondence and receipts documenting Joseph Dennie's position as editor for the *Port Folio*. The latest materials in the collection (1934-1964) were collected by Lawrence M. C. Smith (a distant relative of the Meredith family), and relate to properties owned by William and William Morris Meredith.

Series X is comprised of miscellaneous materials for which the creator could not be identified or that are the records of individuals with no clear relationship to the Meredith family. Included in this grouping are the business records of Joseph Anthony and Wharton & Company, and also correspondence between Captain W. R. Palmer and his Chicago, Illinois real estate agents. Some miscellaneous third party correspondence, financial records, and legal papers documenting shipping disputes and estate settlements are also present.

Overview of arrangement

Series I	Jonathan Meredith, 1772-1811, n.d.	53 vols., 5 ½ boxes, 1 FF
	a. Correspondence, 1779-1811, n.d.	
	b. Tannery accounts, 1772-1811, n.d.	
	c. Miscellaneous, 1775-1811, n.d.	
Series II	David Meredith, 1787-1822, n.d.	5 vols., 4 ½ boxes, 1FF
	a. Correspondence, 1788-1818, n.d.	
	b. Financial, 1787-1822, n.d.	
	c. Miscellaneous, 1789-1814, n.d.	
Series III	William Meredith correspondence, 1795-1842, n.d.	4 vols., 25 boxes
	a. Incoming correspondence, 1795-1842, n.d.	
	b. Outgoing correspondence, 1798-1838, n.d.	
Series IV	William Meredith personal papers, 1759-1843, n.d.	24 vols., 5 ½ boxes, 4 FF
	a. Organizations and affiliations, 1759-1834	
	b. Financial, 1794-1843, n.d.	
	c. Miscellaneous, 1767-1839, n.d.	
Series V	William Meredith professional papers, 1775-1841, n.d.	19 vols., 8 ½ boxes, 12 FF
	a. Shipping legal, 1800-1821, n.d.	
	b. Estate legal, 1775-1839, n.d.	
	c. Miscellaneous legal, 1792-1838, n.d.	
	d. Schuylkill Bank, 1818-1841	
Series VI	Gertrude Gouverneur Ogden Meredith, 1795-1828, n.d.	2 boxes
Series VII	William Morris Meredith, 1798-1901, n.d.	10 vols., 37 boxes, 9 FF
	a. Correspondence, 1809-1872, n.d.	
	b. Outgoing correspondence, 1815-1866	
	c. Third party correspondence, 1845-1866	
	d. Legal, 1798-1873, n.d.	
	e. Civic papers, 1824-1867, n.d.	
	f. Miscellaneous, 1800-1901, n.d.	
Series VIII	Hawthorn & Kerr, 1785-1811, n.d.	10 vols., 5 ½ boxes, 3 FF
	a. Correspondence, 1785-1811, n.d.	
	b. Financial, 1792-1807, n.d.	
Series IX	Other related individuals and families, 1765-1964, n.d.	4 vols., 4 ½ boxes, 6 FF
	a. Charles Meredith, 1823-1824	
	b. Elizabeth Tuckey Meredith, 1794-1799	
	c. Jonathan Meredith Jr., 1842-1854	

	d. Samuel Ogden, 1765-1810, n.d.	
	e. Other Ogden family members, 1800-1848, n.d.	
	f. Morris O. Meredith, 1826-1838	
	g. Samuel O. Meredith, 1826-1830	
	h. Sullivan Amory Meredith, 1833-1869	
	i. Catherine Kepple Meredith, 1846-1851, n.d.	
	j. William Meredith, 1846-1874, n.d.	
	k. Elizabeth Catherine Meredith, n.d.	
	l. Other Meredith women, 1793-1847, n.d.	
	m. Biddle family, 1857-1884	
	n. Butler family, 1796-1802	
	n. Joseph Dennie, 1800-1807, n.d.	
	o. Lawrence M. C. Smith, 1936-1964	
Series X	Miscellaneous, 1756-1871, n.d.	20 vols., 7 boxes, 12 FF
	a. Joseph Anthony, 1760-1809, n.d.	
	b. Wharton & Company, 1756-1785	
	c. W. R. Palmer, 1853-1861	
	d. Third party correspondence, 1765-1859	
	e. Financial, 1767-1857, n.d.	
	f. Shipping, 1781-1813, n.d.	
	g. Legal, 1765-1871, n.d.	
	h. Miscellaneous, 1800-1871, n.d.	

Series description

Series 1. Jonathan Meredith, 1772-1811, n.d. (Boxes 1-6, Vols. 1-53, FF 1)

a. Correspondence, 1779-1811, n.d.

One box of incoming correspondence and six letterbooks belonging to Jonathan Meredith cover a period from 1779 to 1811, and are mostly commercial letters relating to his tanning business. Also making up a significant portion of his incoming letters is correspondence from his son David Meredith, who assisted Jonathan at the tannery until 1794, but later traveled to France and began his own mercantile enterprise in the volatile post-Revolutionary French market. (See also Series 2.) Some personal correspondence from Jonathan's wife Elizabeth and other children is also included in Jonathan's incoming letters.

The most informative correspondence relating to Jonathan's tanning business can be found in the letterbooks. Letters, beginning in 1786, are addressed to Jonathan's clients who included tanners, boot and shoe makers, coach makers, and a number of merchants. Most of the tanners with whom Jonathan corresponded lived in the Philadelphia countryside and provided him with a variety of hides including calf, deer, goat, sheep, hog, and seal skins. Jonathan further tanned and curried the skins he received into upper hides, sole leather, bootlegs, boot tops, and vamps to be sold in the Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, and North and

South Carolina markets. In exchange for the hides he curried, Jonathan often received large quantities of bark, which he used for tanning. Most of the correspondence in the letterbooks regards the sending and receipt of orders and the collection of debts, but also contains some information on the leather markets. The majority of letters were signed by Jonathan, but he was also assisted by his sons David, William, and Jonathan Jr., as well as hired clerks. Early letters indicate Jonathan's success. However, by the late 1790's, the majority of letters were written to collect overdue debts. The funds from the debts were needed to alleviate Jonathan's financial strains resulting from his associations with fellow debt-ridden merchants Anthony Butler and Thomas Hawthorn (who was also Jonathan's son-in-law), and from the unsuccessful business ventures of his eldest son, David.

Two business letters from David Meredith to his father (1790s), and the presence of David's signature in Jonathan's letterbooks attest to his close involvement with the tannery. While traveling to trade hides and collect payments for his father, David wrote of his business activities and found time to include personal asides as well. Both of the 1790 letters from David were addressed from New York where David stayed with the Ogdens, a family that was also involved in the tanning trade. Following the marriage of two of Jonathan's children into that family, the Ogdens became the Merediths' closest business partners and friends. David continued to help his father in tanning until 1794 when he entered into a mercantile business venture of his own with fellow Philadelphian Robert Andrews. The two formed the partnership Andrews & Meredith, and for this pursuit David traveled to Paris to establish an American goods trade in exchange for brandies, wines, and other luxury items, which were sent back to Andrews in Philadelphia.

David's epistles from Paris are addressed to both of his parents, and include updates on his commercial activities, French trade regulations, French and European politics, and his personal life. In his first letter from Paris, dated September 30, 1794, David described his struggles with disposing of his cargo: "Commerce in this country is at present subject to very great Embarrassments, instead of disposing of their cargo to individuals as in other commercial countries, you are reduced to the necessity of selling it to the agents of the Government and if you are not satisfied with the Prices which they are willing to give, your merchandise must remain on your hands." He acknowledged, however, that their backwardness was a result of their "Revolutions taking place everyday" following the overthrow of Robespierre and the Jacobin party, which had occurred shortly before his arrival. David's other comments on French politics consistently defended the French ideals and the nobleness of their Revolution. Although Parisian commercial regulations hindered David's success at first, by January 1795 most of the trade laws had changed and he wrote to his parents that he had sold his merchandise at profit and would remain in France to further establish the Andrews & Meredith trading house. He had also made some connections in Bordeaux and remarked that he spent most of his time traveling between the two cities.

David's success was short lived and letters from late 1795 to 1797 consistently

reported on his bad business dealings with several merchant houses, which resulted in strained relations between David and his partner Andrews. In order to help soothe that relationship and to alleviate the strain of his personal and business finances, David frequently wrote to Jonathan for financial assistance. David's expenditures were so taxing on Jonathan that by 1797, following several requests by his father and mother to return home, David was finally forced to abandon his French enterprise and return to Philadelphia to face a legal suit issued by one of David's clients against Jonathan for David's unsatisfactory sale of their cargo. Upon his return home in December 1797, David resumed his position at the tannery.

Incoming correspondence from 1800 to 1805 again relates to Jonathan's tanning business and a number of these letters are from his good friends, the Ogdens. In 1805, Jonathan sold the entire stock of his tannery to David, making him the sole owner. Following that sale, Jonathan continued to advise his son and have some interest in the success of the tannery but for the most part settled into retirement. Many of Jonathan's later notes are from his children inquiring after his health and general well-being. Jonathan seems to have been very close with all of his children, except for one small rift with his youngest son, Jonathan Jr. Letters from 1809 allude to a disagreement between the two concerning a loan Jonathan had advanced to his youngest son for his marriage in 1807, which Jonathan Jr. had assumed was a gift. The argument, which seems to have been instigated by David, who managed his father's finances and drew on his younger brother's debt, doesn't seem to have been fully resolved before the elder Jonathan's death in 1811.

b. Tannery accounts, 1772-1811, n.d.

Items in this subseries highlight the everyday operations of Jonathan Meredith's tannery and include information on the Merediths' leather, hide, and bark suppliers and tannery employees; leather and hide inventories; and the financial costs of operating the tannery. A few of the financial records were also used for Jonathan's personal finances. Records cover a period from 1772 to 1811, and were recorded by Jonathan and also periodically by his sons David, William, and Jonathan Jr. Some of the records were also written by Jonathan's clerks. A few papers documenting the sale of the tannery (1804-1805) to David Meredith are also present.

Jonathan employed three sets of record books labeled bark accounts, tan yard books, and hide books to record the receipt of tannery supplies from various merchants and tanners. Each of these volumes details the date that the products were received, the quantity and weight of the goods, and the name of the supplier. The cost of these items is not indicated. The bark accounts (1793-1794) are organized by date and show that the Merediths utilized mostly hemlock, Spanish oak, and black oak bark for tanning, and received most of their shipments from Jacob Joy. Entries in the tan yard books (accounts received) were also organized by date and document the receipt of hides and skins. Calf, kip, deer, sheep, goat, hog, seal, horse, and dog skins were among the most common skins tanned by the Merediths. The hide books (accounts received) are similar to the tan yard books, but entries are organized by the name of the hide supplier instead of by date. One volume labeled tan yard books (memorandum) supplements the accounts received volumes and are agreements

between Jonathan and his various suppliers for specific quantities of hides to be given within a certain time frame.

Leather inventories of the tan yard volts (vats) were taken on a fairly regular basis from 1787 to 1796 and are recorded into the tan yard books (leather inventory). The back portion of the 1787 hide book (accounts received) also contains some leather inventory information for the years 1787 to 1788. Each dated inventory records the volt number, the number of layers being tanned per volt, and the type of bark used to tan. The 1794 to 1796 volumes also note how long leathers were left to tan. Small symbols were drawn by most of the entries in the leather inventory volumes, and a key written on the cover of each record designates their purpose. The symbols denoted leather removed from the tan yard, leather that was transferred to another volt, hides brought into the tan yard partially tanned, and the last was used to identify the butcher's hides.

Once items were tanned, the goods were sent to the currying shop and the transfer was entered into the currying shop books. Records are organized by the currier's name, and entries list the quantity of hides, kips, skins, and legs each currier received on a daily basis. One additional currying shop book dated 1792 records hides curried by Patrick Waters.

Financial records relating to the tannery include order books, sales books, daybooks, journals, ledgers, bills payable, receipt books, cashbooks, and bankbooks. The order book records orders for tanned and curried leather goods. Among the most popular hide qualities ordered were sole leather, negro leather, waxed skins, grained skins, blackened grained skins, bridle leather, bootlegs, and vamps. The order book also records the date when the order was placed, the name of the individual or merchant house that placed the order, and occasionally a deadline. Once leather orders were completed, the information was recorded into the sales books, which lists the type of product purchased and the price. The sales book entries do not indicate who purchased the tannery products, but they are a good record of the market values of tanned leather from 1795 to 1797.

The majority of financial volumes relating to the tannery are daybooks, which provide a day-to-day listing of the tannery transactions in the exact order in which they occurred. Included in this grouping are also volumes which were labeled blotters and wastebooks; the three terms seem to have been used interchangeably. The daybooks, blotters, and wastebooks record similar information to that found in the order books, but also note the cost of the order and the amount of money received toward the debt. Transactions recorded in the later daybooks also mention the banks through which the money was deposited or exchanged. Also peppered throughout these volumes are brief notations of Jonathan's personal expenses including the purchase of clothing for his family, lodging, and maintenance completed around his home. In some of the volumes labeled wastebooks, he also sometimes recorded personal reminders and to-do lists. Additionally, two wastebooks, which were also labeled accommodation books (1795-1796), contain information on various loans which Jonathan issued to fellow merchants, and also

monies collected on overdue debts. Loans issued to his son David's merchant firm Andrews & Meredith are among the most common entries.

One journal and four ledgers record similar information to that found in the daybooks, but are arranged by person instead of by date. Of special interest is the 1799 ledger which was used to record the money paid to tannery workers and suppliers. Some loose account statements copied from the ledgers are also included.

While the financial volumes mentioned above provide information on Jonathan's clients, the types of orders placed, and the cost of those orders; the bills payable, receipt books, cashbooks, and bankbooks document the daily cash flow into and out of the tannery. Two volumes of bills payable to Jonathan record the date that bills were entered into the book, the terms of payment, the due date, to whom the bill was to be paid or to which bank, and also the day that the bill was actually paid. Four folders of loose promissory notes contain similar information.

The receipt books and loose receipts state explicitly the items that were purchased by Jonathan for the upkeep of his tannery, but also record his personal expenses including clothing, groceries, and the costs of educating his children. Work-related receipts record the purchase of tanning oil, bark, hides, and also monies paid out for workers' wages.

The five cashbooks contain brief entries detailing money received by Jonathan and also money paid to settle his debts. These entries usually only note a last name and an amount and rarely provide other specifics. Also included are a number of bankbooks with the Bank of North America, the Bank of Pennsylvania, and the Bank of the United States.

c. Miscellaneous, 1775-1811, n.d.

In addition to owning and operating his own tannery, Jonathan Meredith also consigned specialty goods from European merchants from 1784 to 1796, and materials relating to this endeavor include an order book and an invoice book. Both volumes record Jonathan's receipt of ribbons, silks and other fabrics, shoe buckles, shoes, cheeses, cocoa, silver wear, and other specialty goods.

Jonathan also earned a portion of his income by renting out various Philadelphia properties and records relating to this include indentures, expense books, and a receipt book. Maintenance completed on Jonathan's homes was recorded into the expense books, while the receipt book (1788-1801) documents property tax payments. Also relating to his properties are a folder of legal notes relating to a suit issued against Jonathan by maintenance workers, Joseph Jordan and Alexander Whitesides. The two had been hired by Jonathan to perform home repairs on two of his properties located at Ninth and High Streets, but following a disagreement Jonathan refused to pay them for their work. Jordan and Whitesides sued Jonathan for their wages and the cost of their materials. Most of these notes were taken by William Meredith who represented his father.

Other miscellaneous materials include a volume labeled "Actions instituted at the suit of Jonathan Meredith," which is a brief synopsis of parties owing overdue debts and actions taken by Jonathan or his representatives to acquire payment. In some instances, the outcome of the legal actions and the method of payment were also noted. Also present are Jonathan Meredith's estate records, and a ledger for the Sarah Mifflin estate.

Series 2. David Meredith, 1787-1822, n.d. (Boxes 6-10, Vols. 54-58, FF 2)

a. Correspondence, 1788-1818, n.d.

David Meredith entered into a business partnership with his friend and fellow Philadelphian Robert Andrews in 1793, and the two traded goods between Philadelphia and French ports from 1794 to 1797. For this enterprise, David resided in France establishing trade with merchants in both Paris and Bordeaux. The bulk of the correspondence in this series relates to the business activities of Andrews & Meredith, and to the events which led to that firm's dissolution. (See also Series 1a.) Before David entered into this endeavor, he was employed at his father Jonathan Meredith's tannery and the few letters dated before 1793 are mostly from David's mother, Elizabeth Meredith. She and a few other messengers relayed business instructions to David while he traveled to Virginia and New York trading leather and collecting debt payments. Also included are letters detailing David's ventures to St. Sebastian as supercargo for the firm Rutgers, Seaman & Ogden (1801), some personal correspondence from his brothers and sisters, and a letterbook (1806-1816).

Commercial correspondence for the firm Andrews & Meredith highlights their business partnerships and also records shipping and cargo information for three of their trading vessels, the *Cruger*, the *Harmony*, and the *Friendship*. One of the earliest firms to assist David in Paris was the trading house of Dallard, Swan & Company. In 1794, French trade regulations stipulated that all imported goods had to be sold through government agents, and this firm had been recommended for their ability to maintain amiable relationships with the various administrations throughout the Revolution. Correspondence from Dallard, Swan & Company (1794) informed David of the market value of his American goods, which included gin, brandy, iron hoops, staves, cotton, pimento, indigo, flour, and some of his father's leather. David bartered a portion of the cargo for European brandies, wines, and other luxury goods, and shipped them back to Andrews in Philadelphia for sale. Some of the profits of David's sales were also sent to Jonathan Vaughan and Anthony Butler, both Philadelphia merchants who held financial interests in the Andrews & Meredith cargo, and Jonathan Meredith, who provided his son's financial backing.

In 1795, new partnerships replaced Dallard, Swan & Company, who had been forced to flee France in November 1794 as a result of post-Robespierre and Jacobin party political shifts. Also by 1795, French commercial regulations had changed, and American traders were granted more autonomy and the ability to trade with individual buyers. Merchant contacts who replaced Dallard, Swan & Company were Francis Corboux and Francis Corboux Jr., and Dela Motte & Company. Many of the letters from these firms are written in French. David's partner, Robert Andrews also

appears more frequently in the 1795 correspondence and his letters highlight the progressive dissolution of their partnership. David's mother, Elizabeth was also a common correspondent and wrote to her son of family and social news. The Andrews & Meredith expeditions between France and Philadelphia proved difficult from the start owing to strict Parisian commercial regulations, and also from political hostilities between France and Great Britain. Andrews addressed the problems that the European power struggle posed to the fate of their vessels in a letter dated April 19, 1795, "the British cruisers that infest our Coast and which make prizes of all vessels bound from France, which are generally sent to Bermuda and Halifax, our cargoes are condemned as French property, and our vessels forfeited for carrying it." In addition to this, the Jay Treaty (1794-1795), which was meant to curb England's seizure of American vessels bound for France, fueled a fervent French distrust of Americans and American politics, as the French argued that the treaty negated earlier trade agreements between France and the United States.

Because of these problems, Andrews wondered if it was more advisable for David to continue operations in France or whether he should return to Philadelphia until there was more political stability. Andrews also became concerned with the actions of their French contacts, Corbeaux and Dela Motte, whom he suspected were cheating them out of some of their profits. His fears were realized by November 1795, when Andrews & Meredith received letters announcing unsatisfied debts. The blame for Corbeaux and Dela Motte's dishonesty fell on David's shoulders because he had recommended them for business, and Andrews eventually abandoned their venture without David's knowledge in 1796. Letters from David's parents echoed Andrews's concern for their business reputation and implored David to return home as soon as possible in order to face suits brought against Jonathan Meredith for David's unsatisfactory endeavors. David returned to Philadelphia in 1797. Most of the 1798 and 1799 correspondence is from Andrews and French merchants about the final settlements of their accounts.

In October 1800, David accepted an offer from Rutgers, Seaman & Ogden (of which his brother-in-law Charles L. Ogden was a partner) for a position as a supercargo to St. Sebastian aboard the brig *Nancy*, and letters from his family and friends wished him luck on his voyage. David also received letters from Rutgers, Seaman & Ogden explaining his responsibilities. Much of the correspondence from the merchants with whom he traded on his voyage is written in French.

David returned home from his St. Sebastian voyage in July 1801, and upon his return, most of his incoming correspondence concerns operations at the tannery. Some of his correspondents were Thomas Hawthorn (his brother-in-law) and Jonathan Jr., who were selling Meredith leather in the Baltimore market. Jonathan sold the tannery to David in 1805. Correspondence from Jonathan Jr. dated 1807 discussed the advisability of selling the tannery for a ten-thousand dollar profit, although it doesn't appear that the sale ever took place. Correspondence after 1809 is sporadic and most of the letters David received were personal notes from his brothers and sisters, or relate to various business transactions, mostly concerning the sale of lands and debt collection. David's last few letters are dated 1818.

b. Financial, 1787-1822, n.d.

Financial records for David Meredith include a daybook, ledger, memorandum and account book, invoice book, cashbook, bankbooks, receipts, and promissory notes. Early records relate to his employment at Jonathan Meredith's tannery, but the invoice book, receipts (1794-1796), and records of the ship *Harmony* record shipping information for the mercantile enterprise, Andrews & Meredith. A few receipts from 1800 to 1801 also relate to David's activities as supercargo to St. Sebastian for Rutgers, Seaman, & Ogden. Later receipts, promissory notes, and the cashbook record his personal expenses.

The daybook included in this series (1787-1790) provides an easy-to-read account of David's involvement at his father's tannery. A brief memorandum written on the front of the volume indicates that Jonathan provided his son with tanned hides and also the hair, horns, and tails which came off the hides gratis, until David's stock amounted to four-hundred pounds. The substance of this agreement is echoed in the daybook entries which indicate that the majority of David's sales were cow tails, bushels of plastering hair, and horns. Debits for hides he took from the tannery are also entered into the volume and the monetary value of all of these goods is indicated. Similar information is recorded into the ledger (1787-1788) and organized by buyer. Later records relating to the tannery can be found in the memorandum and account book (1813-1817) in which David recorded both his personal expenses and money paid for the upkeep of the tan yard. Some entries in the back of the volume also note his purchase of various bank stocks.

The invoice book and receipts (1794-1796) record shipping transactions made by the firm Andrews & Meredith. Records in the invoice book are for three of their vessels, the brig *Friendship*, which was captained by Hugh Thomas on missions to Maderia and Dublin; the schooner *Mahaly*, commanded by Benjamin Johnson to Hispaniola; the brig *Cruzer*, captained by Philip Sands; and the ship *Harmony*, captained by Ezra Lowell. Records relating to these vessels include bills of exchange and invoices of all the goods shipped on board. Also recorded are disbursements made to the various owners of the ship's cargo and to the ship's crew. Similar information is recorded in the loose receipts, account statements, and invoices that make up the records for the ship *Harmony*. Other receipts relating to Andrews & Meredith are written in French and are for the ship *Planter*, which was captained by William Perry and sailed to Bordeaux. Receipts dating from 1800 to 1801 record David's travels as supercargo aboard the brig *Nancy* to St. Sebastian, and are also written mostly in French.

Remaining receipts, promissory notes, bankbooks, and the cashbook (1819-1820) provide evidence of David's personal expenses, which included clothing, groceries, wines, and construction costs for the upkeep of his several Philadelphia rental properties. Also noteworthy are receipts from 1814 to 1815 written to Hannah Espy, who was David's maid, and also receipts dating from 1811 to 1814 for books

and other items which David purchased from J. Dorsey. David's bankbooks record his accounts with the Bank of Pennsylvania and the Bank of the United States.

c. Miscellaneous, 1789-1814, n.d.

Miscellaneous materials for David Meredith include indentures and articles of agreement, a passport, records of the Eugene Hanley estate from which David received payments for an overdue debt, records of the William and Mary Meredith (of Plumbstead, Pennsylvania) estate and some miscellaneous notes. The indentures and articles of agreement are written in both English and French. Most of the indentures, dating from 1794 to 1796, are business agreements entered into by David while a partner of Andrews & Meredith. The passports are also from David's travels for that enterprise.

The miscellaneous notes are lists of persons from Richmond, Boston, and Petersburg whom David believed were good trading contacts. Also included is an undated note listing David as a Lieutenant of the Pennsylvania First Regiment of Artillerists and Engineers. There are no other records in his materials relating to his serving in that position.

Series 3. William Meredith Correspondence, 1795-1842, n.d. (Boxes 11-35, Vols. 59-62)

a. Incoming correspondence, 1795-1842, n.d..

The incoming correspondence for William Meredith spans a period from 1795, the year that he married Gertrude Gouverner Ogden and was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar; to 1842, just two years before his death. William's letters are a testimony to all of his professional interests including assisting at his father's tannery, his legal practice, his presidency of the Schuylkill Bank (1814-1838), and also serving as a member of the Common and Select Councils of Philadelphia. Most prominent among these topics is correspondence related to banking, which addresses the chartering of the Second Bank of the United States and the politics of re-chartering the Pennsylvania county banks. William's correspondence also alludes to leadership positions he assumed in the Philadelphia Episcopal Church, the University of Pennsylvania, and the Greek Fund. Although most of William's correspondence is of a business nature, his personal relationships with family, friends, and professional associates are also represented.

William's earliest letters are mostly personal notes from various members of the Meredith and Ogden families. The years 1795 to 1797 were especially hard for the Merediths, who were struggling financially as a result of the unsuccessful mercantile enterprise of William's older brother David. Elizabeth wrote to William of the several lawsuits issued against Jonathan as a result of David's fruitless business ventures, and also of their struggles with acquiring payments on some of their real estate. It was perhaps because of his older brother's mishaps that William, who had toyed with the ideal of becoming a merchant himself, chose instead to practice law. His father-in-law Samuel Ogden and brother-in-law David B. Ogden (himself a lawyer) were especially encouraging in this regard. William assisted his father's

tanning business until 1797 and some correspondence relates to the sending and receipt of orders, and also to acquiring unpaid debts. Another common correspondent was William's young wife Gertrude Gouverner Ogden, who wrote to her husband while he traveled for business. Gertrude's letters, which highlight her literary abilities, also draw attention to their close personal relationship. All of their correspondence is housed among Gertrude's materials in Series VI.

Also noteworthy in the letters from William's family and friends (1795-1799, 1803, 1805) are their impressions of the yellow fever in Philadelphia, which include statistics of the growing number of deaths and also relay notices issued by the Board of Health. During the months when fever was most prevalent, usually August through October, William took his young wife and their growing family to live with Samuel Ogden in Newark, New Jersey. While there, he received correspondence from his brothers David and Jonathan Jr., who remained in the city to help their father maintain the family tanning businesses. Partly because of the severity of the fevers, David B. Ogden asked William to leave his practice in Philadelphia and join him at his law office in New York. This merger never took place, but William did consult with his brother-in-law on several cases.

From 1800 to 1814, William's Philadelphia legal practice, which focused mostly on mercantile cases relating to the settling of unpaid bills, shipping disputes, and insurance claims continued to grow. Most of his clients were from Philadelphia and New York, and in the New York cases he often worked in conjunction with other lawyers including Thomas L. Ogden, Samuel Corp, Gabriel Shaw, and Thomas Maule. William also corresponded frequently with William Sullivan and John Maude of Boston, and with his brother Jonathan Meredith Jr., who had moved to Baltimore in 1805 to establish his own legal practice and frequently wrote to his more experienced brother for advice. One of the better documented legal cases in this stretch of correspondence (1800-1814) involved William's brother-in-law, Thomas Hawthorn. Thomas had become involved in several legal disputes over unpaid bills stemming from his partnership in the trading house of Hawthorn & Kerr. William consulted with Thomas L. Ogden frequently about this case and also received some correspondence from Hawthorn's ex-partner Alexander Kerr. However, the majority of the Hawthorn & Kerr correspondence and business records are housed in Series VIII. Other legal clients with whom William corresponded from 1800 to 1814 included Jonathan Ogden, Ferguson & Day, John D. Lewis, Thomas Cotterill, and Thomas, Gould, & Company, among many others. Correspondence relating to some of William's other legal cases can be found in Series V, subseries a through c.

Some of the lawyers with whom William corresponded were also politically active and wrote freely of national, state, and local elections and also of United States interests abroad. His most outspoken correspondent in this regard was David B. Ogden, but others including Lewis R. Morris (cousin of Gertrude Meredith and also a Vermont and later United States representative), and William Sullivan (a Massachusetts legislator and author of "The Public Men of the Revolution") also sometimes included political asides in their correspondence. Most often, political correspondence from these Federalist supporters surfaced during the presidential

election years, most notably during the elections of 1800, 1808, and 1812. There is also some correspondence in relation to the War of 1812, in which William's brother Jonathan Meredith Jr. and friend James C. Biddle served. Most of their letters date to 1814, near the war's end, and provided William with updates on the movements of the British forces and also of their own troops.

William was appointed to the presidency of the Schuylkill Bank in 1814, and this is reflected in the correspondence. William received letters of recommendation for clerk positions, letters from individuals wanting to acquire loans, and also letters from merchants inquiring after the financial stability of other merchant houses. William also became involved in banking legislation at both a state and national level. Correspondence (1814-1816) from United States Representatives Thomas Wilson (Pennsylvania) and Morris S. Miller (New York) discuss the need for a centralized banking system and the chartering of the Second Bank of the United States. William was considered as a candidate for the presidency of said institution in 1822, but his rival Nicholas Biddle received the appointment. Most of the correspondence relating to that position (1822) is from William's brother Jonathan Meredith Jr. and David B. Ogden. Also of interest is a letter dated December 5, 1827, from Robert Hare, a professor of chemistry at the University of Pennsylvania with whom William was good friends. In this letter Robert reported on several dyes he was applying to checks and other paper currency in conjunction with an anti-fraud experiment he was conducting for Nicholas Biddle.

Other correspondence relating to banking legislation can be found among the 1823 letters and relates to the General Bank Bill, which was being proposed before the Pennsylvania state governing bodies and contained important legislation for the re-chartering of the Pennsylvania county banks. Pennsylvania was reluctant to renew the charters of smaller local banks following the creation of the centralized banking system in 1816, which had its main branch in Philadelphia. William attended the house sessions in Harrisburg to support the General Bank Bill and also received letters from James Robertson, W. P. Farrand, William Lehmar, and C. Pleasants. The re-chartering of the county banks was again addressed in 1833, and met with less hostility as a result of the disintegration of the Second Bank of the United States in 1833. In addition to this, the state had borrowed over \$500,000 dollars from local banking institutions from 1829 to 1830 in order to fund the construction of Pennsylvania railroads and canals. While promoting this later charter, William corresponded with Pennsylvania representatives W. D. Lewis, John B. Wallace, and United States Representative, Samuel Breck.

During his presidency of the Schuylkill Bank (1814-1838), William continued to participate in his law practice, although more of his cases involved estate work and land administration. Some of the lawyers he later corresponded with include Richard D. Bache, William Rawle, Horace Binney, John Day, C. J. Ingersoll, and Daniel Oakey. He also became more active in Philadelphia-based organizations, serving as a warden in the Episcopal Church, as a trustee for the University of Pennsylvania, and as a member of the Philadelphia Common and Select Councils. For both the Episcopal Church and the University of Pennsylvania he received recommendations

for individuals applying for clergy appointments and professorships, while letters relating to the Common and Select Councils were mostly from citizens requesting road repairs. Correspondence also alludes to William's serving as the treasurer of the Greek Fund (1820-1828), which was an organization set up by the Union Philosophical Society of Dickinson College to financially assist Grecian immigrants fleeing their country's war with the Ottoman Empire. William also began leasing out property located in Chester County, which he entrusted to the management of Samuel Edwards.

William's later correspondence also contains more personal notes from his family members who maintained a closer relationship with him following the death of his wife Gertrude in 1828. Most of these letters were from his sons William Morris and Samuel, and daughter Gertrude Euphemia. In addition to including personal asides, correspondence from his sons also often related to their legal practices and in the case of William Morris Meredith, to his activities as a politician. (See also Series VIIa.) Other principal correspondents were his sister Elizabeth (wife of Charles Ogden), who hosted William's daughters at her home in Montreal, and his nephew Abraham Ogden who updated his uncle on his New York merchant house. William suffered a stroke in 1838 and never fully recovered. The rest of his correspondence (1839-1842) refers mostly to the settling of his accounts and to the sale of lands he owned in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and to lands his deceased wife Gertrude had inherited in Albany, New York.

b. Outgoing correspondence, 1798-1838, n.d.

William Meredith's outgoing correspondence covers a period from 1798 to 1838 and includes twenty letterbooks and seven folders of loose correspondence. Only four of the twenty letterbooks are still bound, and it is quite possible that the seven folders of loose correspondence were originally part of the other volumes, but were at some time separated. There are gaps in the outgoing correspondence from 1816 to 1817, 1819 to 1821, and from 1834 to 1835. Some of the later letterbooks include useful indices.

Outgoing correspondence (1798-1822) mirrors the topics in the incoming correspondence to a significant degree and relates mostly to William's legal practice. Letters, which are often sporadic and probably do not represent the full extent of his letter-writing, document William's contact with his legal clients, individuals he contacted on behalf of his clients, and also his interactions with several different lawyers with whom he collaborated. This series of letters reflects William's daily legal activities, and duplicates of much of this correspondence can be found in the various case files in Series V. Most of the legal cases in the early letters involved estate work and disputed bills, while later cases were mostly land disputes. Also in his later career, William became bogged down in land administration as an executor of various estates. Some correspondence addressed to Samuel Edwards also reflects William's instructions for the care of his personal lands, which were located in Chester County.

William became the president of the Schuylkill Bank in 1814, but his outgoing correspondence provides little evidence of this. However some correspondence in the 1833 letterbook refers to the rechartering of the Schuylkill Bank that year. William wrote to several Pennsylvania State representatives including Thomas F. Leaming and John B. Wallace, as well as Senator Samuel Breck, asking for their vote and support in re-chartering the Schuylkill Bank. William also corresponded with Samuel Breck about re-chartering the Second Bank of the United States, offering his opinion that, "I shall entertain the hope if not an expectation that the great changes which are taking place daily among our public men, the breaking down of old and creation of new parties and combinations may lead to an extending the charter of the existing bank, under such modifications as may satisfy all reasonable men, believing that a National Bank is indispensable to the convenience of the Government and equally so of the community." The later letterbooks (1818-1838) additionally include mention of his trusteeship for the University of Pennsylvania, and also his actions on behalf of several charitable organizations such as the Christ Church Asylum for Women and Children and the Greek Fund.

Although William's incoming business correspondence frequently included personal asides and political annotations, he rarely included such digressions in his earliest letterbooks (1798-1807). However, some political and personal commentary can be found among his 1808 and 1812 correspondence. Most correspondence of this nature is addressed to his brother-in-law David B. Ogden, and in one letter relating to a proposed vacation in Niagara Falls, William added an interesting political note which foreshadowed future American struggles: "In a political point of view merely it seems to me that the period is rapidly approaching when it will behoove us to be well acquainted with the Northern world-we are extending Southward and probably shall extend northwardly and eastwardly and I much suspect that the beam of our political balance may prove too thin for its length and such snap short somewhere about the Potomac- Everything beyond that river is becoming Virginian, and we on this side of it must cling together or we shall make light weight." Other political notes assert his support of the Federalist Party.

When William did write personal correspondence, it was usually to members of the Ogden family including his father-in-law Samuel, brother-in-law David B., and also Thomas and Jonathan Ogden. William also sometimes corresponded with his wife Gertrude's venerable uncle Gouverneur Morris, who helped write the Constitution. Additionally, William's relationship with several of his children becomes more evident in the 1836 to 1838 letterbooks. William, who had been widowed in 1828, seems to have maintained a close relationship with each of his children, but was sometimes forced to reprimand their actions, especially those of his son Sullivan Amory and his daughter Meriam. Sullivan had left Philadelphia at a young age to pursue several speculative ventures in the West, some of which William believed were faulty and would ruin Sullivan's reputation. William considered his son's actions an embarrassment to him and the rest of the family and he wrote to Sullivan several times begging him to return home to educate himself in the business world before making such hasty decisions. Also interesting are the letters relating to his daughter Meriam, who had received a proposal from her cousin Duncan Ogden.

William strongly disapproved of the union and wrote to Duncan on Feb. 23, 1836, with his reasons for rejecting the proposal, "I suppose mutual affection and constancy in all their purity and even freshness and indeed whatever else may be desired, but if poverty be their companion what do they but aggravate misery?"

Series 4: William Meredith Personal Papers, 1759-1843, n.d. (Boxes 36-41, Vols. 63-86, FF 3-6)

a. Organizations and affiliations, 1759-1834, n.d.

In addition to William Meredith's business activities as a lawyer and President of the Schuylkill Bank he also served as a warden in the Episcopal Church, as a trustee of the Academy of the Protestant Episcopal Church and the University of Pennsylvania, as a chairman of the Philadelphia Select and Common Council, and as a board member of several charitable organizations. Materials relating to his activities as warden for Philadelphia's Christ Church consist of some minutes from church meetings, receipts and account statements, a catalogue of books which were housed at the Christ Church library, and some printed materials including extracts from the minutes of the House of Bishops and church circulars. The minutes outline the procedures for interments and also list the duties and responsibilities of the assistant ministers, wardens, rectors, and the various church committees. The monthly account statements are mostly written out to William or his assistant wardens, and document church staff wages and money received by the church for interments, tithes and offerings (also called box money), pew rentals, and head stones. Some of the account statements also list the names of the parishioners who paid for these items.

As an extension of his duties for Christ Church, William was also a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the Advancement of Christ in Pennsylvania, and materials relating to this outreach group include their constitution and by-laws and also some meeting minutes. He was also a trustee of the Episcopal Academy, which was a free school set up by the church for the poorer members of the congregation. Students who were accepted into the academy were required to provide proof that they were a member of an Episcopal congregation and also have a respectable source verify that they were poverty stricken. Included are minutes, land and financial records, student recommendations, lists of students who attended the academy, and examination records. The minutes address examination regulations as well as teacher responsibilities and wages, which are also reflected in the financial receipts and account statements. Also noteworthy are the student lists, which document the students' names and ages and in some cases also note their parents' occupations. Also relating to William's participation in educational institutions are some University of Pennsylvania trustee meeting minutes.

Separate from his affiliations with the Episcopal Church, William also contributed his time and money to several charitable organizations including the Greek Fund and the Philadelphia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and was also a member of the Committee of the Guardians of the Poor and the Philadelphia Common and Select Councils. Materials representing William's participation as treasurer of the Greek Fund are mostly financial, and include a bank book, receipts and account statements, and donor lists. His participation as a board member of the Pennsylvania Institution

for the Deaf and Dumb is represented by several rough drafts of a petition sent to New Jersey State Governor Isaac H. Williamson, which proposed the establishment of a refuge for New Jersey's disabled citizens. William was also instrumental in petitioning the Pennsylvania House of Representatives for the altering of the Philadelphia poor laws. As a member of the Committee of the Guardians of the Poor he traveled to several Eastern cities including Boston and Newport to study the effectiveness of their poor laws, following which the Committee presented their findings to the House of Representatives in printed reports. Also relating to this group are their by-laws and resolutions. Materials relating to William's participation as a member of the Common and Select Councils are printed ordinances that document the city's 1822 budget, and a minute book.

b. Financial, 1794-1843, n.d.

Financial records in this subseries document William Meredith's personal expenses and his professional income, which was a compilation of legal fees and also revenue from his rental properties. Materials include daybooks, ledgers, an account book, promissory notes, receipts and receipt books, cashbooks, bankbooks, and stock books. Most of these records including the daybooks, receipts, receipt books, and cashbooks contain entries for both his income and personal expenses. Entries relating to his legal fees frequently record the case name and also note the remaining balance of the bill. The account book also records legal fees earned on court settlements, and the ledgers were used solely for the receipt of rent. Among William's everyday personal expenditures were groceries, home maintenance costs, education expenses, and also property taxes. The stock books additionally record William's investments in several different banks and also in the Pennsylvania canal system. William held accounts with the Bank of Pennsylvania, the Bank of North America, the Bank of the United States, and the Schuylkill Bank.

c. Miscellaneous, 1767-1839, n.d.

Most of William's miscellaneous materials relate to his personal lands, which were located in Bedford County (formerly Cumberland County) and also lands in Albany, New York, which were inherited by his wife Gertrude Gouverneur Ogden. Land records relating to these properties include surveys, briefs of title, and some indentures. Also related to his wife Gertrude's lands (also known as the Brantigham Tract) are receipts for New York State property tax payments, and some papers relating to the sale of that property in 1834. William was also the land agent for the sale of his sister Elizabeth Ogden's property in Philadelphia, which is evidenced by a power of attorney and also a few fire insurance policies. Also related to William's personal properties are several rental agreements.

Other miscellaneous materials included in this subseries are a folder of notes, which William seems to have written out for his various speeches, and some printed materials.

Series 5: William Meredith Professional Papers, 1775-1841, n.d. (Boxes 41-50, Vols., 87-105, FF 7-18)

a. Shipping legal, 1800-1821, n.d.

William Meredith maintained a private law practice in Philadelphia from 1795 to just shortly before he suffered a stroke in 1839, and legal files in the subseries document various maritime legal disputes relating to the capture of American vessels by Great Britain in the early nineteenth century, ships and cargo impounded for violating United States non-importation laws during the War of 1812, insurance disputes over ships and cargo which were destroyed at sea, and also cases of disputed shipping profits. Records are arranged alphabetically by the name of the sailing vessel and materials include correspondence, depositions, financial records, sailing records, cargo inventories, and also some of William's legal notes. Especially noteworthy are the depositions given by ship captains and other mariners which detail the various fates of their vessels. William was not the primary lawyer in all of the cases, and in some instances he may have only interviewed and submitted depositions. The outcome of these cases is not always indicated.

b. Estate legal, 1775-1839, n.d.

Materials in this subseries document William Meredith's legal work on behalf of a number of estates, and records are arranged alphabetically by the last name of the deceased. For most of these cases, William was the executor of the estate and materials including correspondence, financial records, and other legal papers, attest to his administration in the dispersal of debts, money, and property. William was also consigned as a land agent for the DuBois, Lloyd, Stockton, and Wurtz estates and most of these records consist of rental agreements, rental receipts, and other land papers. Also noteworthy are the records of the Reverend Dr. Bray estate. The Reverend Dr. Bray had been an ordained minister in the Episcopal Church and following his death his estate became the beneficiary of several Philadelphia schools. William was assigned as an agent for this estate with fellow Philadelphians Mr. Smith and Mr. Hale, and the three monitored school financial accounts and the quality of the education. Some of William's progress reports to the estate's executors are also included.

c. Miscellaneous legal, 1792-1838, n.d.

This subseries is comprised of legal records pertaining to a few legal cases which William represented, but which do not relate to either shipping disputes or estate work. Present are legal records pertaining to the following suits: Gullan vs. Evans and Wistar, Walker and Cotterill vs. Ryerson, and Sargent vs. Hodgeson. The first two cases were issued over disputed bills on property improvements, while the later case involved reclaiming bank shares. There also is a folder of correspondence and some notes relating to slanderous statements made by southern soldiers, who called into question the heroism of General John P. Boyd in several battles during the War of 1812. It doesn't appear that Boyd sued any of his slanderers, but he did consult with William about the possibility of issuing a statement in the popular Philadelphia magazine the *Port Folio*, in order to clear his name and relay the truth about the courageous efforts of himself and his soldiers.

Also relating to William's legal practice are several volumes labeled "Memorandum of Court Cases," which document legal cases William tried in front of the

Pennsylvania Supreme Court, the Court of Common Pleas, the Court of Quarter Sessions, and the District Court. Entries in these volumes record the name of the suit, the name of the opposing lawyer, a summary of William's actions on behalf of the suit, the outcome of the trial, and the receipt of his legal fees. One additional volume of legal notes contains more in-depth descriptions of legal cases tried at the Court of Common Pleas and the Court of Quarter Sessions. Most of these cases involved mercantile disputes but a few also relate to assault and battery, attempted rape, and adultery. William was not necessarily involved in these cases.

d. Schuylkill Bank, 1818-1841.

William Meredith was appointed to the presidency of the Schuylkill Bank in 1814 and records in this subseries relate to his responsibilities for that position. Materials include a bankbook recording William's trusteeship for Elizabeth Rooker; receipts acknowledging Timothy Pickering's account with the Schuylkill Bank; receipts and other financial records documenting William Shattler's account at the Schuylkill Bank, and a minute book for The Committee of the Banks in the City and County of Philadelphia. Materials related to the bank's investments in coal lands, which were located in Schuylkill Haven, include the terms of agreement between the Schuylkill Bank and William Wayne, who was appointed as their mining agent, financial records documenting money paid to the colliery workers, an inventory of the ore pulled out of the mine, and some correspondence.

Series 6. Gertrude Gouverner Ogden Meredith, 1795-1828, n.d. (Boxes 51-52)

This series is comprised of two boxes of outgoing correspondence written by Gertrude to her husband William Meredith and one of their sons, William Morris Meredith. This series of letters pay homage to William and William Morris's respective positions as lawyers, bankers, and politicians, but also highlights Gertrude's exalted position within the home and alludes to her merit as a notable nineteenth century female author. Gertrude had been educated in French, Latin, and Greek and had also studied Shakespeare. From this extensive education she became a lover of literature and extended her own scholarly prowess through her letter writing. Her lengthy epistles are noteworthy for their eloquent literary style and also for their vivid portrayals of marriage, motherhood, and social life in early nineteenth century Philadelphia. Some of her letters are also incoming correspondence from various family members, who mostly inquired after her well-being.

Writing letters was viewed by many to be a social obligation, but was one of Gertrude Meredith's admitted joys. Her letters to her husband William began in 1795, the year of their marriage. William's legal practice, which had taken footing the same year, required him to travel frequently and while he was away she wrote to him regularly. She viewed their marriage as a partnership and made it her business to inform William of her day-to-day activities in a large household, which eventually numbered eleven children. Most of her daily attention was focused on their brood and she often mentioned her attachment to the children, her struggles with weaning each of them, their health, and all of their longings to see William's safe return. Her

sentiments about the children missing their father are echoed in short notes penned in childish scribble, which were attached to the end of Gertrude's more lengthy epistles. Also noteworthy are her sentiments about educating both their male and female children. In William's absence, she also looked after routine legal and banking matters and although she deferred important business decisions until his return, she always offered her opinion as to how business and family affairs should be conducted.

Gertrude's domestic responsibilities allowed her little time to indulge in her love of writing, but she embraced her family life and following one of William's letters in which he continually complimented her literary abilities, she responded (September 2, 1800),

"...your letters are really so replete with compliments that did they contain no affection they would be pleasing to a woman's vanity-for you would fain persuade me I am a great writer-this is flattering indeed. But I should be more delighted did you tell me I was an attentive wife, and a good mother-herein consists my ambition...for its attainment willingly would I resign all my literary merit, and glide o'er my term of years, unnoticed and unadmired by all the world."

The high value that she placed on her responsibilities as a wife and mother is evidenced by her signature, a simple "M," which seems to have been a shortening of "Mother."

Gertrude once commented of herself, "I do pass among my own flock for something of a scribe," and although on first inspection, her letters seem to focus on her domestic responsibilities, she typically used the body of her letters to highlight her opinions and assert her female authorship. Many of her letters contain fragments of her original poetry and also convey her feelings on the topics of the day including social events and also critiques of works published in the popular Philadelphia magazine the *Port Folio*. Gertrude and William were good friends with one of the magazine's editors, Joseph Dennie, who sometimes stayed with the Merediths for extended periods of time. She mentioned his visits to William and also commented on her and Dennie's discussions about articles included in the magazine. Gertrude herself had contributed several pieces to the *Port Folio* from 1801 to 1804, and she often offered interesting and insightful comments on the nature and limitations of women authors, most often attributing their struggles to male chastisement and a lack of time to nurture their own muse. Gertrude's own responsibilities to her family (she was not through her childbearing years until 1819) certainly detracted from her writing time. However, the time she was able to spend writing these letters made her a credible author and following her death in 1828, Robert Walsh described her as "a writer, who displayed a masculine vigor of thought and expression."

Gertrude began writing to her son William Morris Meredith in 1807 when he commenced his studies at the University of Pennsylvania. By 1814, her husband William traveled less frequently owing to his appointment to the presidency of the Schuylkill Bank, and so the bulk of Gertrude's later letters are to her eldest son. The

structure and subject matter of these letters is much the same as the letters to her husband. The progression of her writing is probably most evident in the correspondence written during the last four years of her life (1824-1828) while William Morris was serving as a Pennsylvania state representative. Her writing was somewhat restricted during this period by a plaguing rheumatism, but her time had become her own again to some degree, the Merediths had reached their peak in wealth and social standing, and she had embarked on a serious pursuit of theological studies, all of which she addressed in her letters. Her correspondence also reflects an evolution in her interpretation of the subjugation of women, which is clarified in a letter she wrote to William on August 2, 1824, following a patriotic trip he had taken to Bunker Hill. She addressed the detached sentiments of women toward war and patriotism and ended her statement by highlighting the plight of her female compatriots,

“But after all-what have women to do with liberty? Dependents by nature and too often slaves by contract, it is absurd enough to suppose we could under any circumstance feel the enthusiasms that you do-Accustomed to passive obedience and non-resistance, it can make no change in our system, nor little difference in our feeling whether we bend to the yoke of free born Americans, or are subjects of a legal throne.”

Gertrude's last letters were dated March 1828, seven months before her untimely death.

Series 7. William Morris Meredith, 1798-1901, n.d. (Boxes 53-89, Vols. 106-115, FF 19-27)

a. Correspondence, 1809-1872, n.d.

William Morris Meredith's correspondence covers a period from 1809 to 1872 and provides a complete picture of his life, documenting his early education and schooling, personal relationships with family and friends, private legal practice, and also his numerous political appointments. The bulk of his correspondence addresses this latter topic and highlights his illustrious political career during which he served as a Pennsylvania state representative (1824-1828), as a member of the 1837 Pennsylvania State Convention, as the Pennsylvania district attorney for a brief stint in 1841, as the secretary of the treasury in the cabinet of President Zachary Taylor (1849-1850), and as the attorney general for Pennsylvania from 1861 to 1867. William's affiliations with the Federalist, Whig, and Republican parties during these appointments are also well documented and his letters amply portray the political atmosphere at a local, state, and national level during the Taylor administration (1849-1850) and the Civil War (1861-1865).

William Morris Meredith's early correspondence (1809-1820) is mostly personal and is from members of his immediate family including his sister Gertrude Euphemia, his mother Gertrude, and his father William, who wrote to William Morris while he was attending the University of Pennsylvania. Their letters and also letters from some of William Morris's friends including R. J. Mason and his Ogden cousins H. Edward and Meredith, relay their daily activities, inquire about his studies, and often contain witty stories and jokes about Philadelphia society. Most of these letters address

William Morris informally as Bill, Will, and also simply as Meredith. William Morris graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1812, following which he began studying law and also took an active interest in politics. In 1815, William Morris joined his uncle Jonathan Meredith, a popular Baltimore lawyer, on a trip to Washington D.C. where they attended congressional sessions. His most faithful correspondents during this trip were his mother and father, whose letters often encouraged William Morris to make as many contacts as possible. (See also Series IIIa and VI).

William Morris Meredith was admitted to the Pennsylvania Bar in 1817, but his correspondence provides little evidence of his early private practice. His letters remain mostly personal until 1821, and highlight his relationship with his close friend James C. Biddle, who was also a young and up-and-coming lawyer. Like so many other young professionals in Philadelphia at the time, the two had trouble acquiring business in a city which was full of notable legal professionals. James traveled to New Orleans and wrote to William Morris Meredith of his struggles to make a name for himself in that city's bar. He asked William Morris to join him in this endeavor, but James himself eventually returned to Philadelphia after not having found much success. William Morris and James Biddle actually worked together on some cases, and they also later became brothers-in-law when they married the Keppele sisters, daughters of Michael Keppele.

Although William Morris Meredith's career was slow to start, in 1822 his participation in the suit *Commonwealth vs. Cook* with fellow lawyers James C. Biddle and Mr. Dunlap changed the fate of his professional career. William Morris served as the associate council in this case, which was a criminal suit of some importance. During the court proceedings, senior counsel James C. Biddle questioned the conduct of the presiding arbitrator, Judge Hallowell. Biddle's comments offended the judge greatly and Hallowell retorted that if the remarks were repeated the speaker would be held for contempt. William Morris Meredith promptly stood on behalf of his colleague (and good friend) and announced that he concurred with his statements. The judge had them both arrested for breach of decorum and they were confined in the state penitentiary located at Broad and Arch streets for thirty days. This incident was publicized in local and national newspapers. William Morris's New York relative, Abraham Ogden wrote to William Morris on May 19, 1822, "From what I could collect from your mother's letters and the newspapers I thought that the judge behaved like an ass and a blackguard and you a little like a mule." However, this incident made William Morris Meredith something of a celebrity, following which his private practice began to grow, as is evidenced in his correspondence. His practice focused mostly on criminal suits, insurance disputes, and settling unpaid debts. It was also perhaps because of the popularity generated by this incident that William Morris Meredith was elected a Pennsylvania state representative two years later.

William Morris Meredith served the citizenry as a representative from December 1824 to December 1828. The correspondence relating to his term in office is especially rich and documents various bills presented before the House relating to

the altering of the Pennsylvania poor laws, reforms made to the Pennsylvania state penitentiary system, internal transportation improvements, funding for the education of the poor, the laying out and financing of the Pennsylvania canal system, the re-chartering of Jefferson College, restructuring the districts of the State Supreme Court, and the re-chartering of state banks. William Morris was also the primary advocate for the drafting of a bill (1828) which would restrain the circulation of small notes and in turn regulate the issuing of legal tender. The smaller notes, almost all of which were issued by foreign governments, were discrediting and depreciating Pennsylvania currency.

Also noteworthy is correspondence relating to a bill before the House in 1825, which would uphold Maryland slave laws within Pennsylvania borders. This legislation, which was proposed by the Maryland legislative bodies and related specifically to cases of runaway slaves, was one of the most debated bills during William Morris Meredith's term in office. The terms of the proposed law stated that fugitive slaves would be returned to Maryland, and that slave owners had the right to punish their slaves without reproof from Pennsylvania officials when within Pennsylvania's borders. William Morris received correspondence from Gerard Ralston, Richard Allen, and Roberts Vaux about this bill. Vaux, a noted Philadelphia philanthropist and anti-slavery advocate, opposed the bill and often spoke against it in public forums, adding to the bill's controversy. The state eventually passed the bill, but coupled it with an amendment emancipating all Pennsylvania slaves. Other primary correspondents relating to this and other bills were his father William Meredith, James C. Biddle, Clement C. Biddle, Samuel R. Wood, J. B. Wallace, Mathew Carey, Garrett Wall, John M. Read, C. Newbold Jr., Joseph Reed, and Horace Binney.

William Morris Meredith's correspondence from his father William and friend James C. Biddle during this period (1824-1828) also offers insight into public sentiments about William Morris's abilities as an orator and representative. A letter from Biddle dated February 14, 1825, perhaps best summarizes public opinion. He wrote, "I met Capt. Naglec shortly after his return from Harrisburg to the city and speaking of the city members, in relation to you, he used nearly these words-'Young Meredith has elegant talents-he speaks very forcibly-employs beautiful language-and if he could only subdue the irascibility of his temper he would be the best hand we have had there for a long time.'"

Ironically, William Morris's temper may have contributed to his retirement from the House of Representatives in 1828. Letters from March of that year allude to an argument between William Morris and Mr. Bonsall, who were both respected public figures and also good friends. The specifics of their argument are not detailed in the correspondence, but letters relating to this event do recount that the quarrel was quite heated and that the argument ended when William Morris Meredith struck his opponent. A letter from John Hare Powel, a Pennsylvania state senator at that time, states that at a meeting of friends representing both parties, apologies were offered and the dispute was settled without tarnishing either party's reputation. However, there were worries that William Morris would be suspended from the House and he did not campaign for re-election. Correspondence from around this time period also

discusses a similar event which took place in Philadelphia between William C. Brown and Benjamin Tilghman. The incident, in which Brown attacked Tilghman in front of the mayor's office and accused Tilghman of grabbing his wife and talking impolitely to her, was the focus of Philadelphia society news and the focus of letters from William Morris's friend Robert Hare Jr. as well as from his father William. A case of assault and battery against Brown followed, however the suit was overturned and Tilghman was convicted of the crime against Brown's wife.

Following his departure from the House of Representatives, William Morris Meredith again took an active interest in the law, and his correspondence (1829-1849) is mostly from his legal clients. Most of the cases he settled were again focused on insurance claims and debt collection, but he also did some bankruptcy settlements and estate work. Some of the legal clients he represented included the merchant firms Arthur & Hawthorn, Stockton & Stoker, Stan & Hoffman, and Jackson, Biddle & Co. Individuals he represented include J. A. Pearsol, A. Horbach, and James Reeside. William Morris was also regarded as the head of the Pennsylvania Bar, and in addition to receiving correspondence relating to his own cases, he also received correspondence from lawyers inquiring after advice. Some of the lawyers with whom he corresponded include James Abercrombie Jr., John Friedley, William Rawle, C. J. Ingersoll, J. R. Ingersoll, Horace Binney, and his uncle Jonathan Meredith Jr..

Among William Morris Meredith's legal correspondence dating from 1829 to 1849 is also some personal correspondence relating to his marriage to Catherine Keppele in 1834. The two had been engaged for ten years and she wrote frequently to William Morris both before and after their marriage of her daily activities, social news, and also later of their children. Other interesting personal correspondence (1849) is from one of William Morris's brothers, Sullivan Amory Meredith. Sullivan had enlisted in the army during the Mexican War and wrote to his brother of his unit's travels through Vera Cruz. Sullivan's letters also contain his impressions of the Mexican people. He commented, "I have found the Mexicans a most contemptible rascally and thieving set of scoundrels, cowardly in the extreme." He also mentioned the guerilla forces commanded by a celebrated chief, Zenobia, whom the troops had encountered.

From 1829 to 1849, William Morris Meredith took brief hiatuses from the law to assume various political positions, including an appointment to the State Constitutional Convention in 1837. Up to that point, William had maintained an active interest in politics and periodically received correspondence from Samuel Breck, George W. Teland, and G. N. Baker about various proposed state bills. In addition to receiving correspondence in relation to the convention, William Morris also received letters from his father William who inquired after his son's activities and also mentioned the ongoing financial crisis that year. William's letters discuss the closing of the New York merchant houses, the droves of people being committed to the Almshouses, and also the devaluation of currency. Most of William Morris's correspondents blamed the depression on the policies of the Jackson administration. In 1841 William Morris was also briefly appointed to serve

as the United States district attorney from Pennsylvania by President William Henry Harrison. Although this appointment was short-lived, owing to President Harrison's death within a month of his officially assuming the presidency, there is some correspondence from various custom houses and collectors' offices about illegal shipping practices out of Philadelphia ports.

The quantity of William Morris's correspondence increased dramatically in February 1849, when he was being considered for an appointment to the secretary of the treasury under Zachary Taylor. He was officially appointed to that position in March 1849, which is marked by several letters of congratulations from his family, friends, colleagues, and Pennsylvania constituents. For the first several months after assuming this position, William Morris received applications and letters of recommendation from individuals applying for government positions that came under the jurisdiction of his office. Among the positions applied for were postmaster, subtreasurer, and port collector. These appointments had political implications on a local, state, and national level and most of the individuals applying for these positions were affiliated with the Whig or Republican parties. Other correspondence was from William Morris's chief clerk, Mr. McClintock, who wrote to William Morris detailing the departmental structure of the treasury and also outlining some of the duties of those departments.

While William Morris Meredith was the secretary of the treasury (1849-1850), his work focused on two main areas, a revision of the Coast Survey Code and the implementation of a protective tariff which would refute the free-trade legislation implemented by his predecessor, Robert J. Walker. The majority of his correspondence addresses the latter subject. Letters from the port collectors reported on illegal importation practices and the smuggling of European goods into the United States through Canada. Letters also provide statistics on wool, iron, and sugar, which were imported into the United States from Europe from 1846 to 1848, and comment on the subsequent decline in American industry, which could not manufacture products as economically. The importation of foreign goods was also taking jobs away from the American workingman, who was subject to competition from poorly paid European labor. William Morris proposed an amendment to this problem in his Annual Report of 1849, which received much acclaim. However, he was unable to see this project through to completion as a result of the sudden death of President Taylor, who became ill after eating cherries and milk at a July 4 celebration and died a few days later. Upon Taylor's death, William Morris and the rest of the cabinet resigned from their positions. Some of William Morris's correspondents during this time period include A. D. Bache, Thurlow Weed, John R. Latimer, Charles Hudson, Charles Gilpin, Reverdy Johnson, and Isaac R. Davis.

In 1850, the Merediths returned to Philadelphia and William Morris Meredith resumed his legal practice, focusing mostly on estate work. He also began receiving more correspondence from his brothers and sisters in relation to the settling of their deceased father's estate. Although William Meredith had died in 1844, the settlement of the estate had stagnated as a result of disagreements between William Morris Meredith and his siblings over the division of Meredith real estate. Eli K. Price was

the executor of the estate and also corresponded frequently with William Morris. Some correspondence from Thomas Biddle & Company also documents the purchase of various stock shares and other aspects of William Morris's financial investments.

William Morris Meredith's services were again used for public service in 1861 when he attended the Abortive Peace Conference as a Pennsylvania state delegate. His correspondence provides little evidence of this event, but following the conference he was appointed the attorney general of Pennsylvania. The onset of the Civil War had caught Pennsylvania without sufficient troops or supplies. Additionally, many of William Morris's constituents expressed concern that Pennsylvania would be the primary target for capture by the southern armies at the onset of the war. Most of William Morris's correspondence from this time period relates to recruiting soldiers to increase the number of enrolled troops from 60,000 to 140,000. Correspondence also discusses furnishing the soldiers with necessary clothing and weaponry, soldier's wages, financing the war, and the institution of a draft in 1862. Among William Morris's more noteworthy correspondents during this time period were A. J. Pleasonton, Thomas E. Cochan, Alexander Henry, and Andrew G. Curtin. Some of William Morris's correspondence also offers insight into public opinion of the war. As a result of William Morris's efforts, Pennsylvania furnished her quota of troops and supplies and also organized the famous corps of Pennsylvania Reserves in advance of the national call.

William Morris Meredith resigned from his position as attorney general of Pennsylvania in 1867, following which his health began to deteriorate rapidly. Although he again resumed an active interest in the law, he mostly served as an advisor to his fellow councilors. His services were requested by General Grant in 1871 to serve as the senior council for the United States before the Geneva Arbitrators, but he declined the offer as a result of his failing health. In 1872, he accepted an appointment as the president of the 1872 Constitutional Convention, but again was forced to resign after a few months due to his failing health. His later correspondence before his death in 1873 is mostly personal notes from his children and younger siblings.

b. Outgoing correspondence, 1815-1866.

This subseries is comprised of two letterbooks containing William Morris Meredith's outgoing correspondence while he was secretary of the treasury (1849-1850), and also some loose outgoing correspondence. The first letterbook begins in March 1849 when William Morris was first appointed a member of President Taylor's cabinet. Most of his early letters are to his fellow Philadelphia constituents and close friends thanking them for their offerings of congratulations on his prestigious appointment. Letters addressed to William Morris's legal clients also allude to the quick transition he was forced to make from his Philadelphia home to Washington D. C. in conjunction with his new duties as secretary of the treasury; he was forced to resign as the head counsel in all of his suits, referring them to fellow lawyer George M. Biddle, and also resigned from the presidency of the Philadelphia Select Council. Other letters in these early months document the various posts William

Morris filled under the jurisdiction of his state office. In addition to appointing port collectors, clerks, and surveyors, William Morris also requested the help of Thomas P. Cope (March 24, 1849) to recommend a member of the Society of Friends who would be suited to a government appointment in Green Bay, Wisconsin, to distribute forty-thousand dollars among the “half-breed” Native Americans in that area. There is no indication of who eventually filled this appointment.

In September 1849, William Morris Meredith began corresponding more frequently with his port collectors, requesting statistics for use in his proposed tariff bill, which was one of the major focuses of his term. Letters addressed to Hugh Maxwell, John Davis, Prescoll Hall, N. Appleton, and Joseph Cabot discusses the specifics of these statistics and also the possibility of instituting duties on various imported goods. Unfortunately, William Morris’s agenda was cut short following the unexpected death of President Taylor in July 1850. One letter dated July 18, 1850 addressed to J. Price Wetherill acknowledges this event. William Morris remained in Washington settling his affairs until the middle of August 1850, following which he returned to Philadelphia. There is no correspondence from 1850 to 1855.

Correspondence in the second letterbook resumes in 1855 when William Morris Meredith was again involved in his private legal practice. Most of William Morris’s letters from 1855 to 1857 are addressed to his legal clients however, some of the letters also address controversies stemming from his duties as the secretary of the treasury. William Morris corresponded with his fellow former cabinet member, Reverdy Johnson (United States attorney general, 1849-1850) in 1855 and 1856 about articles which had been published in the *North American* criticizing the Taylor administration’s actions in relation to Squier’s treaty, an agreement between the United States and Great Britain. William Morris’s letters relating to these articles upheld and defended President Taylor’s decisions.

Although most of the correspondence in William Morris Meredith’s letterbooks relates to his business practices, some of the letters also document the dispersal of his father William Meredith’s estate and his investments in real estate and various railroad companies. Correspondence related to these topics is addressed to Eli K. Price, Thomas Biddle & Company, and also to some of William Morris’s siblings. The two folders of loose outgoing correspondence are also mostly personal letters to members of his family or to his legal clients.

c. Third party correspondence, 1845-1866.

Correspondence in this subseries was collected by William Morris Meredith while he was serving as the secretary of the treasury (1849-1850) and as the attorney general of Pennsylvania (1861-1867). Most of the correspondence, which is addressed to various state officials, was redirected to William Morris Meredith because the content of the letters fell under the jurisdiction of his office. Letters relating to William Morris’s tenure as the secretary of the treasury are mostly addressed to President Taylor, Reverdy Johnson (United States Attorney General), or Thomas Ewing (Secretary of the Interior), and are inquiries about government appointments, such as customs collectors. Some of the letters also complain about appointments that

William Morris Meredith had already assigned, and are a good indication of the local political atmosphere in various port cities. Some of the 1849 to 1850 correspondence is also addressed to Eli K. Price and relates to the settling of William Meredith's (1772-1844) estate.

Third party correspondence (1861-1866) relating to William Morris's position as the attorney general of Pennsylvania is mostly addressed to and from Governor Andrew G. Curtin and relates to recruiting soldiers for the Pennsylvania troops and also illegal recruiting practices by other states. Governor Curtin also received correspondence from A. J. Pleasonton, the brigadier general commander of the Home Guard, and other Pennsylvania soldiers regarding appointments within the army and the draft. Governor Curtin also corresponded with various United States officials including the Secretary of War Simon Cameron, to inquire about the rights of the state governments in regard to recruiting, drafting, and paying soldiers. Some of Governor Curtin's correspondence dating to 1866 also relates to the erection of a memorial to the fallen soldiers of the Civil War. In 1866, he also received letters of recommendation for lawyers applying for a vacant judicial bench in the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas.

d. Legal, 1798-1873, n.d.

William Morris Meredith was admitted to the Pennsylvania Bar in 1817 and he maintained his own private legal practice in Philadelphia until his death in 1873. William Morris's legal career was interrupted for substantial periods of time while he served in various political appointments, but he managed to maintain an active interest in the law by managing his own case load and also serving as an advisor to his fellow lawyers as the president of the Pennsylvania Bar Association. Records in this subseries relate specifically to William Morris Meredith's legal career and include case files, memorandums of court cases tried at the Court of Quarter Sessions and at the Court of Oyer and Terminer, William Morris's 1830 legal notebook, and a number of printed court briefs.

Similar to his father, William Morris Meredith's legal career focused mostly on estate work and insurance disputes. The case files included in this subseries contain correspondence, legal briefs, depositions, and financial records. One of the better documented cases among William Morris's legal papers relates to the settling of a portion of the Stephan Girard estate known as the ship *Good Friends*. In 1812, during Girard's lifetime, *Good Friends* had been seized by the Delaware port collector Allan McClane, on behalf of the government for violating United States trade laws enacted during the War of 1812. The 1812 trade laws restricted commerce with foreign countries and Girard's ship, which had docked at London and Amelia Island before returning to the United States, was seized, condemned, and Girard was issued pricey fines. Most of the materials relating to this case document both Girard and McClane's actions in the suit. Correspondence between McClane and his lawyer C. J. Ingersoll, as well as appraisals of the ship and the goods on board the vessel are also included. William Morris was not actively involved in this suit or the settling of Girard's estate, but he did take the place of fellow lawyer, John Sergeant, who was too sick to attend some of the trials in the 1830s. Records of the brigs *Daniel*

Webster and *Favorite*, and the ships *Globe* and *Levant* document insurance disputes over cargo that was destroyed or lost at sea. (See the box and folder listing for an alphabetical listing of the other estates for which William Morris was the executor.)

Other legal suits included in this subseries attest to William Morris Meredith's actions on behalf of Pennsylvania citizens who were being sued by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or by the United States government. Legal cases which fall into this category include *Bonsall vs. the Commonwealth*, which was instituted over allegations that Mr. Bonsall and other trustees of the Germantown public school were abusing the rights of a school trustee, a position they were not rightfully elected to; and *the United States vs. James Reeside* for debts Reeside owed the government in relation to his services as a postmaster. (See also series 7a.) Some materials relating to burial grounds owned by Christ Church and the German Reformed Congregation, which were encroaching upon city property, are also included. Also present are legal records detailing the legal battles over unfair and unequal representation, which were issued by some of the church synods present at the Presbyterian General Assembly in the late 1830s.

Other materials in this subseries including William Morris Meredith's legal notebook (1830) and the volumes labeled "Memorandum of Court Cases" document suits which William Morris tried in the Court of Quarter Sessions and at the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The legal notebook contains William Morris's detailed arguments brought forth at trial while the latter volumes are a brief record of the name and outcome of the suit. The volumes of memorandum of court cases additionally record the names of the jurors attending the trial and the names of all the aldermen, constables, and justices of the peace who were located in Philadelphia County. The printed court briefs also included amongst William Morris's legal materials are not necessarily cases for which William Morris served as counsel.

e. Civic papers, 1824-1867, n.d.

Materials in this subseries were collected by William Morris Meredith while he was serving as a Pennsylvania state representative (1824-1828), as the United States secretary of the treasury (1849-1850), and as the Pennsylvania attorney general (1861-1867). Records include correspondence, petitions, charters, statistics, financial records, and also some legal documents. Also present are a folder of meeting minutes outlining resolutions adopted by the Select Council from 1847 to 1848. (See also Series 7a.)

During his term as a Pennsylvania state representative, one of William Morris Meredith's major focuses was internal transportation improvements. Printed senate files, pamphlets, and petitions document the building of bridges across the Schuylkill River, the granting of a charter to the Schuylkill Permanent Bridge Company, and the expansion of the canal and railroad system. William Morris was also influential in the re-chartering of banks and some materials relate specifically to the rechartering of the Schuylkill Bank, of which his father William Meredith had served as president. Also relating to banking are correspondence and senate files which outline the need to

regulate the circulation of currency and banking practices. Some correspondence and petitions requesting a charter for Jefferson Medical College are also present.

The main focus of William Morris Meredith's brief term as secretary of the treasury (1849-1850) was a revision of the free trade legislation, which had been passed in 1848 by his predecessor Robert J. Walker. William Morris strongly opposed free trade, arguing that the duty free imported goods, which could be manufactured more economically as a result of lower European labor wages, were taking jobs away from the American workingman. The increase in the public debt as a result of the war with Mexico (1846-1848) and the acquisition of California (1849) also increased the need for raising United States revenue through higher import duties. Records relating to the revision of the free trade tariff include a folder of statistics documenting goods imported to the United States from 1821 to 1849. Among the goods surveyed were sugar, tea, coffee, molasses, spices, and cotton, and most of this information was gathered by the port collectors. From these statistics, William Morris outlined a list of duties to be charged on imported goods, and a copy of the assigned fees is included amongst this group of papers. Other materials relating to William Morris's term as secretary of the treasury include a list of clerks employed in the office of the Treasury. This list also includes a brief notation of clerk wages and the date of hire. Also present is a volume containing all the printed circulars issued by William Morris to the Customs Officers, and a summary of the Coast survey.

William Morris Meredith accepted an appointment as the attorney general of Pennsylvania from Governor Andrew G. Curtin in 1861. Although William Morris's more noteworthy contributions during the Civil War were made in recruiting and furnishing Pennsylvania troops, the majority of his papers included in this subseries document the chartering of companies and the expansion of the railroad and canal system within Pennsylvania's borders. Materials include a volume labeled "Memorandum and Book of Charters," correspondence, petitions, financial statistics, and also legal documents. The *Memorandum and Book of Charters* is a listing of all certificates of approval issued by William Morris to chartered companies from 1862 to 1864. Some of the entries in this volume were also signed by M. Attacher. Each listing records the company name, the date of incorporation, and an estimated value of the company's capital worth. A daybook also records all of the transactions William Morris received in his official capacity as the attorney general. Some financial statistics relating to various coal companies are also present.

f. Miscellaneous, 1800-1901, n.d.

William Morris Meredith's miscellaneous materials provide insight into his early schooling, his love of writing, his personal finances, and also the organizations and associations with which he was affiliated outside of his professional duties as a lawyer and politician. Records consist of William Morris's school notebooks, some of his writings including his original poetry and three of his diaries, personal receipts and account books, correspondence, and certificates of appointment. Also present are calling cards, invitations, printed materials including newspaper clippings and circulars, and also some empty envelopes.

Four of William Morris Meredith's notebooks document his early schooling by his mother Gertrude Gouverner Ogden Meredith, his studies at the University of Pennsylvania, and also his legal education. Three of his notebooks contain long lists of vocabulary words, spelling lists, critiques of literature, and also Spanish exercises. The fourth notebook records lectures given on the practice of law. Some loose notes dating from 1853 to 1854 also document various law lectures William Morris had been invited to attend at the Academy of Philadelphia. William Morris's diary dating from July 1814 to February 1816 also provides a picture of his early schooling. Entries outline his daily activities from the time that he woke up in the morning to his retiring for the evening. Most of his mornings were spent reading and studying Spanish while his afternoons were left free for excursions such as hikes along the Schuylkill River.

William Morris Meredith commenced his second diary included in this subseries on June 7, 1819, the eve of his twentieth birthday. By 1819, William Morris had been practicing law for some time, on which he commented,

“Eighteen months have elapsed since I commenced the practice of my Profession. My profits have been small and the sincere disgust which I have always entertained for the Law has rather increased than diminished during that period. But after mature consideration, I can discover no other pursuit in which I could engage with any prospect of success. My inclinations urge me to a literary life, but that yields no expectations of an immediate support, and I feel it my duty to relieve my father as quickly as possible from so heavy and useless an encumbrance as myself.”

William Morris's love of literature, referenced in the excerpt can be seen in his poems, most of which were probably written before he began practicing law. The majority of the poems are light and witty commentary on women and courting. A small volume labeled “Gentleman's Annual Pocket Rememberancer” was also briefly used by William Morris as a personal date book.

Financial materials in this subseries document William Morris Meredith's personal expenses and also his income earned from providing legal services. William Morris's personal expenses are evidenced in the loose receipts, which record the purchase of clothing, groceries, books, and also subscriptions to a number of literary magazines. Also present are a memorandum and account book (1818-1821), which records legal fees received from his clients. The ledger (1832-1835) was used specifically for William Morris's account with F. S. C. Stewart. Also present is a receipt book used by the Law Society of Pennsylvania to note the receipt of membership dues. William Morris served as the treasurer of this society from 1815 to 1816.

Other materials including printed letters, minutes, and charters, document William Morris's trusteeship at the University of Pennsylvania, activities as a board member for the House of Refuge and the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and membership to the Shakespeare Society as well as a number of historical societies. In 1824, he was also elected to represent the Sunday School Society of St. Judes Church at the Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Society Convention, held in

Philadelphia. Materials relating to this event include a letter of appointment and a copy of the society's constitution.

Printed materials included in this subseries consist of a number of circulars and also some newspaper clippings. Also noteworthy is a printed biography of William Morris Meredith's professional career which was authored by Richard L. Ashhurst and presented to the Pennsylvania Bar Association in 1901. Ashhurst's writing pays tribute to all of William Morris's political and legal accomplishment and also contains details of some of William Morris's more noteworthy cases.

Series 8. Hawthorn & Kerr, 1785-1811, n.d. (Boxes 90-95, Vols. 116-125, FF 28-30)

The Hawthorn & Kerr trade house was established by James Hawthorn and Alexander Kerr, and they imported European luxury goods including wheat, flour, furs, rice, wines, textiles, beeswax, myrtle wax, and tobacco into Philadelphia ports as early as 1785. The firm maintained an ongoing trade with clients located in England, Ireland, and also various United States ports along the east coast into the 1790s, but struggled financially as a result of overstocked markets, goods being sold under value, devaluated Pennsylvania currency, and also heavy duties issued on British imported goods. These factors were exacerbated in 1795, when Hawthorn & Kerr vessels were intercepted by the French government in light of growing commercial and political hostilities between Great Britain and France, and also following the death of James Hawthorn in October 1795. James's relative Thomas Hawthorn took over his portion of the business, but the partnership of Hawthorn & Kerr was dissolved by April 1797. Following the dissolution of the firm, Thomas Hawthorn continued to barter European luxury linens and leather goods produced by his father-in-law Jonathan Meredith. This later business also eventually dissolved by 1808 as a result of the yellow fever epidemics of 1797 and 1798 and lingering debts owed by Hawthorn & Kerr, many of which had become locked in litigation.

a. Correspondence, 1785-1811, n.d.

This subseries includes four boxes of incoming correspondence and three letterbooks documenting the business activities of the mercantile firm Hawthorn & Kerr. These records are commercial documents detailing the specifics of various shipments, letters acknowledging the receipt of goods, the settling of debts, and also correspondence documenting cargo insurance policies. The earliest correspondence relating to the mercantile efforts of Hawthorn & Kerr can be found in their letterbooks which begin in 1785. James Hawthorn was responsible for the Hawthorn & Kerr correspondence and entered most of the letters into these volumes. James corresponded with traders located in Manchester, London, Leeds, Dublin, Liverpool, and Belfast. Some of their European clients included William Rathborn, William Kindelan, John Cowan, Benjamin Clark, Lang & Hawthorn, and Cartan & Hawthorn. Hawthorn & Kerr distributed the goods they received to various merchant houses in Baltimore, Pittsburg, New York, Fredericktown, Lynchburg, and Newborn. John Montgomery & Company; Philips, Oats, & Company; J. L. Philips Brothers & Company; William M. Beal; James Brandish;

Alexander Ewing; and Wilson & Morris, were a few among Hawthorn & Kerr's many American clients.

Following James Hawthorn's death in October 1795, his relative Thomas Hawthorn assumed the responsibility for the Hawthorn & Kerr letter-writing until April 1797, when the firm dissolved. The majority of the remaining correspondence found in the incoming letters and also in the letterbooks documents the settling of debts owed by Hawthorn & Kerr and the settling of the James Hawthorn estate. Thomas assumed sole ownership of the last letterbook (1795-1799) and those letters document his own attempt at linen and leather trade. The majority of Thomas's personal trade correspondence is from and addressed to Alexander Ewing of Charleston, South Carolina. Thomas also traded leather goods with clients in Virginia and New York.

Later letters also document legal actions taken by Thomas L. Ogden and William Meredith on Thomas Hawthorn's behalf to settle debts owed by Hawthorn & Kerr. (See also Series IIIa.) Also in 1799, Thomas's schooner *Midget* was captured while conducting trade in St. Christopher's Island. Correspondence related to this event and also to insurance claims on the ship's cargo is from J. Brickell, who owned a portion of the sailing vessel. Correspondence drops off significantly in 1800. The last letters are dated 1804, and are mostly from Eugene Hanley relating to final settlements of the Hawthorn & Kerr debts. Of special interest is a petty ledger recorded in the back of the Hawthorn & Kerr letterbook dating from 1789 to 1790. The petty ledger dates to 1811 and was used to record the receipt of silks and linens. It is unclear if the ledger was recorded by Thomas Hawthorn, whose business seems to have disintegrated by 1808.

b. Financial, 1792-1807, n.d.

Business records in this subseries, including financial and legal materials, document the business dealings and transitions of Hawthorn & Kerr from 1792 to 1807. Materials relating to the business activities of James Hawthorn and Alexander Kerr (1792-1795) include a wastebook, journal, and a ledger, and were recorded by James Hawthorn. The wastebook entries are a daily record of Hawthorn & Kerr's business transactions and provide information on Hawthorn & Kerr's clientele, the goods that those clients purchased, cash exchange, and also the market values of goods. Among the most common goods purchased were linen, sewing silk, buttons, ribbons, gloves, and muffs. The last entries in this volume are dated 1797 and reflect Thomas Hawthorn's record keeping practices. Information from the daybook was recorded into the journal before being transferred into the ledgers, which are organized by the name of the client. Also present is James Hawthorn's personal receipt book (1795-1800) and also some of his personal receipts. His expenses included stable fees, groceries, and maintenance completed on his properties. Some receipts also document the auctioning off of James's estate following his death in October 1795. The second half of James's receipt book was used by Thomas Hawthorn to record Hawthorn & Kerr business expenses and also his own business costs after the dissolution of the firm in 1797.

One wastebook dating from 1795 to 1796, two folders of promissory notes, and a folder of bills of exchange document the business activities of Hawthorn & Kerr under the leadership of Thomas Hawthorn and Alexander Kerr. These two were only able to maintain the Hawthorn & Kerr partnership for a little over a year; the dissolution of their corporation, however, took several years to complete. Legal materials and most of the receipts dating after October 1795 document the termination of debts owed by Hawthorn & Kerr and also some legal battles which resulted from those debts. Due to his own financial struggles, Thomas Hawthorn was unable to pay off much of his portion of the debts due from the Hawthorn & Kerr partnership. Because of this, most of the receipts are written out to Jonathan Meredith and John M. Nesbitt, who were assignees over Thomas Hawthorn's portion of debts. William Meredith, Thomas's brother-in-law represented him in lawsuits stemming from the Hawthorn & Kerr partnership, and the legal papers included in this subseries are mostly a reflection of his activities.

Materials relating specifically to Thomas Hawthorn's personal trade business include two invoice books (1805-1807) and one wastebook (1797-1801). Thomas continued to trade linens and other imported European textiles, and records document shipments he received in both Philadelphia and Baltimore. Entries in the invoice book also record the name of the sailing vessel on which goods were shipped, the name of the captain, and also the goods filling each order.

Series IX. Other related individuals and families, 1772-1964, n.d. (Boxes 95-99, Vols. 126-129, FF 31-36)

a. Charles Meredith, 1823-1824.

Although Charles Meredith's relationship to the Meredith family represented in this collection is unclear, it is quite possible that he was Jonathan Meredith's younger brother or a nephew. Charles was a resident of Doylestown and he is represented by two letters he wrote to Charles Armstrong in Pittsburgh (1823-1824) regarding lands Charles Meredith wished to purchase in the Pittsburgh area.

b. Elizabeth Tuckey Meredith, 1794-1799.

Elizabeth Tuckey Meredith, wife of Jonathan Meredith, is represented by two letters and her personal receipt book. The first letter (1794) is from Lewis Ogden who wrote to Elizabeth regarding some fabrics which he had acquired for her. Elizabeth's receipt book also records her purchases of silk and other fine textiles, and also wages paid to her servants. The letter from Samuel Ogden (the father of Elizabeth's daughter-in-law Gertrude Gouverner Ogden Meredith) invited Elizabeth to visit him and the rest of his family in New York. (See also the correspondence of her husband and sons in series Ia, IIa, and IIIa.)

c. Jonathan Meredith Jr. (1782-1872), 1842-1854.

This subseries is comprised of correspondence belonging to Jonathan Meredith Jr., the son of Jonathan and Elizabeth Tuckey Meredith. Jonathan was a prominent Baltimore lawyer and most of his correspondence, both incoming and outgoing, relates to cases for which he served as council. Also present is a letter (1849) from

his nephew Jonathan N. Hawthorn, who asked Jonathan Meredith Jr. to use his influence with William Morris Meredith (Jonathan Meredith Jr.'s nephew and also the secretary of the treasury 1849-1850) to help him acquire an appointment in the New Orleans custom house.

d. Samuel Ogden, 1765-1810, n.d.

Materials relating to Samuel Ogden (also known as Colonel Ogden), the father of Gertrude Gouverneur Ogden Meredith, include indentures, surveys, and other land records documenting New Jersey properties he owned in Hanover Township, Morris County, and also in Newark Township, Essex County. Also present is correspondence (1776) documenting his purchase of a tract of land in New Jersey known as the Newfoundland Tract. Samuel purchased this land with J. Ford, James Parker, and others who set up an iron works there. Some estate records of Anthony Joline documents the settling of his debts owed to the iron works.

In addition to owning his own lands, Samuel Ogden was also a land agent and some indentures and correspondence relate to various farms located in Hanover Township, Morris County, which he sold for W. T. Franklin and Ralph Smith. Samuel sold Smith's farm to his friends, William and George Ludlow. The brothers had only arrived in New Jersey shortly before they purchased the property and did not have enough funds to make the first payment. Samuel loaned the brothers the money in order to secure a deed, but further payments on the property were overdue and the farm was eventually seized and sold off by the state. William and George Ludlow sued Samuel for not representing their best interests. Two folders of land papers, correspondence, and legal records detail the circumstances of this case.

Also present is a folder of materials relating to epileptic fits with which Samuel Ogden was consistently plagued throughout 1796. There is a detailed description of Samuel's symptoms and measures taken to prevent their reoccurrence, written by his doctor John Darbe. Also present is a letter addressed to Samuel from doctors whom he had contacted for a second opinion. They concurred with Dr. Darbe's findings and diagnosed his illness as "general predisposing debility."

e. Other Ogden family members, 1800-1848, n.d.

Other materials relating to the Ogden family include correspondence addressed to Thomas & Ogden, personal receipts, contracts for the construction of Charles L. Ogden's Philadelphia home, and a copy of an undated protest written by J. Ogden, who was the director of stockholders in the New Orleans Canal and Banking Company. J. Ogden represented other stockholders who were questioning resolutions adopted by the company directors relating to dividends.

The correspondence addressed to Thomas & Ogden all dates to 1848 and is from Lennon & Glenn, a Baltimore company that shipped Thomas & Ogden large quantities of bar iron. Receipts belong to various members of the Ogden family including Abraham Ogden, Samuel Ogden's brother; Charles L. Ogden, Samuel

Ogden's son; and Issac Ogden, whose relation to Samuel Ogden is unclear. Most of the receipts were for personal purchases including clothing, groceries, and stable fees. A few receipts also relate to payments made by Rutgers, Seaman & Ogden, of which Charles L. Ogden was a member.

f. Morris O. Meredith, 1826-1838.

Morris O. Meredith, one of the sons of William and Gertrude Gouverner Ogden Meredith, is represented by one folder of correspondence (1836-1838) and a printed pamphlet, "Charters, Statutes, and By-laws of the University of Pennsylvania," printed in 1826. Morris Meredith lived in New Orleans where he was a salt merchant, and most of his correspondence is from Thomas and S. C. Ogden about the dilapidated state of business affairs throughout the United States resulting from the financial panic of 1837. Correspondence from Morris's other clients relates to payments made on their bills. Morris was eventually forced to abandon his mercantile enterprise as a result of insufficient funds and returned to Philadelphia.

g. Samuel O. Meredith, 1772-1810, n.d.

Samuel O. Meredith, son of William and Gertrude Gouverner Ogden Meredith, is represented by one folder of correspondence. Samuel's letters are addressed to him in New York, where he was a merchant. Most of his correspondence is commercial letters from Isaac A. Johnson regarding their joint business ventures, but there are also some personal notes from his brothers and sisters.

h. Sullivan Amory Meredith, 1833-1869.

Sullivan Amory Meredith (b.1816) was one of the sons born to William and Gertrude Gouverner Ogden Meredith. At a young age, Sullivan pursued some mercantile interests in the West, but later served in both the Mexican War (1844-1849) and the Civil War (1861-1865). When Sullivan was mustered out of the army in 1849, his brother William Morris Meredith (who was then serving as the secretary of the treasury) secured a position for Sullivan in the New York customs house. Other business ventures included a stint in a Philadelphia coal business with partner W. Seward Randall in 1854. (See also Series IIIb and VIIa) Most of Sullivan's materials, including correspondence, receipts, and official army orders relate to his service in the Civil War. Also present is a photograph taken by a Buffalo, New York, photographer in 1869.

Sullivan's correspondence (1836-1866, n.d) and his personal receipts provide some evidence of his life outside the army. Most of his letters are from family members and are commentary on daily family routine. His personal receipts document his student expenses from 1833 to 1834. In 1861, Sullivan was appointed a colonel in the 19th regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers and by the end of the war he was promoted to the rank of general. Materials relating to his army career include muster rolls of Pennsylvania soldiers sworn into service in 1861, a copy of a printed pamphlet of military laws issued by Pennsylvania in 1861, handwritten circulars documenting special orders given to the Pennsylvania troops from 1861 to 1862, and

an index to general orders issued by the War Department from 1864 to 1865. The muster rolls are organized by company and document each soldier's name, age, the date that they were mustered into service, rank, and occupation.

i. Catherine Keppele Meredith, 1846-1851, n.d.

This subseries is one folder of incoming correspondence (1846-1851, n.d.) belonging to Catherine Keppele Meredith, the wife of William Morris Meredith. Catherine's early letters are from one of her daughters, Elizabeth Catherine Meredith (Lillian) who wrote to Catherine and William Morris when she was visiting relatives.

Catherine also received several letters from her sister Elizabeth Latimer, who invited Catherine and her children to stay in her home. (See also Series VIIa.)

j. William Meredith (b. 1838), 1846-1874, n.d.

This subseries is comprised of materials belonging to William Meredith (b.1838), the only son of William Morris and Catherine Keppele Meredith. William's materials consist of three boxes of correspondence, receipts, his original poems, a journal, and lecture notes from his college days at Princeton (1851-1853).

William's letters, both incoming and outgoing, begin in 1846 when he was just eight years old and recovering from cataracts surgery. Most of his early letters are from his father William Morris Meredith and his Biddle cousins Thomas, James, and Caldwell, inquiring if his eyes had healed and also to entertain the homebound William with stories of their travels. Some of his other correspondents included his cousin Catherine K. Hall and his sisters Gertrude and Lillian, who wrote to their brother when they were visiting other relatives. These letters are addressed to William in Wheatland, Pennsylvania, the location of the Meredith family farm. Most of William's friends addressed him as Willy, Bill, Bil, or Master William.

In March 1849, William's father William Morris Meredith was appointed the secretary of the treasury by the Taylor administration, and William relocated to the Washington D.C. area with his family. While he was there, his Biddle cousins consistently inquired after his impressions of Washington D.C., President Zachary Taylor, and the other "great men of the land." Caldwell Biddle was an especially attentive correspondent and asked William for his opinion on politics and how the slavery issue was received in Washington. Caldwell offered his opinion (August. 4, 1849), "Calhoun is an ultra southerner who hates the North and cares nothing for the Union and the Constitution and would be willing to plunge the Country in a civil war and all its horrors; and Benton is an egotistical old man who thinks he knows more than anybody else and is led to advocate the power of Congress over the territories for popularity and to spite Mr. Calhoun. Both are disappointed aspirants to the Presidency."

William did not remain long in Washington, but instead returned to Philadelphia in April to begin his formal schooling. He did however, return to Washington D.C. periodically. While William was in Philadelphia, his father was his most faithful correspondent. William Morris Meredith stressed the importance of education and

good letter writing, and often complained of William's spelling mistakes in his letters to the family. William Morris contended (April 29, 1849), "bad spelling is a sign properly understood of ignorance, and want of education and good associations." William Morris also criticized William's tendency to stutter and advised William to pay more attention to his breathing to cure his stammering. William's mother Catherine Keppele also wrote to her son, but her letters focus more on Washington D.C. society. One particularly interesting letter documents a social visit the Merediths received from "Messrs. White Hairs, War Eagle, Delicate Dancer, Knife Maker, and Distant Man," on November 21, 1849. It is not clear what tribe the natives belonged to, but Catherine recounted the evening as such, "Not being in full costume as at the first visit they would not dance, but they sang twice accompanying themselves with gourds filled with pebbles which sounded very much like castanets, and made a pleasant addition." To thank the natives for their visit, William Morris gifted them with a likeness of General Washington, which Catherine said they "could not have been more delighted with."

William's problems with stammering followed him into his college years at Princeton (1851-1853). William Morris and Catherine consistently tried to find a cure for what they considered a socially unacceptable trait, and also expressed concern that William was not an attentive student, ranking 53 in a class of 68 students in his first year. Part of William's problem may have been his plaguing cataracts, which forced him to return to Philadelphia in 1852, until his eyes could heal. While he was home, William received correspondence from his roommate and cousin, Thomas M. Hall, whose letters offer insight into the educational challenges, lectures, and social atmosphere of Princeton. After college, William returned home and seems to have spent most of his time as a man of leisure.

In 1861, William Morris Meredith relocated to Harrisburg in conjunction with his duties as the attorney general of Pennsylvania, and while he was there, he wrote to William with instructions for handling some of his financial affairs and also to send on various materials he needed in Harrisburg. William Morris also arranged for his son to assume a position as the military secretary for Major General George A. McCall. The position made William a major, but did not put him in a position of active service, which was impossible as a result of his cataracts and stammering. William only served as the military secretary for Major General McCall for a short time. When he resigned, he reasoned (July 13, 1861), "I am afraid that the office is at present a sinecure, and I am unwilling to wear a uniform and draw a salary for doing nothing." William remained in Philadelphia throughout the war and instead managed the real estate of his Uncle Latimer, Uncle Sullivan Meredith, and Uncle Morris Meredith. William also received correspondence from his sisters, who relocated to Atlantic City, New Jersey, and from Thomas M. Hall who had enlisted in the Union Army. Thomas asked William to send on newspapers and other pamphlets for the soldiers to read during their leisure time.

Following the end of the war, William was experiencing more health problems and William Morris implored his son to seek medical attention to cure the "tremors in his face and eyes." William remained in his father's home throughout the 1860s and

1870s attending to his father's and uncle's real estate affairs. One letterbook (1863-1874) also documents William's real estate activities. William Morris Meredith died in 1873 following which some of William's correspondence also documents the settling of that estate. In 1874, William authored a pamphlet on the Constitutional Convention of 1873, and correspondence relating to this pamphlet is from his Philadelphia publisher, Gebbie & Barrie.

Also relating to William Meredith are personal receipts for dental work and membership fees paid to various historical and literary societies. William, much like his father, was a lover of literature and several of his poems and a journal documenting his voyage to Niagara Falls with his cousin, Caldwell Biddle (Aug. 6 to Aug. 13, 1856) are also present. William's poems were about patriotism, love, adultery, religion, and philosophy. William's journal entries mostly recount his daily activities and mention the various falls and caves they visited. Most noteworthy in his journal however, is a copy of his "Sonnet to Niagara," which was later published in the *Fireside Visitor* and in *Putnam's Monthly*. A few of his receipts from that voyage are also pasted into the journal. Also present is William's college notebook containing notes on lectures given by Professor Hope (1851-1853).

k. Elizabeth Catherine Meredith, n.d.

Representing Elizabeth Meredith (also known as Lillian), one of the daughters born to William Morris and Catherine Keppelle Meredith, are two letters. The letters are from her friends C. R. Pleasants and Sophia A. Cotton, and are undated requests for social visits.

l. Other Meredith women, 1793-1847, n.d.

This subseries is comprised of several folders of receipts and account statements written out to Miss or Mrs. Meredith. These receipts record typical purchases made by the female members of the Meredith family from 1793 to 1848. Most of the purchases were for food stuffs, ribbons, stockings, silks, linens, feathers, and gloves.

m. Biddle family, 1857-1884.

This subseries contains the records of Caldwell K. Biddle (1829-1862, son of James Cornell Biddle and Sarah C. Keppelle) and his nephew Caldwell K. Biddle (b. 1863, son of Thomas Biddle and Sarah F. White). The Biddles were the nephew and great nephew of William Morris and Catherine Keppelle Meredith. Present is a folder of personal correspondence, a folder of personal receipts, and some materials relating to the Ann Dilhorn estate for which Caldwell (1829-1862) served as executor. Records dating before 1862 relate specifically to the uncle Caldwell K. Biddle, while records from 1863 to 1884 relate to his nephew. These materials document the purchase of various goods including coal, Havana tobacco, and fees due to the Pennsylvania Bar Association. One receipt dating February 13, 1859 also documents a coffin Caldwell (1829-1862) purchased for one of his children. The correspondence is personal notes from the Biddles' family members.

n. Butler family, 1796-1802.

This subseries is comprised of four folders of outgoing correspondence and some receipts relating to the Philadelphia merchant Anthony Butler and his son William. The Butlers imported European luxury goods including cocoa, sugar, coffee, tea, wine, and cheese into Philadelphia ports as early 1796 and are known to have exchanged goods with Jonathan Meredith in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. (See also Series 1b.) The materials in this subseries do not attest to the business relationship between Bulter and Meredith, but are a record of the Butlers' interactions with one of their New York suppliers, Andrew J. Vanboekel. Outgoing correspondence covers a period from 1801 to 1802 and relates mostly to the receipt of various shipments from Vanboekel. These letters also document the Butlers' ongoing financial struggles, which were mostly a result of William Butler's irresponsible spending habits. The receipts date from 1796 to 1797 and document debt payments from the Butlers' clients.

o. Joseph Dennie, 1800-1807, n.d.

Correspondence, receipts, and an essay submitted by Jonathan Meredith Jr. belong to Joseph Dennie, and relate to his responsibilities as editor for the popular Philadelphia magazine the *Port Folio*. Dennie, who was a native of Boston, Massachusetts, came to Philadelphia in 1799 to seek employment as the private secretary to Thomas Pickering (secretary of state), but chose instead to pursue a career in literature. He was hired as the *Port Folio*'s editor in 1800. While Dennie was a resident of Philadelphia he became the close and intimate friend of William and Gertrude Meredith, and was known to have resided in their home for extended periods of time. Dennie had an especially close relationship with Gertrude, who contributed some of her own poems and literary works to the *Port Folio* from 1801 to 1804. (See also Series VI.)

Dennie's correspondence begins in 1800, shortly after he was hired as the *Port Folio*'s editor. Hugh Maxwell, who was the printer of the *Port Folio*, wrote to Dennie of his responsibilities, discussed the failed attempts of previous magazines, and also outlined how the magazine should be different under Dennie's creative direction. Maxwell attributed the lack of success of previous magazines to uninteresting subject matter and expressed his opinion that, "Humor and light reading seem to me to be peculiarly adapted to the tastes of magazine readers. I do not mean that Philosophy and morality should be excluded-It is as necessary for the future existence of a work as its present prosperity, that it should stand high in the opinion of those who consider themselves judges of literary merit." Maxwell's letter also mentions the cost of operating the magazine and lists all of the magazine's contributing authors. Maxwell, who was also responsible for collecting subscription money, eventually went bankrupt and became indebted to Dennie and the magazine. Some of the correspondence also documents William Meredith's legal actions against Maxwell on behalf of Dennie and others.

John Watts replaced Hugh Maxwell as the printer of the *Port Folio*, and his letters to Dennie (1806) detail subscriber information. Dennie also received letters directly from *Port Folio* subscribers who sent on the six dollar subscription fee and also inquired after magazine issues that they had not received. Some of the

correspondence from *Port Folio* subscribers is also addressed directly to John Watts. The correspondence ends in 1807.

The receipts and account statements also included in this subseries document financial exchanges between Joseph Dennie and the magazine's printers, Hugh Maxwell and John Watts, from 1801 to 1805. The undated essay submitted by Jonathan Meredith Jr. to Dennie for publication recounts the activities of a Jacobin political meeting he attended "out of curiosity." Most of his comments are a condemnation of that political group and he concluded after the meeting, "When persons of such character take upon themselves the order and regulation of a government, soon may we expect anarchy, confusion, and commotion to ensue." It is unclear if Jonathan's essay was published.

p. Lawrence M. C. Smith, 1936-1964.

Lawrence M. C. Smith (better known as Sam) and his wife Eleanor Houston Smith were amateur historians who harbored a special love for history, geography, and cartography. The Smiths are perhaps best known for their contributions to the Osher Map Library of the University of Southern Maine, which houses the Smith Cartographic Collection comprised of maps, globes, and atlases of the Maine coastline. The Smiths lived in Maine for most of their lives but also visited Philadelphia from time to time, and while they were visiting they collected information on the inhabitants of the historic Washington Square homes, located in center city Philadelphia. Lawrence Smith took a special interest in William Meredith, (whom Lawrence Smith was distantly related to) who owned and lived in the property located at 700 South Washington Square from 1835 to 1850. Materials relating to the Meredith property include correspondence addressed to Smith from local research institutions, which document the Meredith's residency; walking maps of Philadelphia; and also a watercolor painting of the old Meredith home. Smith also collected information on William Morris Meredith's farm located in Wheatland, Pennsylvania. Relating to this later property is a book, *The Story of Wheatland*, which was published by the Junior League of Lancaster, Incorporated, in 1936.

Series X: Miscellaneous, 1756-1871, n.d. (Boxes 100-106, Vols. 130-148, FF 37-48)

a. Joseph Anthony, 1760-1809, n.d.

Joseph Anthony operated a shipping business between Newport, Rhode Island, and Philadelphia ports as early as 1760, and materials documenting his business activities include some commercial correspondence and financial records. At some point between 1760 and 1799, Joseph took his sons into business and the company became known as Joseph Anthony & Sons. It is possible that Joseph Anthony may have shipped tannery goods belonging to Jonathan Meredith, but the connection between their businesses was not made clear in either set of records. Joseph Anthony died in 1799 and some of his estate records are also present.

Joseph Anthony's financial records provide the most insight into his shipping enterprise. Records include a ledger, account statements, promissory notes, a receipt book and receipts, a notebook, and Anthony's bankbooks with the Bank of

Pennsylvania, the Bank of the United States, and the Bank of North America. The ledger (1760-1782) records Anthony's accounts with captains and crewmen who sailed his vessels and also the various merchants for whom he shipped goods. The sailing vessel that he used most frequently was the *Peace and Plenty*, and some of the goods he shipped included lemons, wine, flour, rum, and molasses. Anthony himself may have captained the *Peace and Plenty*, as some of the receipts in the receipt book are written out to "Captain Joseph Anthony." Other receipts designate monies paid to the ship's crewmen. The rest of Anthony's financial records, including the account statements and his notebook, record sundry balances due to him from his clients. Some of the account statements dating to 1795 between Joseph Anthony and William and Abraham Colladay document construction work the Colladays completed on one of Anthony's homes.

Records relating to Joseph Anthony's estate include receipts and land papers. The receipts document funeral expenses and also estate payments made by the executors, Josiah Hewes, James Troquoir, and Joseph Anthony's son Joseph Anthony. The land papers also document the dispersal of Anthony's Pennsylvania lands located in Milford Township, Bedford County; Nippenose Township, Northumberland County (now located in Lycoming County); and Nittany Valley in Centre County. Some bonds written between Josiah Hewes and Joseph Anthony as executors of the Joseph Anthony estate are also present.

b. Wharton & Company, 1756-1785.

This subseries is comprised of correspondence and receipts belonging to the Philadelphia merchant firm Wharton & Company. The members of this trading house were William Morris Jr. and James and John Wharton, and they shipped goods from Philadelphia to Kingston, Jamaica as early as 1756. Some of the products they traded included flour, bread, rice, and lumber. Most of the records are addressed to James Wharton, whose connection to the Meredith family could not be determined.

The Wharton & Company correspondence (1756-1777) is mostly commercial and is from various ship captains hired by the merchant firm to transport their goods to Jamaica. The captains alerted Wharton & Company of their safe arrival to the Kingston port and also periodically updated them on cargo sales. Also present is a letter (Dec. 31, 1777) from John Wharton and Francis Hopkinson addressed to Thomas Wharton, the president of Pennsylvania's Supreme Executive Council, who was then temporarily camped in Lancaster. John and Francis wrote to Thomas from Bordentown about their inability to send on goods to the Lancaster area. They wrote, "Our hearts wilt within us at the cries of the needy-How you do to live-to exist-without oysters, venison, and cranberries it is impossible for us to imagine, and yet we have some distant hopes that what with fat beef, pork, and poultry you may struggle thro' the winter." John and Francis likewise asked that Thomas send on any extra coffee they might have in Lancaster to the Bordentown area.

The receipts also included in this subseries document James Wharton's purchase of nails, hammers, and other goods which he used to repair some of the Wharton & Company ships. Some of their ships included the *Maderia*, the *Lloyd*, the *Delaware*,

and the *Polly*. Also included are some of James Wharton's personal receipts which record his purchase of clothing and groceries.

c. W. R. Palmer, 1853-1861.

This series is comprised of four folders of correspondence (1853-1861) between Captain W. R. Palmer of Philadelphia and his Chicago, Illinois, real estate agents Rees & Kerfoot. Most of the letters, which include both incoming correspondence and copies of outgoing letters, document improvements made on Palmer's lands, offers made on his plots, and also the specifics of some of the land sales. Some receipts also document property tax payments made on the Chicago lands.

Sometime in 1856, the real estate business of Rees & Kerfoot changed their name to S. H. Kerfoot & Company, following which Palmer frequently expressed his dissatisfaction with the new management. Copies of Palmer's letters to S. H. Kerfoot complain about late payments made on bills and also several instances of unpaid property taxes. It is possible that these disagreements eventually led to a law suit, but there is no indication of that in Palmer's papers. The correspondence ends in 1861.

d. Third party correspondence, 1765-1859.

The third party correspondence spans a period from 1765 to 1859 and is mostly commercial correspondence or relates to legal disputes. It is possible that the correspondence included in this subseries belongs to either William or William Morris Meredith and relates to cases for which they served as counsel; however, the connection could not be clearly determined. One letter which does not fall into this category was written in 1765. This letter was written by J. H. (possibly John Hughes) to John Swift, Alexander Barclay, and Thomas Greene and relates to the stamp distribution riots in Philadelphia that year.

e. Financial, 1767-1857, n.d.

Miscellaneous financial materials include personal receipts, account books, bankbooks, ledgers, account statements, and promissory notes. Some of these records document the finances of various individuals including John Dubarry, Lain J. Johnson, Richard Littlewood, Daniel McKaraher, John Northrop, William G. Oliver, George W. Richards, Justin Smith, and Nathan P. Sullivan. It is unclear how these individuals relate to the Meredith family. Also present are an expense book documenting subscribers to the Sempriores Dictionary, a ledger documenting orders fulfilled by the Baltimore mail coach, and a ledger and daybook belonging to the wheat and whisky merchants, McCarney and Sterrit.

f. Shipping, 1781-1813, n.d.

This subseries is comprised of correspondence, financial, and legal materials relating to sailing vessels which were lost at sea or which were held at various ports for violating shipping and importation laws. Records are organized into individual case files according to the name of the sailing vessel, and document legal battles with insurance companies for the recovery of lost profits on damaged or destroyed cargo. Both William and William Morris Meredith represented merchants in similar

shipping and insurance law suits, but the materials in this subseries did not mention either Meredith by name. Also included in this subseries are handwritten notes outlining the regulations of maritime law and some miscellaneous shipping records including a ledger and some invoices.

g. Legal, 1765-1871, n.d.

The legal materials in this subseries relate to estate settlements for which either William or William Morris Meredith may have served as executor. Caldwell K. Biddle, William Morris Meredith's nephew, was also a Philadelphia lawyer and some of the later estate cases (anything after 1850) may also relate to him. Estate materials include financial records, correspondence, and land records, and are organized into case files according to the last name of the deceased. Also present are legal papers documenting the dispersal of funds to stockholders of the Northwestern Land Company; rental agreements for the property known as Caln Iron Works, which was owned by Mrs. Martha Pennock; and also records relating to a disputed patent issued to William Knight for a paper finishing machine he invented in 1839. Some miscellaneous wills and testaments, bonds and indentures, and printed court briefs are also present.

h. Miscellaneous, 1800-1871, n.d.

The miscellaneous materials included in this subseries include both business and personal papers for which the creator could not be identified. Present are a handwritten copy of the 1807 act establishing the Massachusetts state bank; papers documenting Laurel Hill, Mount Auburn, and Philadelphia cemetery regulations; a hand-written copy of the Anacreontic Society constitution; hand copied versions of printed works; genealogical notes; printed circulars; calling cards and invitations; an unidentified index; and envelopes. Some of the hand copied literature includes extracts from Witherspoon's *Moral Philosophy*, and writings relating to Martin Luther and catholic Germany. Accompanying these writings is a list of "must-read" books. Also included in this subseries is Sarah Manderson's school notebook, which records her math and religious lessons, and some images of Meredith family members and other unidentified individuals. Included in this grouping is a tintype image of an early print depicting Joseph Dennie.

Separation report

None.

Related materials

At the Historical Society of Pennsylvania:

Samuel Washing Woodhouse Collection, which includes bills, receipts, canceled bank checks, and other business papers of the Meredith family, Collection 1386

At other institutions:

Andrews and Meredith Records, Hagley Museum and Library, Greenville, Del.

Jonathan Meredith Papers, Hagley Museum and Library, Greenville, Del.

William Morris Meredith, Notes taken during a tour through Great Britain, Smithsonian Institution Libraries, Washington D.C.

William Meredith, Philadelphia Theatrical Commentaries, Van Pelt Library, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa

Bibliography

Colonial National Historic Park, Jamestown Historic Briefs: Tanning Leather in the 17th Century, How it's Done, <http://www.nps.gov/colo/jthanout/Tanning.html> (accessed July 27, 2004)

Meredith, The Historical Society of Pennsylvania (Fa 929.2 M559m)

Office of the Curator, Secretaries of the Treasury, William M. Meredith (1849-1850), <http://www.ustreas.gov/offices/management/curator/collection/secretary/meredith.htm> (accessed September 28, 2004)

The Morris Family, <http://www.iment.com/maida/familytree/morris/descendants.htm> (accessed August 5, 2004)

Traditional Leathers: Bark Tanning, <http://www.braintan.com/barktan/1basics/htm> (accessed July 27, 2004)

Subjects

Arbitration and award – 19th century

Bank directors – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia – 19th century

Bankruptcy – 19th century

Banks and banking – Pennsylvania – 19th century

Canals – Pennsylvania – 19th century

Commercial agents – France – Paris – 18th century

Commercial agents – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia – 18th century

Commercial law – 19th century

Commercial policy – 19th century

Commission merchants – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia – 18th century

Commission merchants – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia – 19th century

Communication in marriage – 19th century

Contracts, Maritime – 18th century

Contracts, Maritime – 19th century
Depression – 1836-1837 – United States
Domestics – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia – 19th century
Executors and administrators – 19th century
Federal Party (United States)
Feminism – 19th century
Foreign trade regulation – United States – 19th century
Hides and skins – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia – 18th century
Hides and skins – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia – 19th century
Hides and skins industry – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia -18th century
Hides and skins industry – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia – 19th century
Husband and wife – 19th century
Infants – Weaning – 19th century
International trade – France – Bordeaux – 18th century
International trade – France – Paris – 18th century
International trade – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia -18th century
International trade – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia – 19th century
Lawyers – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia – 19th century
Lawyers in politics – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia – 19th century
Leather
Leather industry and trade – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia – 18th century
Leather industry and trade – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia – 19th century
Leather industry and trade – Employees – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia – 18th century
Leather industry and trade – Employees – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia – 19th century
Leather industry and trade – Equipment and supplies – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia –
18th century
Leather industry and trade – Equipment and supplies – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia –
19th century
Leatherwork – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia – 18th century
Leatherwork – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia – 19th century
Maritime law – 19th century
Marriage – 19th century
Married women – 19th century
Merchant mariners – 18th century
Merchant ships – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia – 18th century
Merchant ships – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia – 19th century
Merchants – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia – 18th century
Merchants – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia – 19th century
Mercantile system – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia – 18th century
Mercantile system – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia – 19th century
Mexican War, 1846-1848 – Personal narratives
Motherhood – 19th century
Pennsylvania – Commerce – 18th century
Pennsylvania – Commerce – 19th century
Pennsylvania – History – Civil War, 1861-1865
Pennsylvania – Politics and government – 1861-1865
Political parties – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia – 19th century

Politicians – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia – 19th century
Politicians' spouses – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia – 19th century
Shipping accidents – 19th century
Tanneries – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia – 18th century
Tanneries – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia – 19th century
Tanners – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia – 18th century
Tanners – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia – 19th century
Tanning – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia – 18th century
Tanning – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia – 19th century
Tariff – Law and legislation – United States – 19th century
United States – Armed forces – Appropriations and expenditures – 19th century
United States – Commerce – Statistics – 19th century
United States – History – Civil War, 1861-1865-Economic aspects
United States – History – War of 1812
United States – Politics and government – 1849-1850
United States – Recruiting, enlistment, etc. – Civil War, 1861-1865
Upper class families – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia – 19th century
Wages – Leather workers – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia – 18th century
Wages – Leather workers – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia – 19th century
Whig party (United States)
Wives – 19th century
Women authors – American – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia – 19th century
Women poets – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia – 19th century
Women – Education – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia – 19th century
Women – Housewives – 19th century
Women – Social life and customs – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia – 19th century

Abercrombie, James Jr.
Allan, Richard
Andrews, Robert, 1772-1842
Anthony, Joseph, 1738-1798
Anthony, Joseph, Jr.
Bache, A. D. (Alexander Dallas), 1806-1867
Bache, Richard, 1784-1848
Baker, G. N. (George N.)
Biddle, Caldwell K. (Caldwell Keppele), 1829-1862
Biddle, Caldwell K. (Caldwell Keppele), b. 1863
Biddle, Clement C. (Clement Cornell), 1784-1855
Biddle, George, 1843-1886
Biddle, James C. (James Cornell), 1795-1838
Binney, Horace, 1780-1875
Boyd, John Parker, 1764-1830
Breck, Samuel, 1771-1862
Brown, William C.
Butler, Anthony
Butler, William
Cameron, Simon, 1779-1889

Cabot, Joseph
Carey, Mathew
Corbaux, Francis
Corbaux, Francis Jr.
Curtin, Andrew Gregg, 1815-1894
Darbe, John, 1725?-1805
Davis, John
Day, John
Dennie, Joseph, 1768-1812-Correspondence
Dilhorn, Ann
Dubarry, John
Edwards, Samuel, 1814-1872
Espy, Hannah
Ewing, Alexander, 1830-1895
Gerard, Stephan
Gilpin, Charles, 1809-1891
Hall, Catherine K.
Hall, Prescoll
Hall, Thomas M.
Hare, Robert, 1781-1858
Hare, Robert Jr.
Hawthorn, James
Hawthorn, Thomas
Henry, Alexander
Hewes, Josiah, b. 1733
Hughes, John
Ingersoll, C. J. (Charles Jared), 1782-1862
Ingersoll, J. R.
Johnson, Lain I.
Johnson, Reverdy, 1796-1876
Jordan, Joseph
Joy, Jacob
Kerr, Alexander, 1828-1919
Latimer, John Richardson, 1793-1855
Leaming, Thomas F.
Lewis, W. D.
Littlewood, Richard
Ludlow, George
Ludlow, William, 1843-1901
McClane, Allan
McKaraheer, Daniel, 1751-1811
Manderson, Sarah
Maxwell, Hugh, 1777-1860
Meredith, Catherine Keppel
Meredith, Charles
Meredith, David
Meredith, Elizabeth

Meredith, Elizabeth Catherine
Meredith, Gertrude Gouveneur Ogden, 1777-1828
Meredith, Jonathan, 1740-1811
Meredith, Jonathan Jr., 1782-1872
Meredith, Meriam
Meredith, Morris Ogden
Meredith, Samuel Ogden
Meredith, Sullivan Amory
Meredith, William, 1772-1844
Meredith, William, b. 1838
Meredith, William M. (William Morris), 1799-1873
Mifflin, Sarah
Morris, Gouverneur, 1752-1816
Morris, Lewis R., 1760-1825
Nesbitt, John M.
Newbold, C. Jr.
Northrop, John
Oakey, Daniel
Ogden, Abraham
Ogden, Charles
Ogden, David Bayard, 1775-1849
Ogden, Elizabeth (Meredith)
Ogden, Jonathan
Ogden, Samuel, 1746-1810
Ogden, Thomas L.
Oliver, William G.
Palmer, W. R. (William R.), d. 1862
Pickering, Timothy, 1745-1829-Correspondence
Pleasanton, A. J. (Augustus James), 1808-1894
Price, Eli K. (Eli Kirk), 1797-1884
Ralston, Gerard
Rawle, William
Read, John M.
Reed, Joseph
Richards, George W.
Rooker, Elizabeth
Shattler, William
Shaw, Gabriel
Smith, Justin
Smith, Lawrence M. C. (Lawrence Meredith Clemson), 1902-1975
Stewart, F. S. C.
Sullivan, Nathan P.
Sullivan, William, 1774-1839
Taylor, Zachary, 1784-1850-Correspondence
Teland, George W.
Tilghman, Benjamin, 1785-1850
Troquois, James

Vaughan, Jonathan
Vaux, Roberts, 1786-1836
Wall, Garret
Wallace, John B. (John Bradford), 1778-1837
Waters, Patrick
Watts, John
Weed, Thurlow, 1797-1882
Wharton, James, 1732-1782
Wharton, John
Whitesides, Alexander
Wood, Samuel R.

African (Brig)
Alert (Ship)
Alert (Schooner)
America (Ship)
American Hero (Brig)
Andromeda (Ship)
Betsy (Brig)
Bolivar (Ship)
Canton (Ship)
Catherine (Ship)
Cerberus (Brig)
Coromandel (Ship)
Cruger (Brig)
Daniel Webster (Brig)
Delaware (Ship)
Diamond State (Ship)
Elizabeth (Brig)
Ellen (Ship)
Fabious (Ship)
Favorite (Brig)
Friendship (Brig)
General Pratt and Barge (Steamboat)
Glasglow (Ship)
Globe (Ship)
Good Friends (Ship)
Harmony (Ship)
Helen (Ship)
Isabella Maria (Schooner)
Jane (Ship)
Levant (Ship)
Louisiana (Ship)
Mahaly (Schooner)
Minerva (Ship)
Nancy (ship)
Navarro (Brig)

New Jersey (Ship)
Oliver Elsworth (Ship)
Ontario (Ship)
Palafax (Ship)
Peace and Plenty (Ship)
Peacock (Brig)
Pilgrim (Brig)
Planter (Ship)
Polly (Brig)
Queen (Ship)
Rio (Schooner)
Rose (Ship)
Sally Ann (Sloop)
Thomas Chalkley (Ship)
Three Sisters (Ship)
Two Lydias (Ship)

Academy of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the City of Philadelphia
Andrews & Meredith
Christ Church (Philadelphia, Pa.)
Guardians of the Poor (Philadelphia, Pa.)
Pennsylvania. Court of Common Pleas (Philadelphia County)
Pennsylvania. Court of Oyer and Terminer (Philadelphia County)
Pennsylvania. Court of Quarter Sessions (Philadelphia County)
Dallard, Swan & Company
Della Motte & Company
German Reformed Congregation (Philadelphia, Pa.)
Hawthorn & Kerr
Joseph Anthony & Sons
Law Society of Philadelphia
McCarney & Sterrit
Pennsylvania Bar Association
Pennsylvania. Supreme Court
Philadelphia (Pa.). Councils. Common Council
Philadelphia (Pa.). Councils. Select Council
Philadelphia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb
Port Folio
Episcopal Academy
Protestant Episcopal Church for the Advancement of Christ in Pennsylvania
Rees & Kerfoot
Rutgers, Seaman & Ogden
S. H. Kerfoot & Company
Schuylkill Bank (Philadelphia, Pa.)-Charters
Bank of the United States (1816-1836)-Charters
The Committee of the Banks in the City and County of Philadelphia
Thomas Biddle & Company
Union Canal Company of Pennsylvania

United States. Army. Pennsylvania Infantry Regiment, 19th.
Wharton & Company

Administrative Information

Restrictions

The collection is open for research.

Acquisition information

The majority of the collection was the gift of Samuel W. Woodhouse, 1940.
Most materials in Series 1b were purchased, Dreer Fund, 1934.
Miscellaneous documents, gift of Mrs. L.M.C. Smith, 1979.
Volumes 102 and 111: Purchased by the Gratz Fund, 1959.
Volume 56: Purchased, Dreer Fund, 1934.
Volume 9: Purchased, 1959.
Volume 55: Gift of E. T. Shaw, 1871.

Alternative format

None.

Preferred citation

Cite as: [Indicate cited item or series here], Meredith Family Papers (Collection 1509),
The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Processing note

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

Jonathan Meredith's tannery records (1784-1800), which were formerly Collection 2060, are now included in this collection and comprise the majority of Jonathan's record books found in Series 1b. The following volumes had call numbers that have been replaced with volume numbers, and a few of these were also part of artificial collections: Volume 9, an Order book (1787-1798) belonging to Jonathan Meredith was formerly known as Amb .92160 (collection 2001); Volume 55, an Invoice book belonging to the firm Andrews & Meredith was formerly Am .947 (collection 108); Volume 56, a Memorandum and account book belonging to David Meredith was formerly Am .92161 (collection 108); Volume 102, an undated Memorandum of court cases belonging to William Meredith, was previously known as Am .10293; and Volume 111, a Memorandum and book of charters used by William Morris Meredith while he was the Pennsylvania attorney general (1861-1867) was formerly Am .10294.

Items in this collection have been treated for mold.

Box and folder listing

Series 1. Jonathan Meredith. a. Correspondence

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Correspondence	1779-1792	1	1
Correspondence	1794-June 1795	1	2
Correspondence	July-Dec. 1795	1	3
Correspondence	1796-1797	1	4
Correspondence	Jan.-June 1798	1	5
Correspondence	July-Dec. 1798	1	6
Correspondence	Jan.-Mar. 1799	1	7
Correspondence	April-June 1799	1	8
Correspondence	July-Oct. 1799	1	9
Correspondence	Nov.-Dec. 1799	1	10
Correspondence	Jan.-April 1800	1	11
Correspondence	May-July 1800	1	12
Correspondence	Aug.-Sept. 1800	1	13
Correspondence	Oct.-Dec. 1800	1	14
Correspondence	1801	1	15
Correspondence	1802-1803	1	16
Correspondence	1804	1	17
Correspondence	1805-1807	1	18
Correspondence	1809-1811	1	19
Correspondence	n.d.	1	20
Letterbook	1786-1787	vol. 1	
Letterbook	1789-1792	vol. 2	
Letterbook	1792-1795	vol. 3	
Letterbook	1795-1799	vol. 4	
Letterbook	1799-1811	vol. 5	
Materials removed from vol. 5	1799-1811	1	21
Letterbook	1803-1805	1	22

Series 1. Jonathan Meredith. b. Tannery accounts

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Bark accounts	1793	2	1
Bark accounts	1794	2	2
Bark accounts	1794	2	3
Tan yard book (accounts received)	1787	2	4
Tan yard book (accounts received)	1794-1795	2	5
Tan yard book (memorandum)	1798-1800	2	6

Tan yard book (leather inventory)	1787-1793	vol. 6	
Tan yard book (leather inventory)	1794-1795	vol. 7	
Tan yard book (leather inventory)	1796	vol. 8	
Tan yard book (leather inventory)	n.d.	2	7
Hide book (accounts received)	1786-1790	2	8
Hide book (accounts received)	1790-1792	2	9
Hide book (accounts received)	1790-1792	2	10
Hide book (accounts received)	1791-1792	2	11
Hide book (accounts received)	1792-1793	2	12
Hide book (accounts received)	1794	3	1
Hide book (accounts received)	1794	3	2
Hide book (accounts received)	1799	3	3
Currying shop book	1785-1790	3	4
Currying shop book	1789-1790	3	5
Currying shop book	1791-1795	3	6
Currying shop book-Patrick Walters	1792	3	7
Order book	1787-1798	vol. 9	
Sales book	July 1795-July 1796	vol. 10	
Sales book	July 1796-Nov. 1797	vol. 11	
Daybook	1786-1788	vol. 12	
Daybook	1788-1790	vol. 13	
Daybook	1790-1794	vol. 14	
Wastebook	1780-1785	3	8
Wastebook	1784-1787	3	9
Wastebook	1785-1788	3	10
Wastebook	1786-1799	vol. 15	
Wastebook	1787-1788	3	11
Wastebook	1789-1794	3	12
Wastebook	1794	3	13
Wastebook	1794	3	14
Wastebook	1794-1797	3	15
Wastebook	1794-1798	4	1
Wastebook (accommodation book)	Mar.-July 1795	4	2
Wastebook (accommodation book)	July 1795-1796	4	3
Blotter	1784-1786	vol. 16	
Blotter	1788	4	4
Blotter	Aug.-Dec. 1789	vol. 17	
Blotter	Jan.-Aug. 1790	vol. 18	
Blotter	1791-1792	vol. 19	

Blotter	Aug. 1791-Sept. 1794	4	5
Blotter	1792-1793	vol. 20	
Blotter	Jan-Sept. 1793	vol. 21	
Blotter	Feb.-April 1793	4	6
Blotter	Sept.-Dec. 1793	4	7
Blotter	1793-1794	vol. 22	
Blotter	Mar.-July 1794	vol. 23	
Blotter	July 1794-Jan. 1795	vol. 24	
Blotter	Dec. 1794-Jan. 1795	4	8
Blotter	Feb.-June 1795	vol. 25	
Blotter	June-Dec. 1795	vol. 26	
Blotter	1795	vol. 27	
Blotter	Dec. 1795-Aug. 1796	vol. 28	
Blotter	Aug. 1796-May 1797	vol. 29	
Journal	1795-1801	vol. 30	
Ledger	1772-1779	vol. 31	
Ledger	1772-1789	vol. 32	
Ledger	1799	4	9
Ledger (Wages)	1799	4	10
Bills Payable	1793-1795	4	11
Bills Payable	1797-1803	vol. 33	
Promissory notes	1785-1796	4	12
Promissory notes	1793-1798	4	13
Promissory notes	1793-1799	4	14
Promissory notes	1804-1807	4	15
Receipt book	1779-1785	vol. 34	
Receipt book	1788-1793	vol. 35	
Receipt book	1794-1799	vol. 36	
Receipts and account statements	1773-1788	5	1
Receipts and account statements	1789	5	2
Receipts and account statements	1790-1791	5	3
Receipts and account statements	1792	5	4
Receipts and account statements	1793	5	5
Receipts and account statements	1794	5	6
Receipts and account statements	1795	5	7
Receipts and account statements	1796	5	8
Receipts and account statements	1797	5	9
Receipts and account statements	1798-1799	5	10
Receipts and account statements	1800-1802	5	11

Receipts and account statements	1803-1805	5	12
Receipts and account statements	1806-1807	5	13
Receipts and account statements	1808-1809	5	14
Receipts and account statements	1801-1811	5	15
Receipts and account statements	n.d.	5	16
Cashbook	1791-1792	5	17
Cashbook	Feb.-Sept. 1793	5	18
Cashbook	1795-1796	vol. 37	
Cashbook	1796-1799	vol. 38	
Cashbook	1799-1804	vol. 39	
Bankbook (Bank of North America)	1784-1787	vol. 40	
Bankbook (Bank of North America)	1787-1790	vol. 41	
Bankbook (Bank of North America)	1790-1793	vol. 42	
Bankbook (Bank of the United States)	1792-1794	vol. 43	
Bankbook (Bank of the United States)	July-Aug. 1793	6	1
Bankbook (Bank of Pennsylvania)	1793-1794	vol. 44	
Bankbook (Bank of North America)	1793-1796	vol. 45	
Bankbook (Bank of the United States)	1794-1801	vol. 46	
Materials removed from vol. 46	1794-1801	6	2
Bankbook (Bank of Pennsylvania)	1795-1798	vol. 47	
Materials removed from vol. 47	1795-1798	6	3
Bankbook (Bank of North America)	July 1796-Dec. 1800	vol. 48	
Bankbook (Bank of the United States)	1805-1807	6	4
Legal documents relating to the sale of the tannery	1804-1805	6	5

Series 1. Jonathan Meredith. c. Miscellaneous

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Order book	1784-1796	vol.49	
Invoice book	1784-1785	vol. 50	
Indentures	1775-1789	6	6
Indentures	1790-1799	6	7
Indentures	1802-1808	6	8
Indentures and insurance papers	1779-1809	Flat File	FF1

Receipt book	1788-1801	vol. 51	
Expense book-Household repairs	1790-1792	6	9
Expense book-High Street building	1795-1798	vol. 52	
Legal notes-Joseph Jordan and Alexander Whitesides vs. Jonathan Meredith	1797-1808	6	10
Actions instituted at the suit of Jonathan Meredith	1783-1796	vol. 53	
Estate information	1811	6	11
Sarah Mifflin Estate	n.d.	6	12

Series 2. David Meredith. a. Correspondence

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Correspondence	1798-1793	6	13
Correspondence	Jan.-Oct. 1794	6	14
Correspondence	Nov. 1794	6	15
Correspondence	Dec. 1794	6	16
Correspondence	Jan. 1795	6	17
Correspondence	Feb.-Mar. 1795	6	18
Correspondence	April 1795	6	19
Correspondence	May 1-14, 1795	7	1
Correspondence	May 15-31, 1795	7	2
Correspondence	June 1-14, 1795	7	3
Correspondence	June 15-30, 1795	7	4
Correspondence	July 1795	7	5
Correspondence	Aug.-Sept. 1795	7	6
Correspondence	Oct. 1795	7	7
Correspondence	Nov. 1-21, 1795	7	8
Correspondence	Nov. 22-30, 1795	7	9
Correspondence	Dec. 1-16, 1795	7	10
Correspondence [items have been treated for mold]	Dec. 17-31, 1795	7	11
Correspondence	Jan. 1796	7	12
Correspondence	Feb. 1796	7	13
Correspondence	Mar. 1796	7	14
Correspondence	April 1796	7	15
Correspondence	May 1796	7	16
Correspondence	June 1796	7	17
Correspondence	July 1796	7	18
Correspondence	Aug.-Sept. 1796	7	19
Correspondence	Oct.-Nov. 1796	8	1

Correspondence	Dec. 1796	8	2
Correspondence	Jan. 1797	8	3
Correspondence	Feb. 1797	8	4
Correspondence	Mar. 1797	8	5
Correspondence	April 1797	8	6
Correspondence	May-June 1797	8	7
Correspondence	July-Dec. 1797	8	8
Correspondence	1798	8	9
Correspondence	1799	8	10
Correspondence	Jan.-May 1800	8	11
Correspondence [items have been treated for mold]	June-Dec. 1800	8	12
Correspondence [items have been treated for mold]	Jan.-Mar. 1801	8	13
Correspondence	April-Dec. 1801	8	14
Correspondence	1802-1803	8	15
Correspondence	1804	8	16
Correspondence [items have been treated for mold]	1805	8	17
Correspondence	1806	8	18
Correspondence	1806	Flat file	FF 2
Correspondence	Jan.-July 1807	8	19
Correspondence	Aug.-Dec. 1807	9	1
Correspondence [items have been treated for mold]	1808-1809	9	2
Correspondence [items have been treated for mold]	1810-1811	9	3
Correspondence	1812-1813	9	4
Correspondence	1814	9	5
Correspondence [items have been treated for mold]	1817-1818	9	6
Correspondence	n.d.	9	7
Correspondence	n.d.	9	8
Correspondence	n.d.	9	9
Letterbook	1806-1816	vol. 54	
Materials removed from vol. 54	1806-1816	9	10

Series 2. David Meredith. b. Financial

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Daybook	1787-1790	9	11
Ledger	1787-1788	9	12
Invoice book-Andrews & Meredith	1794-1795	vol. 55	

Memorandum and account book	1813-1817	vol. 56	
Cashbook	1819-1820	9	13
Bankbook-Bank of the United States	1810-1811	vol. 57	
Bankbook-Bank of Pennsylvania	1814-1818	vol. 58	
Receipts	1794-1796	9	14
Receipts	1798-1799	9	15
Receipts	1800-1805	9	16
Receipts	1806-1807	9	17
Receipts	1808-1809	9	18
Receipts	1810-1811	9	19
Receipts-books and other items purchased from J. Dorsey	1811-1814	9	20
Receipts	1812	10	1
Receipts	1813	10	2
Receipts	1814-1815	10	3
Receipts	1816-1817	10	4
Receipts	1818-1822	10	5
Receipts	n.d.	10	6
Promissory notes	1796-1810	10	7
Records from the ship Harmony	1794-1795	10	8
Records from the ship Harmony	1795	10	9
Records from the ship Harmony [items have been treated for mold]	1795-1796	10	10
Records from the brig Nancy	1801	10	11

Series 2. David Meredith. c. Miscellaneous

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Indentures and articles of agreement (English) [items have been treated for mold]	1789-1814	10	12
Indentures and articles of agreement (French)	1794-1801	10	13
Indentures and articles of agreement (French)	1794-1811	10	14
Passports	1795, n.d.	10	15
Eugene Hanley estate	1807-1809	10	16
William and Mary Meredith estate (of Plumbstead)	1809-1819	10	17
William and Mary Meredith estate (of Plumbstead)-Ledger	1808-1810	10	18
Notes	n.d.	10	19

Series 3. William Meredith Correspondence. a. Incoming Correspondence

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Correspondence	1795-1796	11	1
Correspondence	Jan.-Mar. 1797	11	2
Correspondence	April 1797	11	3
Correspondence	May-June 1797	11	4
Correspondence	July 1797	11	5
Correspondence	Aug. 1797	11	6
Correspondence	Sept.-Oct. 1797	11	7
Correspondence	Nov.-Dec. 1797	11	8
Correspondence	Jan. 1798	11	9
Correspondence	Feb.-June 1798	11	10
Correspondence	July-Aug. 1798	11	11
Correspondence	Sept.-Oct. 1798	11	12
Correspondence	Nov. 1798	11	13
Correspondence	Dec. 1798	11	14
Correspondence	Jan. 1799	11	15
Correspondence	Feb. 1799	11	16
Correspondence	Mar.-April 1799	11	17
Correspondence [items have been treated for mold]	May 1799	11	18
Correspondence [items have been treated for mold]	June 1799	12	1
Correspondence	July 1799	12	2
Correspondence	Aug.-Sept. 1799	12	3
Correspondence	Oct. 1799	12	4
Correspondence	Nov. 1799	12	5
Correspondence	Dec. 1799	12	6
Correspondence	Jan.-Feb. 1800	12	7
Correspondence	Mar.-April 1800	12	8
Correspondence [items have been treated for mold]	May 1800	12	9
Correspondence	June-July 1800	12	10
Correspondence	Aug.-Sept. 1800	12	11
Correspondence	Oct. 1800	12	12
Correspondence [items have been treated for mold]	Nov.-Dec. 1800	12	13
Correspondence	Jan. 1801	12	14
Correspondence	Feb. 1801	12	15
Correspondence	Mar. 1801	12	16
Correspondence	April 1801	12	17

Correspondence	May 1801	12	18
Correspondence	June-July 1801	12	19
Correspondence	Aug.-Sept. 1801	13	1
Correspondence	Oct. 1801	13	2
Correspondence	Nov.-Dec. 1801	13	3
Correspondence [items have been treated for mold]	1802	13	4
Correspondence	Jan. 1803	13	5
Correspondence	Feb. 1803	13	6
Correspondence	Mar.-April 1803	13	7
Correspondence	May 1-13, 1803	13	8
Correspondence	May 14-31, 1803	13	9
Correspondence	June-July 1803	13	10
Correspondence	Aug.-Sept. 1803	13	11
Correspondence	Oct. 1803	13	12
Correspondence	Nov.-Dec. 1803	13	13
Correspondence	Jan.-Feb. 1804	13	14
Correspondence	Mar. 1804	13	15
Correspondence	April 1-17, 1804	13	16
Correspondence	April 18-30, 1804	13	17
Correspondence	May 1804	14	1
Correspondence	June 1804	14	2
Correspondence	July 1804	14	3
Correspondence	Aug. 1-18, 1804	14	4
Correspondence	Aug. 19-31, 1804	14	5
Correspondence	Sept.-Oct. 1804	14	6
Correspondence	Nov. 1804	14	7
Correspondence	Dec. 1804	14	8
Correspondence	Jan.-Feb. 1805	14	9
Correspondence	Mar. 1805	14	10
Correspondence	April 1805	14	11
Correspondence	May 1805	14	12
Correspondence [items have been treated for mold]	June 1805	14	13
Correspondence	July 1805	14	14
Correspondence	Aug. 1-16, 1805	14	15
Correspondence	Aug. 17-31, 1805	15	1
Correspondence	Sept. 1805	15	2
Correspondence	Oct. 1805	15	3
Correspondence	Nov. 1805	15	4
Correspondence	Dec. 1805	15	5
Correspondence	Jan.-Feb. 1806	15	6
Correspondence	Mar. 1806	15	7
Correspondence	April 1-9, 1806	15	8

Correspondence	April 10-30, 1806	15	9
Correspondence	May 1-16, 1806	15	10
Correspondence	May 17-31, 1806	15	11
Correspondence	June 1-19, 1806	15	12
Correspondence	June 20-30, 1806	15	13
Correspondence	July 1806	15	14
Correspondence	Aug. 1806	15	15
Correspondence	Sept. 1806	16	1
Correspondence	Oct. 1806	16	2
Correspondence	Nov. 1806	16	3
Correspondence	Dec. 1806	16	4
Correspondence	Jan.-Feb. 1807	16	5
Correspondence	Mar.-April 1807	16	6
Correspondence	May 1807	16	7
Correspondence	June 1807	16	8
Correspondence	July 1807	16	9
Correspondence	Aug. 1807	16	10
Correspondence	Sept. 1807	16	11
Correspondence	Oct. 1-16, 1807	16	12
Correspondence	Oct. 17-31 1807	16	13
Correspondence	Nov. 1-10 1807	16	14
Correspondence	Nov. 11-30 1807	16	15
Correspondence	Dec. 1807	16	16
Correspondence	Jan.-July 1808	17	1
Correspondence	Aug. 1808	17	2
Correspondence	Sept. 1808	17	3
Correspondence	Oct. 1808	17	4
Correspondence	Nov.-Dec. 1808	17	5
Correspondence	Jan. 1-10, 1809	17	6
Correspondence	Jan. 11-31, 1809	17	7
Correspondence	Feb. 1809	17	8
Correspondence	Mar. 1809	17	9
Correspondence	April-May 1809	17	10
Correspondence	June 1-9, 1809	17	11
Correspondence	June 10-30, 1809	17	12
Correspondence	July 1809	17	13
Correspondence	Aug. 1809	17	14
Correspondence	Sept. 1809	17	15
Correspondence	Oct. 1809	17	16
Correspondence	Nov. 1809	17	17
Correspondence [items have been treated for mold]	Dec. 1809	17	18
Correspondence	Jan. 1810	18	1
Correspondence	Feb. 1810	18	2

Correspondence	Mar. 1810	18	3
Correspondence	April 1810	18	4
Correspondence	May 1810	18	5
Correspondence	June 1810	18	6
Correspondence	July 1-22, 1810	18	7
Correspondence	July 23-31, 1810	18	8
Correspondence	Aug. 1-16, 1810	18	9
Correspondence	Aug. 17-31, 1810	18	10
Correspondence	Sept. 1810	18	11
Correspondence	Oct. 1810	18	12
Correspondence	Nov. 1810	18	13
Correspondence	Dec. 1810	18	14
Correspondence	Jan. 1-15, 1811	18	15
Correspondence [items have been treated for mold]	Jan. 16-31, 1811	18	16
Correspondence [items have been treated for mold]	Feb. 1811	18	17
Correspondence [items have been treated for mold]	Mar. 1-15, 1811	19	1
Correspondence	Mar. 16-31, 1811	19	2
Correspondence	April 1-21, 1811	19	3
Correspondence	April 22-30, 1811	19	4
Correspondence	May 1811	19	5
Correspondence	June 1811	19	6
Correspondence	July 1811	19	7
Correspondence	Aug. 1811	19	8
Correspondence	Sept. 1811	19	9
Correspondence	Oct. 1-10, 1811	19	10
Correspondence	Oct. 11-31, 1811	19	11
Correspondence	Nov. 1811	19	12
Correspondence [items have been treated for mold]	Dec. 1811	19	13
Correspondence	Jan.-Feb. 1812	19	14
Correspondence	Mar. 1812	19	15
Correspondence	April 1812	20	1
Correspondence	May 1812	20	2
Correspondence	June 1812	20	3
Correspondence	July-Aug. 1812	20	4
Correspondence	Sept. 1812	20	5
Correspondence	Oct. 1812	20	6
Correspondence	Nov. 1812	20	7
Correspondence	Dec. 1812	20	8
Correspondence	1813	20	9
Correspondence	Jan. 1-11, 1814	20	10

Correspondence	Jan. 12-31 1814	20	11
Correspondence	Feb. 1814	20	12
Correspondence	Mar. 1814	20	13
Correspondence	April 1814	20	14
Correspondence	May 1-12, 1814	20	15
Correspondence	May 13-31, 1814	20	16
Correspondence	June-July 1814	20	17
Correspondence	Aug. 1814	20	18
Correspondence [items have been treated for mold]	Sept. 1814	21	1
Correspondence	Oct.-Nov. 1814	21	2
Correspondence [items have been treated for mold]	Dec. 1814	21	3
Correspondence	Jan. 1815	21	4
Correspondence	Feb. 1815	21	5
Correspondence	Mar. 1815	21	6
Correspondence	April 1815	21	7
Correspondence	May 1815	21	8
Correspondence	June 1815	21	9
Correspondence	July 1815	21	10
Correspondence	Aug. 1815	21	11
Correspondence	Sept. 1815	21	12
Correspondence	Oct. 1815	21	13
Correspondence	Nov. 1815	21	14
Correspondence	Dec. 1815	21	15
Correspondence	Jan. 1816	22	1
Correspondence	Feb. 1816	22	2
Correspondence	Mar. 1816	22	3
Correspondence [items have been treated for mold]	April-May 1816	22	4
Correspondence	June 1816	22	5
Correspondence	July 1816	22	6
Correspondence	Aug.-Sept. 1816	22	7
Correspondence	Oct. 1816	22	8
Correspondence	Nov. 1816	22	9
Correspondence	Dec. 1816	22	10
Correspondence	Jan.-Feb. 1817	22	11
Correspondence	Mar.-April 1817	22	12
Correspondence	May 1817	22	13
Correspondence	June-Aug. 1817	22	14
Correspondence	Sept. 1817	22	15
Correspondence	Oct.-Dec. 1817	22	16
Correspondence	Jan. 1818	23	1
Correspondence	Feb. 1818	23	2

Correspondence	Mar. 1818	23	3
Correspondence	April 1818	23	4
Correspondence	May 1818	23	5
Correspondence [items have been treated for mold]	June 1818	23	6
Correspondence	July 1818	23	7
Correspondence	Aug. 1818	23	8
Correspondence	Sept. 1818	23	9
Correspondence [items have been treated for mold]	Oct. 1-20, 1818	23	10
Correspondence	Oct. 21-31, 1818	23	11
Correspondence	Nov. 1818	23	12
Correspondence [items have been treated for mold]	Dec. 1818	23	13
Correspondence	Jan. 1819	23	14
Correspondence	Feb. 1819	23	15
Correspondence	Mar. 1819	23	16
Correspondence	April 1819	23	17
Correspondence	May 1819	24	1
Correspondence	June 1819	24	2
Correspondence	July 1819	24	3
Correspondence	Aug. 1819	24	4
Correspondence	Sept. 1-15, 1819	24	5
Correspondence	Sept. 16-30, 1819	24	6
Correspondence	Oct. 1-15, 1819	24	7
Correspondence	Oct. 16-31, 1819	24	8
Correspondence	Nov. 1819	24	9
Correspondence	Dec. 1-15, 1819	24	10
Correspondence	Dec. 16-31, 1819	24	11
Correspondence [items have been treated for mold]	Jan.-Feb. 1820	24	12
Correspondence [items have been treated for mold]	Mar.-April 1820	24	13
Correspondence [items have been treated for mold]	May 1820	24	14
Correspondence [items have been treated for mold]	June-July 1820	24	15
Correspondence	Aug. 1820	24	16
Correspondence	Sept.-Oct. 1820	24	17
Correspondence	Nov.-Dec. 1820	24	18
Correspondence	Jan.-Mar. 1821	25	1
Correspondence [items have been treated for mold]	April-June 1821	25	2
Correspondence	July-Sept. 1821	25	3
Correspondence	Oct.-Dec. 1821	25	4

Correspondence	Jan. 1822	25	5
Correspondence	Feb. 1822	25	6
Correspondence	Mar. 1822	25	7
Correspondence	April 1822	25	8
Correspondence	May-June 1822	25	9
Correspondence	July 1822	25	10
Correspondence	Aug. 1822	25	11
Correspondence	Sept. 1822	25	12
Correspondence	Oct. 1822	25	13
Correspondence	Nov. 1822	25	14
Correspondence	Dec. 1822	25	15
Correspondence	Jan. 1823	25	16
Correspondence	Feb. 1823	25	17
Correspondence	Mar. 1-15, 1823	26	1
Correspondence	Mar. 16-31, 1823	26	2
Correspondence	April 1823	26	3
Correspondence	May 1823	26	4
Correspondence [items have been treated for mold]	June 1823	26	5
Correspondence [items have been treated for mold]	July 1823	26	6
Correspondence	Aug.-Sept. 1823	26	7
Correspondence	Oct.-Nov. 1823	26	8
Correspondence	Dec. 1823	26	9
Correspondence	Jan. 1824	26	10
Correspondence	Feb. 1824	26	11
Correspondence	Mar. 1824	26	12
Correspondence	April 1824	26	13
Correspondence	May 1824	26	14
Correspondence [items have been treated for mold]	June 1824	26	15
Correspondence	July 1824	26	16
Correspondence	Aug. 1824	26	17
Correspondence	Sept. 1824	26	18
Correspondence	Oct.-Nov. 1824	27	1
Correspondence	Dec. 1824	27	2
Correspondence	Jan. 1825	27	3
Correspondence	Feb. 1825	27	4
Correspondence	Mar. 1825	27	5
Correspondence	April 1825	27	6
Correspondence	May 1825	27	7
Correspondence	June 1825	27	8
Correspondence [items have been treated for mold]	July 1825	27	9

Correspondence	Aug.-Sept. 1825	27	10
Correspondence	Oct.-Nov. 1825	27	11
Correspondence	Dec. 1825	27	12
Correspondence	Jan. 1826	27	13
Correspondence	Feb. 1826	27	14
Correspondence	Mar. 1826	27	15
Correspondence	April 1826	27	16
Correspondence	May 1826	27	17
Correspondence	June 1826	27	18
Correspondence	July 1826	28	1
Correspondence	Aug. 1826	28	2
Correspondence	Sept. 1826	28	3
Correspondence	Oct. 1826	28	4
Correspondence	Nov. 1826	28	5
Correspondence [items have been treated for mold]	Dec. 1826	28	6
Correspondence	Jan.-Feb. 1827	28	7
Correspondence	Mar. 1-18, 1827	28	8
Correspondence	Mar. 19-31, 1827	28	9
Correspondence [items have been treated for mold]	April 1827	28	10
Correspondence	May 1-19, 1827	28	11
Correspondence	May 20-31, 1827	28	12
Correspondence	June-July 1827	28	13
Correspondence	Aug.-Sept. 1827	28	14
Correspondence	Oct.-Nov. 1827	28	15
Correspondence [items have been treated for mold]	Dec. 1827	28	16
Correspondence	Jan.-Feb. 1828	28	17
Correspondence	Mar.-May 1828	29	1
Correspondence	June-Dec. 1828	29	2
Correspondence	Jan. 1829	29	3
Correspondence	Feb. 1829	29	4
Correspondence	Mar. 1829	29	5
Correspondence	April-May 1829	29	6
Correspondence	June 1829	29	7
Correspondence	July-Aug. 1829	29	8
Correspondence	Sept.-Oct. 1829	29	9
Correspondence	Nov. 1829	29	10
Correspondence	Dec. 1829	29	11
Correspondence	Jan.-Feb. 1830	29	12
Correspondence	Mar. 1830	29	13
Correspondence	April 1830	29	14
Correspondence	May 1830	29	15

Correspondence	June-July 1830	29	16
Correspondence [items have been treated for mold]	Aug.-Sept. 1830	29	17
Correspondence	Oct.-Dec. 1830	29	18
Correspondence	Jan.-Feb. 1831	30	1
Correspondence	Mar.-April 1831	30	2
Correspondence	May- June 1831	30	3
Correspondence	July 1831	30	4
Correspondence	Aug.-Sept. 1831	30	5
Correspondence	Oct.-Nov. 1831	30	6
Correspondence	Dec. 1831	30	7
Correspondence [items have been treated for mold]	1832	30	8
Correspondence	Jan.-Feb. 1833	30	9
Correspondence	Mar.-April 1833	30	10
Correspondence	May-June 1833	30	11
Correspondence	July-Aug. 1833	30	12
Correspondence [items have been treated for mold]	Sept.-Nov. 1833	30	13
Correspondence	Dec. 1833	30	14
Correspondence	Jan. 1834	30	15
Correspondence	Feb. 1834	31	1
Correspondence	Mar. 1834	31	2
Correspondence	April-May 1834	31	3
Correspondence	June-July 1834	31	4
Correspondence	Aug-Sept. 1834	31	5
Correspondence	Oct.-Dec. 1834	31	6
Correspondence [items have been treated for mold]	Jan.-Mar. 1835	31	7
Correspondence	April-May 1835	31	8
Correspondence	June-Sept. 1835	31	9
Correspondence	Oct.-Dec. 1835	31	10
Correspondence	Jan.-May 1836	31	11
Correspondence	June-Sept. 1836	31	12
Correspondence	Oct.-Dec. 1836	31	13
Correspondence	Jan.-Feb. 1837	31	14
Correspondence	Mar. 1837	31	15
Correspondence	April-May 1837	31	16
Correspondence	June 1837	32	1
Correspondence	July-Oct. 1837	32	2
Correspondence	Nov.-Dec. 1837	32	3
Correspondence	Jan.-Feb. 1838	32	4
Correspondence	Mar.-June 1838	32	5
Correspondence	July-Aug. 1838	32	6

Correspondence	Sept.-Oct. 1838	32	7
Correspondence	Nov.-Dec. 1838	32	8
Correspondence [items have been treated for mold]	1839-1840	32	9
Correspondence	1841	32	10
Correspondence [items have been treated for mold]	1842	32	11
Correspondence (A-L)	n.d.	32	12
Correspondence (M)	n.d.	32	13
Correspondence (N-Z)	n.d.	32	14

Series 3. William Meredith Correspondence. b. Outgoing correspondence

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Outgoing correspondence	1798-1815	33	1
Outgoing correspondence	1816-1819	33	2
Outgoing correspondence	1820-1822	33	3
Outgoing correspondence	1823-1834	33	4
Outgoing correspondence	1835-1838	33	5
Outgoing correspondence	n.d.	33	6
Outgoing correspondence	n.d.	33	7
Letterbook	Nov. 1798-Mar. 1803	33	8
Letterbook	1802-1811, 1818	vol. 59	
Letterbook	1808-1810	vol. 60	
Materials removed from vol. 60	1808-1810	33	9
Letterbook [item has been treated for mold]	1811-1812	vol. 61	
Letterbook	1813-1815	33	10
Letterbook (June-Dec. 1818)	June-July 1818	33	11
Letterbook (June-Dec. 1818)	Aug.-Dec. 1818	33	12
Letterbook	1822-1824	vol. 62	
Materials removed from vol. 62	1822-1824	33	13
Letterbook	Sept.-Dec. 1824	33	14
Letterbook (Mar.-Dec. 1825)	Mar.-May 1825	33	15
Letterbook (Mar.-Dec. 1825)	June-Aug. 1825	33	16
Letterbook (Mar.-Dec. 1825)	Sept.-Dec. 1825	33	17
Letterbook (1826)	Jan.-Mar. 1826	33	18
Letterbook (1826)	April-June 1826	33	19
Letterbook (1826)	July-Dec. 1826	33	20
Letterbook (1827)	Jan.-April 1827	34	1
Letterbook (1827)	May-Oct. 1827	34	2
Letterbook (1827)	Nov.-Dec. 1827	34	3

Letterbook (1828)	Jan.-Feb. 1828	34	4
Letterbook (1828)	Mar. 1828	34	5
Letterbook (1828)	April 1828	34	6
Letterbook (1828)	May-Dec. 1828	34	7
Letterbook (1829)	Jan.-Mar. 1829	34	8
Letterbook (1829)	April-June 1829	34	9
Letterbook (1829)	July-Sept. 1829	34	10
Letterbook (1829)	Oct.-Dec. 1829	34	11
Letterbook (1830)	Jan.-Mar. 1830	34	12
Letterbook (1830)	April-July 1830	34	13
Letterbook (1830)	Aug.-Dec. 1830	34	14
Letterbook (1831)	Jan.-April 1831	34	15
Letterbook (1831)	May-Dec. 1831	34	16
Letterbook (1832)	Jan.-Feb. 1832	35	1
Letterbook (1832)	Mar.-April 1832	35	2
Letterbook (1832)	May-Aug. 1832	35	3
Letterbook (1832)	Sept.-Dec. 1832	35	4
Letterbook (1833)	Jan.-Mar. 1833	35	5
Letterbook (1833)	April-July 1833	35	6
Letterbook (1833)	Aug.-Oct. 1833	35	7
Letterbook (1833)	Nov.-Dec. 1833	35	8
Letterbook (1836)	Jan.-May 1836	35	9
Letterbook (1836)	June-Aug. 1836	35	10
Letterbook (1836)	Sept.-Dec. 1836	35	11
Letterbook	Jan.-May 1837	35	12
Letterbook (1838)	Jan.-Mar. 1838	35	13
Letterbook (1838)	April-May 1838	35	14
Letterbook (1838)	Aug.-Dec. 1838	35	15

Series 4. William Meredith Personal Papers. a. Organizations and affiliations

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Christ Church minutes	1823-1834	36	1
Christ Church minutes	1823-1834	36	2
Christ Church receipts and account statements	1812-1832	36	3
Christ Church Library	1823	36	4
Christ Church Hospital	1823	Flat File	FF 3
Church land records	1769; 1789	Flat File	FF 4
Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church-Constitution and by-laws	1812	36	5

Episcopal Church-printed materials	1826-1827	36	6
Protestant Episcopal Academy-minutes	1785-1829, n.d.	36	7
Protestant Episcopal Academy-land papers	1759-1788, n.d.	36	8
Protestant Episcopal Academy-financial	1787-1829, n.d.	36	9
Protestant Episcopal Academy-student recommendations	1823-1826	36	10
Protestant Episcopal Academy-student recommendations	1827-1829	36	11
Protestant Episcopal Academy-student recommendations	1830-1832	36	12
Protestant Episcopal Academy-student recommendations	n.d.	36	13
Protestant Episcopal Academy-student lists	1815-1828, n.d.	36	14
Protestant Episcopal Free School-exam records	1786-1789	36	15
Protestant Episcopal Academy-exam records	1789-1790	36	16
University of Pennsylvania	1809-1834	37	1
The Greek Fund-bank book	1823-1824	37	2
The Greek Fund-subscribers	1826	37	3
The Greek Fund-receipts	1824-1827	37	4
The Greek Fund-receipts	1827	37	5
The Greek Fund-receipts	1827-1828	37	6
The Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	1821	37	7
The Committee for the Relief of the Poor-minutes	1821	37	8
The Committee for the Relief of the Poor-minutes	1825-1826	37	9
The Committee for the Relief of the Poor-minutes	n.d.	37	10
The Committee for the Relief of the Poor-legislation	1823	37	11
The Committee for the Relief of the Poor-legislation	1825	37	12
The Committee for the Relief of the Poor-legislation	1825-1826	37 37	13
The Committee for the Relief of the Poor-legislation	1827, n.d.	37	14
The Committee for the Relief of the Poor-Financial	1823-1824	37	15

Select Council	1822	37	16
Minutes of the Common Council	1810-1839	vol. 63	
Printed materials	1822-1828, n.d.	Flat File	FF 5

Series 4. William Meredith Personal Papers. b. Financial

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Daybook	1808-1809	vol. 64	
Daybook	1814-1820	vol. 65	
Ledger-Rent	1821-1830	vol. 66	
Ledgers-Rent	1830-1839	38	1
Account book-legal fees	1802	38	2
Promissory notes	1795-1813	38	3
Receipt book	1795-1802	vol. 67	
Receipt book	1802-1809	vol. 68	
Materials removed from vol. 68	1802-1809	38	4
Receipt book	1809-1825	vol. 69	
Receipt book-Money paid to David Meredith	1819	38	5
Receipt book	1826-1840	vol. 70	
Receipts	1794	38	6
Receipts	1796	38	7
Receipts	1797	38	8
Receipts	1798-1799	38	9
Receipts	1800-1802	38	10
Receipts	1803-1805	38	11
Receipts	1806-1809	38	12
Receipts	1810-1812	38	13
Receipts	1813	38	14
Receipts	1814-1815	38	15
Receipts	1816	38	16
Receipts	1818	38	17
Receipts	1818-1819	38	18
Receipts	1819	38	19
Receipts	1820	39	1
Receipts	1820	39	2
Receipts	1821	39	3
Receipts	1822	39	4
Receipts	1823	39	5
Receipts	1823	39	6
Receipts	1824	39	7
Receipts	1825	39	8
Receipts	1826	39	9

Receipts	1826	39	10
Receipts	1827-1828	39	11
Receipts	1829	39	12
Receipts	1830-1833	39	13
Receipts	1833	39	14
Receipts	1834	39	15
Receipts	1835	39	16
Receipts	1835	39	17
Receipts	1836	39	18
Receipts	1837	40	1
Receipts	1837	40	2
Receipts	1838	40	3
Receipts	1838	40	4
Receipts	1839	40	5
Receipts	1839	40	6
Receipts	1839	40	7
Receipts	1840-1841	40	8
Receipts	1842-1843	40	9
Receipts	n.d.	40	10
Cashbook	1799-1803	vol. 71	
Cashbook	1806-1807	vol. 72	
Bankbook	1814-1821	vol. 73	
Bankbook-Bank of Pennsylvania	1795-1798	vol. 74	
Bankbook-Bank of Pennsylvania	1808-1818	vol. 75	
Bankbook-Bank of North America	1795-1798	vol. 76	
Bankbook-Bank of North America	1797-1799	vol. 77	
Bankbook-Bank of North America	1798-1803	vol. 78	
Bankbook-Bank of North America	1808-1813	vol. 79	
Bankbook-Bank of the United States; Bank of North America	1810-1815; 1810-1812	vol. 80	
Bankbook-Bank of North America	1813-1818	vol. 81	
Bankbook-Schuylkill Bank	1814-1817	vol. 82	
Bankbook-Schuylkill Bank	1815-1822	vol. 83	
Bankbook-Schuylkill Bank	1817-1820	vol. 84	
Bankbook-Schuylkill Bank	1820-1826	vol. 85	
Bankbook-Schuylkill Bank	1825-1829	vol. 86	
Stock books	1829-1832	40	11

Series 4. William Meredith Personal Papers. c. Miscellaneous

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Land records-Bedford County	1767-1830	41	1
Land records-Brantingham Tract	1819-1832	41	2
Land records-Brantingham Tract	1819-1834	41	3
Land records	1779-1833, n.d.	41	4
Land records	1771-1840	Flat File	FF 6
Sale of Elizabeth Ogden's property	1826-1828	41	5
Rental agreements	1824-1829	41	6
Rental agreements	1830-1833	41	7
Rental agreements	1834-1839, n.d.	41	8
Notes	1801, n.d.	41	9
Printed materials	n.d.	41	10

Series 5. William Meredith Professional Papers a. Shipping legal

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Alert (Schooner)	1793-1807	Flat File	FF 7
Alert (Schooner)	1801-1802	41	11
Alert (Schooner)	1801-1807	41	12
Alert (Schooner)	n.d.	41	13
Canton (Ship)-correspondence	1801-1814	42	1
Canton (Ship)	1801-1814	42	2
Canton (Ship)	1801-1814	42	3
Cerberus (Brig)	1812-1813	42	4
Coromandel (Ship)	1817-1821	42	5
Ellen (Ship)	1817	42	6
Fabious (Ship)	1802-1805	42	7
Helen (Ship)	1800-1801	42	8
Isabella Maria (Schooner)	1811	42	9
Jane (Ship)	1812-1813	42	10
Jane (Ship)	1812-1813	42	11
Palafax (Ship)	1810	42	12
Peacock (Brig)	1803-1807	42	13
Peacock (brig)	1805	Flat file	FF 8
Queen (Ship)	1808	42	14
Rio (Schooner)	1838	42	15
Sally Ann (Sloop)-Correspondence	1808-1813	43	1
Sally Ann (Sloop)	1805-1814	43	2
Sally Ann (Sloop)	1805-1814	43	3

Sally Ann (Sloop)	1805-1806	Flat file	FF 9
Three Sisters (Ship)	1802-1821	43	4
Three Sisters (Ship)	1802-1821	43	5
Three Sisters (Ship)	1802-1821	43	6
Washington (Ship)	1813-1819	43	7
Washington (ship)-Receipt book	1812-1824	vol. 87	
Materials removed from vol. 87	1812-1824	43	8
Miscellaneous shipping	1801-1820	Flat file	FF 10
Miscellaneous shipping	n.d.	43	9
Miscellaneous shipping	n.d.	43	10

Series 5. William Meredith Professional Papers b. Estates legal

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Armstrong Estate	1834	43	11
James Black Estate-correspondence	1802-1831	43	12
James Black Estate-land papers	1775-1791	43	13
James Black estate-land papers	1782-1791	Flat file	FF 11
James Black Estate-financial	1775-1797	43	14
Bleakley Estate	1824-1833	43	15
Dr. Bray Estate-Correspondence	1822-1829	44	1
Dr. Bray Estate-Correspondence	1830-1840, n.d.	44	2
Dr. Bray Estate-Financial	1826-1835	44	3
Dr. Bray Estate-Financial	1826-1835	44	4
J. B. Church Estate	1793-1837, n.d.	44	5
Cumpstom estate-correspondence	1819-1823	44	6
Cumpstom estate-land records	1816-1822	44	7
Cumpstom estate-land records	1823-1828	44	8
Cumpstom estate- land records	1819-1827	Flat file	FF 12
Cumpstom estate-ledger/receipt book	1827-1828	44	9
Cumpstom estate-receipts	1821-1828	44	10
George Davis Estate-correspondence	1822-1823	44	11
George Davis Estate-Legal Papers	1822-1823	44	12
George Davis estate	1828	Flat file	FF 13
DuBois Estate	1807-1822	44	13
DuBois Estate	1823-1825	44	14
DuBois Estate	1824-1829	44	15
DuBois Estate	1826-1827	44	16
DuBois Estate	1828	45	1
DuBois Estate	1829	45	2

DuBois Estate	1830	45	3
DuBois Estate	1831	45	4
DuBois Estate	1832	45	5
DuBois Estate	1833-1836	45	6
DuBois Estate-account book	1836	vol. 88	
DuBois Estate	1837-1844	45	7
DuBois Estate-account book	1829-1834	45	8
DuBois estate	1810-1828	Flat file	FF 14
John Hanaker Estate	1787-1808	45	9
Hart Estate	1819	45	10
Harwood estate	1825	Flat file	FF 15
Hewes Estate-Powers of Attorney	1821-1835	45	11
Hewes Estate-Bonds	1821	45	12
Hewes Estate-Bonds	1821	45	13
Hewes Estate-Bonds	1821	45	14
Hewes Estate-bonds	1822	45	15
Hewes Estate-Bonds	1823	46	1
Hewes Estate-Bonds	1825	46	2
Hewes Estate-Bonds	1828	46	3
Hewes Estate-Bonds	1833-1834	46	4
Hewes Estate-Bonds	1835	46	5
Hewes Estate-Bonds	1835	46	6
Hewes Estate-Bills and receipts	1821-1823	46	7
Hewes Estate-Bills and receipts	1824-1835	46	8
Hewes Estate-Miscellaneous	1794-1829	46	9
Johnston Estate	1813, 1825	46	10
Lloyd Estate-correspondence	1798	46	11
Lloyd Estate-correspondence	Jan.-May 1799	46	12
Lloyd estate-correspondence	June-Dec. 1799	46	13
Lloyd estate-correspondence	1800	46	14
Lloyd estate-correspondence	1801	46	15
Lloyd estate-correspondence	1802-1807	46	16
Lloyd estate-correspondence	1817-1819	46	17
Lloyd estate-correspondence	1820	46	18
Lloyd estate-correspondence	1821-1822	46	19
Lloyd Estate-bills and receipts	1799-1819	46	20
Lupton estate-ledger	1784-1797	vol. 89	
Materials removed from vol. 89	1784-1797	47	1
Lupton Estate-Account book	1799-1812	47	2
McKaraner Estate-Bills and receipts	1798-1816	47	3
McKaraner Estate-Appraisals and inventories	1794-1816	47	4
Nathan estate-daybook	1815-1835	vol. 90	

Nathan estate-ledger	1815-1836	vol. 91	
Materials removed from vol. 91	1815-1836	47	5
Parkinson Estate	1827-1830	47	6
Plumstead Estate	1807-1808	47	7
Relf Estate	1818-1823	47	8
Saladay Estate [items have been treated for mold]	1811-1814	47	9
Starman Estate	1810	47	10
Starman Estate	1811	47	11
Snyder Estate	1818-1819	47	12
Stockton estate-correspondence	1819-1821	47	13
Stockton estate-correspondence	1822-1823	47	14
Stockton estate-correspondence	1823-1827	47	15
Stockton estate-correspondence	1831-1839	47	16
Stockton estate-correspondence	n.d.	47	17
Stockton estate (labeled Charles Stockton estate)	1823-1829	47	18
Stockton estate-legal	1806-1827	47	19
Stockton estate-land papers	1821-1828	47	20
Stockton estate-account book	1816-1823	48	1
Stockton estate-receipts	1824-1835	48	2
Stockton estate-receipts	1824-1835	48	3
Stockton estate-receipts	1824-1835	48	4
Stockton estate-receipts	1827-1834	48	5
Stockton estate-receipts	1827-1834	48	6
Stockton estate-daybook	1816-1826	vol. 92	
Stockton estate-daybook	1819-1822	vol. 93	
Stockton estate-ledger	1823-1826	vol. 94	
Stockton estate-ledger	May-Oct. 1826	vol. 95	
Stockton estate-ledger	n.d.	48	7
Stockton estate-sales book	1816-1819	vol. 96	
Stockton estate-materials removed from vol. 96	1816-1819	48	8
Stockton estate-bankbook with the Commercial bank of Pennsylvania	1814-1816	48	9
Taylor estate	1804-1809	48	10
White estate	1835-1838	48	11
White estate-receipt and bank books	1836-1839	48	12
Wurtz estate-correspondence	1821-1824	48	13
Wurtz estate-correspondence	Jan.-July 1825	48	14
Wurtz estate-correspondence	Aug.-Dec. 1825	48	15
Wurtz estate-correspondence	1826-1827	48	16

Wurtz estate-correspondence	1828	48	17
Wurtz estate-correspondence	Jan.-Aug. 1829	48	18
Wurtz estate-correspondence	Sept.-Dec. 1829	48	19
Wurtz estate-correspondence	1830	49	1
Wurtz estate-correspondence	1831-1833	49	2
Wurtz estate-correspondence	1834-1836	49	3
Wurtz estate-correspondence	1837	49	4
Wurtz estate-correspondence	1838-1840, n.d.	49	5
Wurtz estate-bonds, indentures, and powers of attorney	1819-1824	49	6
Wurtz estate-bonds, indentures, and powers of attorney	1825-1827	49	7
Wurtz estate-legal	1824	49	8
Wurtz estate-legal	1824	49	9
Wurtz estate-legal	1825	49	10
Wurtz estate-financial	1812-1816	49	11
Wurtz estate-financial	1817-1819	49	12
Wurtz estate-financial	1820-1829	49	13
Wurtz estate	1815-1825	Flat File	FF 16

Series 5. William Meredith Professional Papers c. Miscellaneous legal

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Gullan vs. Evans	1819-1827	49	14
Gullan vs. Evans	1819	Flat file	FF 17
Sargent vs. Hodgdon- correspondence	1792-1811	49	15
Sargent vs. Hodgdon- correspondence	1812-1813	49	16
Sargent vs. Hodgdon- correspondence	1813-1819	49	17
Sargent vs. Hodgdon-account statements	1794-1807	Flat file	FF 18
Walker and Cotterill vs. Thomas Ryerson-correspondence	1810-1822	49	18
Walker and Cotterill vs. Thomas Ryerson-correspondence	1823-1831	49	19
Walker and Cotterill vs. Thomas Ryerson-correspondence	1832-1837	50	1
Walker and Cotterill vs. Thomas Ryerson-legal	1802-1820	50	2
Walker and Cotterill vs. Thomas Ryerson-legal	1821-1836	50	3

Walker and Cotterill vs. Thomas Ryerson-ledger	1811-1832	50	4
Walker and Cotterill vs. Thomas Ryerson-ledger	1811-1836	50	5
Walker and Cotterill vs. Thomas Ryerson-bankbook	1813-1836	50	6
General John P. Boyd	1812-1815	50	7
Memorandum of court cases-Supreme Court	1797-1825	vol. 97	
Memorandum of court cases-Court of Common Pleas	1797-1809, 1824	vol. 98	
Memorandum of court cases-Court of Common Pleas	1801-1818	vol. 99	
Memorandum of court cases-District Court	1811-1828	vol. 100	
Memorandum of court cases-Court of Quarter Sessions	1814-1819	50	8
Memorandum of court cases	1810-1838	vol. 101	
Materials removed from vol. 101	1810-1838	50	9
Memorandum of court cases	n.d.	vol. 102	
Legal notebook	1799-1811	vol. 103	
Legal notebook	1800-1815	vol. 104	
Miscellaneous	1802-1816, n.d.	50	10
Miscellaneous	1819-1823	50	11

Series 5. William Meredith Professional Papers d. Schuylkill Bank

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Minutes-Committee of the Banks of the City and County of Philadelphia	1839-1841	vol. 105	
Bank of Pennsylvania	1830-1833	50	12
Elizabeth Rooker bankbook	1822-1829	50	13
Timothy Pickering receipts	1823	50	14
William Shattler account	1818-1819	50	15
Coal	1833-1834	50	16

Series 6. Gertrude Gouverneur Ogden Meredith

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Correspondence	1795-1799	51	1
Correspondence	Jan.-Aug. 1800	51	2
Correspondence	Sept.-Dec. 1800	51	3

Correspondence	Aug.-Sept. 1802	51	4
Correspondence	1804	51	5
Correspondence	Jan.-Aug. 1805	51	6
Correspondence	Sept.-Dec. 1805	51	7
Correspondence	Aug. 1807	51	8
Correspondence	Sept. 1807	51	9
Correspondence	1808-1810	51	10
Correspondence	Feb.-April 1811	51	11
Correspondence	May-Oct. 1811	51	12
Correspondence	1812	51	13
Correspondence	1813	51	14
Correspondence	1815	51	15
Correspondence	1816-1818	51	16
Correspondence	1819-1821	52	1
Correspondence	1822-1824	52	2
Correspondence	Jan.-Feb. 1825	52	3
Correspondence	Mar.-Dec. 1825	52	4
Correspondence	Jan.-Feb. 1826	52	5
Correspondence	Mar. 1826	52	6
Correspondence	Dec. 1826	52	7
Correspondence	Jan.-Feb. 1827	52	8
Correspondence	Mar. 1827	52	9
Correspondence	April-Nov. 1827	52	10
Correspondence	Dec. 1827	52	11
Correspondence	Jan.-Feb. 1828	52	12
Correspondence	Mar. 1828	52	13
Correspondence	n.d.	52	14
Correspondence	n.d.	52	15

Series 7. William Morris Meredith. a. Correspondence

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Correspondence	1809-1813	53	1
Correspondence	1814	53	2
Correspondence	1815	53	3
Correspondence	1817-1818	53	4
Correspondence	1819	53	5
Correspondence	1820	53	6
Correspondence	1821	53	7
Correspondence	1822	53	8
Correspondence	1823	53	9
Correspondence	Jan.-Aug. 1824	53	10
Correspondence	Sept.-Dec. 1824	53	11

Correspondence	Jan. 1-20, 1825	53	12
Correspondence	Jan. 21-31, 1825	53	13
Correspondence	Feb. 1-10, 1825	53	14
Correspondence	Feb. 11-28, 1825	53	15
Correspondence	Mar. 1-10, 1825	53	16
Correspondence	Mar. 11-31, 1825	53	17
Correspondence	April 1825	54	1
Correspondence	Jan. 1-19, 1826	54	2
Correspondence	Jan. 19-26, 1826	54	3
Correspondence	Jan. 27-31, 1826	54	4
Correspondence	Feb. 1-6 1826	54	5
Correspondence	Feb. 7-12 1826	54	6
Correspondence	Feb. 13-15, 1826	54	7
Correspondence	Feb. 16-21, 1826	54	8
Correspondence	Feb. 22-26, 1826	54	9
Correspondence	Mar. 1826	54	10
Correspondence	April-Nov. 1826	54	11
Correspondence	Dec. 1-12, 1826	54	12
Correspondence	Dec. 13-17, 1826	54	13
Correspondence	Dec. 18-31, 1826	54	14
Correspondence	Jan. 1-8, 1827	54	15
Correspondence	Jan. 9-15, 1827	54	16
Correspondence	Jan. 17-24, 1827	54	17
Correspondence	Jan. 25-31, 1827	54	18
Correspondence	Feb. 1-8, 1827	55	1
Correspondence	Feb. 9-15, 1827	55	2
Correspondence	Feb. 16-22, 1827	55	3
Correspondence	Feb. 23-28, 1827	55	4
Correspondence	Mar. 1-15, 1827	55	5
Correspondence	Mar. 16-31, 1827	55	6
Correspondence	April 1827	55	7
Correspondence	May-Nov. 1827	55	8
Correspondence	Dec. 1-12, 1827	55	9
Correspondence	Dec. 13-31, 1827	55	10
Correspondence	Jan. 1-10, 1828	55	11
Correspondence	Jan. 11-19, 1828	55	12
Correspondence	Jan. 20-31, 1828	55	13
Correspondence	Feb. 1-10, 1828	55	14
Correspondence	Feb. 11-20, 1828	55	15
Correspondence	Feb. 21-28, 1828	55	16
Correspondence	Mar. 1-15, 1828	56	1
Correspondence	Mar. 17-31, 1828	56	2
Correspondence	April 1828	56	3
Correspondence	May-Dec. 1828	56	4

Correspondence	Jan.-Mar. 1829	56	5
Correspondence	April-Dec. 1829	56	6
Correspondence	1830	56	7
Correspondence	1831	56	8
Correspondence	1832	56	9
Correspondence	Jan.-Feb. 1833	56	10
Correspondence	April-Dec. 1833	56	11
Correspondence	Jan.-May 1834	56	12
Correspondence	June-Sept. 1834	56	13
Correspondence	Oct.-Dec. 1834	56	14
Correspondence	Jan.-Feb. 1835	56	15
Correspondence	Mar.-May 1835	56	16
Correspondence	June-Sept. 1835	57	1
Correspondence	Oct.-Dec. 1835	57	2
Correspondence	Jan. 1836	57	3
Correspondence	Feb.-Mar. 1836	57	4
Correspondence	April-May 1836	57	5
Correspondence	June-July 1836	57	6
Correspondence	Aug.-Oct. 1836	57	7
Correspondence	Nov.-Dec. 1836	57	8
Correspondence	Jan.-Feb. 1837	57	9
Correspondence	Mar. 1837	57	10
Correspondence	April 1837	57	11
Correspondence	May 1-8, 1837	57	12
Correspondence	May 9-20, 1837	57	13
Correspondence	May 21-31, 1837	57	14
Correspondence	June 1-16, 1837	57	15
Correspondence	June 17-30, 1837	57	16
Correspondence	July 1837	57	17
Correspondence	Aug. 1837	58	1
Correspondence	Sept. 1837	58	2
Correspondence	Oct. 1-19, 1837	58	3
Correspondence	Oct. 20-31, 1837	58	4
Correspondence	Nov. 1-6, 1837	58	5
Correspondence	Nov. 7-15, 1837	58	6
Correspondence	Nov. 16-30, 1837	58	7
Correspondence	Dec. 1837	58	8
Correspondence	Jan.-Mar. 1837	58	9
Correspondence	April 1838	58	10
Correspondence	May 1838	58	11
Correspondence	June 1838	58	12
Correspondence	July 1-12, 1838	58	13
Correspondence	July 13-31, 1838	58	14
Correspondence	Aug. 1838	58	15

Correspondence	Sept. 1838	58	16
Correspondence	Oct. 1838	58	17
Correspondence	Nov. 1838	58	18
Correspondence	Dec. 1838	58	19
Correspondence	Jan.-July 1839	59	1
Correspondence	Aug. 1839	59	2
Correspondence	Sept. 1839	59	3
Correspondence	Oct. 1839	59	4
Correspondence	Nov. 1839	59	5
Correspondence	1840	59	6
Correspondence	Jan. 1841	60	1
Correspondence	Feb. 1-15, 1841	60	2
Correspondence	Feb. 16-28 1841	60	3
Correspondence	Mar. 1-19, 1841	60	4
Correspondence	Mar. 20-31, 1841	60	5
Correspondence	April 1-12, 1841	60	6
Correspondence	April 13-30, 1841	60	7
Correspondence	May 1841	60	8
Correspondence	June 1841	60	9
Correspondence	July 1-15, 1841	60	10
Correspondence	July 16-31, 1841	60	11
Correspondence	Aug. 1-15, 1841	60	12
Correspondence	Aug. 16-31, 1841	60	13
Correspondence	Sept. 1841	60	14
Correspondence	Oct. 1841	60	15
Correspondence	Nov. 1841	60	16
Correspondence	Dec. 1-16, 1841	61	1
Correspondence	Dec. 17-31, 1841	61	2
Correspondence	Jan.-June 1842	61	3
Correspondence	July 1842	61	4
Correspondence	Aug. 1842	61	5
Correspondence	Sept. 1842	61	6
Correspondence [items have been treated for mold]	Oct. 1842	61	7
Correspondence	Dec. 1842	61	8
Correspondence	Jan.-Feb. 1843	61	9
Correspondence [items have been treated for mold]	Mar.-April 1843	61	10
Correspondence	May 1843	61	11
Correspondence	June 1843	61	12
Correspondence	July-Aug. 1843	61	13
Correspondence	Sept.-Oct. 1843	61	14
Correspondence	Nov.-Dec. 1843	61	15
Correspondence	Jan. 1-18, 1844	62	1

Correspondence	Jan. 19-31, 1844	62	2
Correspondence	Feb. 1844	62	3
Correspondence	Nov. 1844	62	4
Correspondence	Dec. 1-17, 1844	62	5
Correspondence	Dec. 18-31, 1844	62	6
Correspondence	Jan. 1845	62	7
Correspondence [items have been treated for mold]	Feb. 1845	63	1
Correspondence	Mar. 1845	63	2
Correspondence	April 16-30, 1845	63	3
Correspondence	May 1845	63	4
Correspondence	June 1-15, 1845	63	5
Correspondence [items have been treated for mold]	June 16-30, 1845	63	6
Correspondence	July-Sept. 1845	63	7
Correspondence	Oct.-Nov. 1845	63	8
Correspondence	Dec. 1845	63	9
Correspondence	Jan.-April 1846	63	10
Correspondence	May-June 1846	63	11
Correspondence	July 1846	63	12
Correspondence [items have been treated for mold]	Aug.-Dec. 1846	63	13
Correspondence	Jan.-May 1847	63	14
Correspondence	June-Dec. 1847	63	15
Correspondence	May-Dec. 1848	64	1
Correspondence	Jan.-Feb. 1849	64	2
Correspondence	Mar. 1-5, 1849	64	3
Correspondence	Mar. 6-7, 1849	64	4
Correspondence	Mar. 8-9, 1849	64	5
Correspondence	Mar. 10-12, 1849	64	6
Correspondence	Mar. 13-14, 1849	64	7
Correspondence	Mar. 15-16, 1849	64	8
Correspondence	Mar. 17-19, 1849	64	9
Correspondence	Mar. 20-21, 1849	64	10
Correspondence	Mar. 22-23, 1849	64	11
Correspondence	Mar. 24-25, 1849	64	12
Correspondence	Mar. 26-27, 1849	64	13
Correspondence	Mar. 28-29, 1849	64	14
Correspondence	Mar. 30-31, 1849	64	15
Correspondence	April 1-2, 1849	64	16
Correspondence	April 3, 1849	64	17
Correspondence	April 4, 1849	64	18
Correspondence	April 5, 1849	65	1
Correspondence	April 6, 1849	65	2

Correspondence	April 7-9, 1849	65	3
Correspondence	April 10-11, 1849	65	4
Correspondence	April 12, 1849	65	5
Correspondence	April 13-16, 1849	65	6
Correspondence	April 17, 1849	65	7
Correspondence	April 18-19, 1849	65	8
Correspondence	April 20-21, 1849	65	9
Correspondence	April 22-23, 1849	65	10
Correspondence	April 24-25, 1849	65	11
Correspondence	April 26-27, 1849	65	12
Correspondence	April 28-30, 1849	65	13
Correspondence	May 1-2, 1849	65	14
Correspondence	May 3-4, 1849	65	15
Correspondence	May 5-7, 1849	65	16
Correspondence	May 8-9, 1849	65	17
Correspondence	May 10, 1849	65	18
Correspondence	May 11-13, 1849	65	19
Correspondence	May 14-15, 1849	66	1
Correspondence	May 16-17, 1849	66	2
Correspondence	May 18-22, 1849	66	3
Correspondence	May 23-27, 1849	66	4
Correspondence	May 28-29, 1849	66	5
Correspondence	May 30-31, 1849	66	6
Correspondence	June 1-3, 1849	66	7
Correspondence	June 4-5, 1849	66	8
Correspondence	June 6-9, 1849	66	9
Correspondence	June 10-11, 1849	66	10
Correspondence	June 12-13, 1849	66	11
Correspondence	June 14-15, 1849	66	12
Correspondence	June 16-19, 1849	66	13
Correspondence	June 20-21, 1849	66	14
Correspondence	June 22-28, 1849	66	15
Correspondence	June 29-30, 1849	66	16
Correspondence	June 30, 1849, 1861	Flat File	FF 19
Correspondence	July 1-3, 1849	67	1
Correspondence	July 4-6, 1849	67	2
Correspondence	July 7-11, 1849	67	3
Correspondence	July 12-15, 1849	67	4
Correspondence	July 16-19, 1849	67	5
Correspondence	July 20-25, 1849	67	6
Correspondence	July 26-31, 1849	67	7
Correspondence	Aug. 1-9, 1849	67	8
Correspondence	Aug. 10-14, 1849	67	9

Correspondence	Aug. 15-19, 1849	67	10
Correspondence	Aug. 20-23, 1849	67	11
Correspondence	Aug. 24-27, 1849	67	12
Correspondence	Aug. 28-31, 1849	67	13
Correspondence	Sept. 1-9, 1849	67	14
Correspondence	Sept. 10-15, 1849	67	15
Correspondence	Sept. 16-20, 1849	68	1
Correspondence	Sept. 21-26, 1849	68	2
Correspondence	Sept. 27-30, 1849	68	3
Correspondence	Oct. 1-5, 1849	68	4
Correspondence [items have been treated for mold]	Oct. 6-9, 1849	68	5
Correspondence	Oct. 10-17, 1849	68	6
Correspondence	Oct. 18-22, 1849	68	7
Correspondence	Oct. 23-28, 1849	68	8
Correspondence	Oct. 29-31, 1849	68	9
Correspondence [items have been treated for mold]	Nov. 1-7, 1849	68	10
Correspondence	Nov. 8-12, 1849	68	11
Correspondence	Nov. 13-19, 1849	68	12
Correspondence	Nov. 20-27, 1849	68	13
Correspondence	Nov. 28-30, 1849	68	14
Correspondence	Dec. 1-9, 1849	68	15
Correspondence [items have been treated for mold]	Dec. 10-19, 1849	68	16
Correspondence	Dec. 20-26, 1849	69	1
Correspondence	Dec. 27-31, 1849	69	2
Correspondence	Jan. 1-9, 1850	69	3
Correspondence	Jan. 10-23, 1850	69	4
Correspondence	Jan. 24-29, 1850	69	5
Correspondence	Jan. 30-31, 1850	69	6
Correspondence	Feb. 1-6, 1850	69	7
Correspondence	Feb. 7-14, 1850	69	8
Correspondence	Feb. 15-28, 1850	69	9
Correspondence	Mar. 1-14, 1850	69	10
Correspondence	Mar. 15-26, 1850	69	11
Correspondence	Mar. 27-31, 1850	69	12
Correspondence	April 1-9, 1850	69	13
Correspondence	April 10-19, 1850	69	14
Correspondence	April 23-30, 1850	69	15
Correspondence	May 1-9, 1850	69	16
Correspondence	May 20-25, 1850	69	17
Correspondence	May 26-31, 1850	69	18
Correspondence	June 1-13, 1850	70	1

Correspondence	June 14-25, 1850	70	2
Correspondence	June 26-30, 1850	70	3
Correspondence	July 1-9, 1850	70	4
Correspondence	July 10-17, 1850	70	5
Correspondence	July 18-31, 1850	70	6
Correspondence	Aug.–Dec. 1850	70	7
Correspondence (Secretary of the Treasury)	n.d.	70	8
Correspondence (Secretary of the Treasury)	n.d.	70	9
Correspondence (Secretary of the Treasury)	n.d.	70	10
Correspondence	Jan.-Oct. 1851	70	11
Correspondence	Nov.-Dec. 1851	70	12
Correspondence	Jan.-Feb. 1852	70	13
Correspondence [items have been treated for mold]	Mar. 1852	70	14
Correspondence	April 1852	70	15
Correspondence	May 1852	70	16
Correspondence	June 1852	70	17
Correspondence	July-Aug. 1852	71	1
Correspondence	Sept. 1852	71	2
Correspondence	Oct.-Nov. 1852	71	3
Correspondence	Dec. 1852	71	4
Correspondence	Jan. 1853	71	5
Correspondence	Feb.-Mar. 1853	71	6
Correspondence	April 1853	71	7
Correspondence	May-July 1853	71	8
Correspondence	Aug.-Oct. 1853	71	9
Correspondence	Nov. 1853	71	10
Correspondence	Dec. 1853	71	11
Correspondence	Jan.-Feb. 1854	71	12
Correspondence	Mar.-April 1854	71	13
Correspondence [items have been treated for mold]	June-Oct. 1854	71	14
Correspondence	Nov.-Dec. 1854	71	15
Correspondence	Jan.-Feb. 1855	71	16
Correspondence	Mar. 1855	71	17
Correspondence	April-Aug. 1855	71	18
Correspondence	Sept.-Dec. 1855	72	1
Correspondence	Jan.-April 1856	72	2
Correspondence	May-Dec. 1856	72	3
Correspondence [items have been treated for mold]	Jan.-May 1857	72	4

Correspondence	June-Sept. 1857	72	5
Correspondence	Oct.-Dec. 1857	72	6
Correspondence	Jan.-June 1858	72	7
Correspondence	July-Dec. 1858	72	8
Correspondence	Jan.-May 1859	72	9
Correspondence	June-July 1859	72	10
Correspondence [items have been treated for mold]	Aug.-Dec. 1859	72	11
Correspondence	1860	72	12
Correspondence	Jan.-May 1861	72	13
Correspondence [items have been treated for mold]	June 1861	72	14
Correspondence [items have been treated for mold]	July 1861	72	15
Correspondence [items have been treated for mold]	Aug. 1861	72	16
Correspondence [items have been treated for mold]	Sept. 1861	73	1
Correspondence	Oct. 1-10, 1861	73	2
Correspondence [items have been treated for mold]	Oct. 11-31, 1861	73	3
Correspondence	Nov. 1861	73	4
Correspondence	Dec. 1861	73	5
Correspondence	Jan. 1862	73	6
Correspondence	Feb. 1862	73	7
Correspondence	Mar. 1862	73	8
Correspondence	April 1862	73	9
Correspondence [items have been treated for mold]	May 1862	73	10
Correspondence	June 1862	73	11
Correspondence	July 1862	73	12
Correspondence [items have been treated for mold]	Aug. 1862	73	13
Correspondence	Sept.-Dec. 1862	73	14
Correspondence [items have been treated for mold]	Jan. 1863	74	1
Correspondence [items have been treated for mold]	Feb. 1863	74	2
Correspondence	Mar. 1863	74	3
Correspondence [items have been treated for mold]	April 1863	74	4
Correspondence	May 1863	74	5
Correspondence	June-Aug. 1863	74	6
Correspondence	Sept.-Oct. 1863	74	7
Correspondence	Nov.-Dec. 1863	74	8

Correspondence	Jan. 1864	74	9
Correspondence	Feb. 1864	74	10
Correspondence	Mar. 1864	74	11
Correspondence	April 1864	74	12
Correspondence	May-June 1864	74	13
Correspondence	July 1864	74	14
Correspondence	Aug. 1864	74	15
Correspondence	Sept. 1864	74	16
Correspondence	Oct. 1864	75	1
Correspondence	Nov. 1864	75	2
Correspondence	Dec. 1864	75	3
Correspondence	Jan. 1865	75	4
Correspondence	Feb. 1865	75	5
Correspondence	Mar. 1865	75	6
Correspondence	April-May 1865	75	7
Correspondence	June-July 1865	75	8
Correspondence	Aug.-Sept. 1865	75	9
Correspondence	Oct.-Dec. 1865	75	10
Correspondence	Jan. 1-25, 1866	75	11
Correspondence	Jan. 26-31, 1866	75	12
Correspondence	Feb. 1866	75	13
Correspondence	Mar. 1-9, 1866	75	14
Correspondence	Mar. 10-31, 1866	75	15
Correspondence	April 1866	76	1
Correspondence	May 1-17, 1866	76	2
Correspondence	May 18-31, 1866	76	3
Correspondence	June 1866	76	4
Correspondence	July 1866	76	5
Correspondence	Aug. 1866	76	6
Correspondence	Sept. 1866	76	7
Correspondence	Oct.-Dec. 1866	76	8
Correspondence (Attorney General)	n.d.	76	9
Correspondence	1867-1868	76	10
Correspondence	1869	76	11
Correspondence	1870-1871	76	12
Correspondence	1872	76	13
Correspondence (A-D)	n.d.	76	14
Correspondence (E-I)	n.d.	76	15
Correspondence (J-M)	n.d.	76	16
Correspondence (Meredith)	n.d.	77	1
Correspondence (Meredith)	n.d.	77	2
Correspondence (Meredith)	n.d.	77	3
Correspondence (Meredith)	n.d.	77	4

Correspondence (N-R)	n.d.	77	5
Correspondence (S-Z)	n.d.	77	6
Correspondence (unidentified)	n.d.	77	7
Correspondence (unidentified)	n.d.	77	8

Series 7. William Morris Meredith. b. Outgoing correspondence

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Letterbook	Mar. 1849-Feb. 1850	vol. 106	
Letterbook	Feb.-Aug. 1850; 1855-1857	77	9
Outgoing correspondence	1815-1839	77	10
Outgoing correspondence	1850-1866	77	11

Series 7. William Morris Meredith. c. Third party correspondence

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Third party correspondence	1845-1847	77	12
Third party correspondence	Jan.-Feb. 1849	77	13
Third party correspondence	Mar. 1849	77	14
Third party correspondence	April-May 1849	77	15
Third party correspondence	June-July 1849	77	16
Third party correspondence	Aug.-Dec. 1849	77	17
Third party correspondence	1850-1852	77	18
Third party correspondence	1861	78	1
Third party correspondence	1862	78	2
Third party correspondence	1863	78	3
Third party correspondence	Jan.-Sept. 1864	78	4
Third party correspondence	Oct.-Dec. 1864	78	5
Third party correspondence	1865-1866	78	6

Series 7. William Morris Meredith. d. Legal

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Bond estate	1841	78	7
Britton estate-legal	1814-1836	78	8
Britton estate-financial	1814-1836	78	9
Britton estate-financial	1814-1836	78	10
Coleman/Duvall/Dyott estate	1841-1867	78	11
Fraley estate	1827-1828	78	12

Stephen Girard estate-printed deeds and account statements	1826-1833	78	13
Stephen Girard estate-copy of the inventory of Girard's personal estate	1832-1833	78	14
Stephen Girard estate-legal notes	1833-1835	79	1
Stephen Girard estate-legal notes	1835-1837	79	2
Stephen Girard estate-Good Friends (Ship)-correspondence	1809-1817	79	3
Stephen Girard estate-Good Friends (Ship)-correspondence	1818	79	4
Stephen Girard estate-Good Friends (Ship)-correspondence	Jan.-July 1819	79	5
Stephen Girard estate-Good Friends (Ship)-correspondence	Aug.-Dec. 1819	79	6
Stephen Girard estate-Good Friends (Ship)-correspondence	Jan.-July 1820	79	7
Stephen Girard estate-Good Friends (Ship)-correspondence	Aug.-Dec. 1820	79	8
Stephen Girard estate-Good Friends (Ship)-correspondence	1821-1829	79	9
Stephen Girard estate-Good Friends (Ship)-correspondence	1832-1834	79	10
Stephen Girard estate-Good Friends (Ship)-correspondence	1835-1847	79	11
Stephen Girard estate-Good Friends (Ship)-correspondence between Alan McClane and the Treasury Department	1798-1820	79	12
Stephen Girard estate-Good Friends (Ship)-summaries of McClane's seizures of the ship)	1811-1812	80	1
Stephen Girard estate-Good Friends (Ship)-cargo appraisals	1812-1828	80	2
Stephen Girard estate-Good Friends (Ship)-C.J. Ingersols actions on behalf of Allen McClane	1813-1829	80	3
Stephen Girard estate-Good Friends (Ship)-legal papers	1832-1835	80	4
Stephen Girard estate-Good Friends (Ship)-legal papers	1832-1835	80	5
Stephen Girard estate-Good Friends (Ship)-legal papers	1832-1835	80	6
Stephen Girard estate-Good Friends (ship)	1813-1828	Flat File	FF 20

Kretchman estate	1835	80	7
Latimer estate	1833-1838	80	8
Ralston estate	1847	80	9
Roberts estate	1824	80	10
Stevenson estate	1833-1835	80	11
Stevenson estate	1836-1843	80	12
Unruh estate	1832-1833	80	13
Brig Daniel Webster-insurance dispute	1838	80	14
Brig Daniel Webster-insurance dispute	1838-1840	80	15
Brig Daniel Webster-insurance dispute	1838-1843	80	16
Brig Favorite-insurance dispute	1834-1838	81	1
Brig Favorite-insurance dispute [items have been treated for mold]	1834-1838	81	2
Brig Daniel Webster and Favorite	1834-1837	Flat File	FF 21
Ship Globe	1834	81	3
Ship Levant	1839-1841	81	4
Christ Church burial ground	1824-1847	81	5
German Reformed Church	1801-1837	81	6
Presbyterian Church	1838	81	7
Presbyterian Church	1838	81	8
Bonsall vs. the Commonwealth	1837-1838	81	9
The Insurance Company of North America vs. The Union Canal Company-court briefs	1847	81	10
The Insurance Company of North America vs. The Union Canal Company-legal notes	1841	81	11
The Insurance Company of North America vs. The Union Canal Company-legal notes	1841-1844	81	12
The United States vs. James Reeside-legal notes	1832-1839	81	13
The United States vs. James Reeside-printed account statements	1841	81	14
The United States vs. James Reeside-printed account statements	1841	81	15
The United States vs. James Reeside-account statements	1841	Flat file	FF 22
Robert Hare vs. Tenants	1834	81	16

Memorandum of Court Cases- U.S. Circuit Court	1819-1834	vol. 107	
Memorandum of Court Cases- Court of Quarter Sessions	June 1830	82	1
Memorandum of Court Cases- Court of Quarter Sessions	June 1831	82	2
Memorandum of Court Cases- Court of Quarter Sessions	Sept. 1831	82	3
Memorandum of Court Cases- Court of Quarter Sessions	March 1832	82	4
Memorandum of Court Cases- Court of Oyer and Terminer	1829-1831	82	5
Memorandum of Court Cases- District Court of the United States [item has been treated for mold]	1841-1842	vol. 108	
Legal notebook	1829-1833	82	6
Court briefs	1831-1836	82	7
Court brief-Commonwealth vs. Ashbel Green and others	1838	82	8
Court briefs	1838-1840	82	9
Court briefs	1841	82	10
Court briefs	1842-1844	82	11
Court briefs-cases relating to banking	1841-1847	82	12
Court briefs	1845-1846	82	13
Court brief-Skilton and others vs. Webster and others	1846	83	1
Court brief-Skilton and others vs. Webster and others	1846	83	2
Court briefs	1847-1849	83	3
Court brief-cases relating to banking	1850	83	4
Court brief-Thomas B. Darrach for building a Presbyterian Church	1850	83	5
Court briefs	1851	83	6
Court briefs	1851-1854	83	7
Court briefs	1856	83	8
Court briefs	1857	83	9
Court briefs	1859	83	10
Court briefs	1861	83	11
Court briefs	1863-1866	84	1
Court briefs	1867	84	2
Court brief-Watson vs. Avery	1867	84	3

Court briefs	1870-1871	84	4
Court briefs	1872-1873	84	5
Court briefs	n.d.	84	6
Court briefs	n.d.	84	7
Court briefs	n.d.	84	8
Court briefs	n.d.	84	9
Court briefs	n.d.	84	10
Court briefs	n.d.	84	11

Series 7. William Morris Meredith. e. Civic papers

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Jefferson Medical College	1826	84	12
Medical College of Philadelphia	1836-1837	84	13
Manayunk Bridge	1828	84	14
Schuylkill Permanent Bridge	1828-1836	84	15
Prison laws-pamphlet	1831	84	16
Banking	1824-1867	85	1
Banking	1824-1867	85	2
Banking	1824-1867	85	3
Banking	1824-1867	85	4
Banking	1837	Flat file	FF 23
Banking- Schuylkill Bank	1833-1837	85	5
Senate files and other acts of legislation	1824-1867	85	6
Secretary to the Treasury-Import statistics	1849-1850	85	7
Secretary to the Treasury-Import statistics	1849-1850	85	8
Tariff Bill	1849-1850	85	9
Tariff Bill	1849-1850	85	10
Newspaper clippings related to the tariff	1849-1850	85	11
List of clerks appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury	1849-1850	85	12
Secretary to the Treasury-Circulars issued by the Department of the Treasury to the Customs Officers	1849-1850	vol. 109	
Coast Survey	1849-1850	85	13
Daybook	1861-1867	vol. 110	
Attorney General-Memorandum and book of charters	1862-1864	vol. 111	
Canals	1836-1849	86	1

Canals-Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company	1844	86	2
Canals-Sandy and Beaver Creek Canal Company	1836, n.d.	86	3
Canals-Correspondence	1862-1865	86	4
Canals-printed pamphlets	1834-1836	86	5
Canals-printed pamphlets	1836	86	6
Canals-petitions and printed materials	1862, n.d.	Flat File	FF 24
Coal	1861-1867	86	7
Coal	1861-1867	86	8
Railroads-Correspondence	1862-1867	86	9
Railroads-Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	1836-1862	86	10
Railroads-Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	n.d.	86	11
Railroads-Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company	1836-1867	87	1
Railroads-locomotive patenting	1831-1837	87	2
Railroads-legal papers	1861-1867	87	3
Railroads-legal papers	1861-1867	87	4
Railroads-legal papers	1861-1867	87	5
Railroads-Certificate	1862	Flat file	FF 25
Select Council	1847-1848	87	6
Extracts and writings	n.d.	87	7
Miscellaneous materials relating to education	n.d.	87	8
Printed materials	1839-1861, n.d.	Flat file	FF 26

Series 7. William Morris Meredith. f. Miscellaneous

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Notebook	1800-1813	vol. 112	
Notebook-vocabulary	n.d.	87	9
Notebook-notes on practice	n.d.	87	10
Academy of Philadelphia-notes taken at law lectures [items have been treated for mold]	1853-1854	87	11
Diary	1814-1816	87	12
Diary	1817-1825	vol. 113	
Diary	1819	87	13
Poetry	1813-1819	87	14
Poetry	1813-1919	87	15

The Gentleman's Annual Pocket Remembrancer	1821	87	16
Memorandum and account book	1818-1821	87	17
Ledger-account with F. L. C. Stewart	1832-1835	vol. 114	
Receipt book-Law Society of Philadelphia	1815-1816	vol. 115	
Receipts	1818-1827	87	18
Receipts	1830	87	19
Receipts	1831-1832	87	20
Receipts	1833	87	21
Receipts	1834	88	1
Receipts	1835	88	2
Receipts	1836	88	3
Receipts	1837-1839	88	4
Receipts	1840	88	5
Receipts	1841-1842	88	6
Receipts	1843	88	7
Receipts [items have been treated for mold]	1844-1846	88	8
Receipts	1847	88	9
Receipts	1848	88	10
Receipts	1849-1873	88	11
Receipts	n.d.	88	12
Sunday School Society of St. Jude's Church	1824	88	13
University of Pennsylvania	1844-1872, n.d.	88	14
Organizations and affiliations	1851-1861	89	1
Organizations and affiliations-House of Refuge	1829-1873	89	2
Organizations and affiliations-Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	1824-1873, n.d.	89	3
Organizations and affiliations-Philosophical Society	1828-1837	89	4
Certificate of appointment	1844	89	5
Memorials	1873	89	6
Tribute from the Pennsylvania Bar Association	1901	89	7
Printed materials-newspaper clippings	n.d.	89	8
Printed materials-circulars	1812-1872	89	9
Printed materials-circulars	1812-1872	89	10
Printed materials-circulars	1812-1872	89	11
Printed materials-circulars	1812-1872	89	12

Printed materials-circulars	1812-1872	89	13
Printed materials-circulars	1812-1872	89	14
Printed materials-circulars	1812-1872	89	15
Printed materials	1859, n.d.	Flat File	FF 27
Notes	n.d.	89	16
Calling cards and invitations	1853-1872, n.d.	89	17
Invitations	1850-1865, n.d.	89	18
Envelopes	n.d.	89	19

Series 8. Hawthorn & Kerr. a. Correspondence

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Correspondence	May-June 1795	90	1
Correspondence	July 1795	90	2
Correspondence	Aug. 1795	90	3
Correspondence [items have been treated for mold]	Sept. 1795	90	4
Correspondence	Oct. 1795	90	5
Correspondence [items have been treated for mold]	Nov. 1795	90	6
Correspondence	Dec. 1795	90	7
Correspondence [items have been treated for mold]	Jan. 1796	90	8
Correspondence [items have been treated for mold]	Feb. 1-15, 1796	90	9
Correspondence	Feb. 16-28, 1796	90	10
Correspondence [items have been treated for mold]	Mar. 1-13, 1796	90	11
Correspondence [items have been treated for mold]	Mar. 14-31, 1796	90	12
Correspondence	April 1-15, 1796	90	13
Correspondence	April 16-30, 1796	90	14
Correspondence	May 1-13, 1796	90	15
Correspondence [items have been treated for mold]	May 14-31, 1796	90	16
Correspondence [items have been treated for mold]	June 1-18, 1796	90	17
Correspondence [items have been treated for mold]	June 19-30, 1796	90	18
Correspondence	July 1-17, 1796	91	1
Correspondence	July 18-30, 1796	91	2
Correspondence [items have been treated for mold]	Aug. 1796	91	3
Correspondence	Sept. 1796	91	4

Correspondence	Oct. 1796	91	5
Correspondence	Nov. 1796	91	6
Correspondence	Dec. 1796	91	7
Correspondence	Jan. 1797	91	8
Correspondence	Feb. 1797	91	9
Correspondence	Mar. 1-10, 1797	91	10
Correspondence	Mar. 11-31, 1797	91	11
Correspondence	April 1797	91	12
Correspondence	May 1-11, 1797	91	13
Correspondence [items have been treated for mold]	May 12-30, 1797	91	14
Correspondence	June 1797	91	15
Correspondence [items have been treated for mold]	July 1-16, 1797	91	16
Correspondence	July 17-31, 1797	91	17
Correspondence [items have been treated for mold]	Aug. 1797	92	1
Correspondence	Sept. 1797	92	2
Correspondence	Oct. 1797	92	3
Correspondence	Nov. 1797	92	4
Correspondence	Dec. 1797	92	5
Correspondence	Jan. 1798	92	6
Correspondence	Feb. 1-15, 1798	92	7
Correspondence	Feb. 16-28, 1798	92	8
Correspondence	Mar. 1-16, 1798	92	9
Correspondence	Mar. 17-31, 1798	92	10
Correspondence	April 1798	92	11
Correspondence	May 1-16, 1798	92	12
Correspondence	May 17-31, 1798	92	13
Correspondence	June 1-20, 1798	92	14
Correspondence	June 21-30, 1798	92	15
Correspondence	July 1-17, 1798	92	16
Correspondence	July 18-31, 1798	92	17
Correspondence	Aug. 1-15, 1798	92	18
Correspondence	Aug. 16-31, 1798	92	19
Correspondence	Sept. 1798	93	1
Correspondence	Oct. 1798	93	2
Correspondence	Nov. 1798	93	3
Correspondence	Dec. 1798	93	4
Correspondence	Jan. 1799	93	5
Correspondence	Feb. 1799	93	6
Correspondence	Mar. 1-16, 1799	93	7
Correspondence	Mar. 17-31, 1799	93	8
Correspondence	April 1799	93	9

Correspondence	May 1-16, 1799	93	10
Correspondence	May 17-30, 1799	93	11
Correspondence	June 1799	93	12
Correspondence	July 1799	93	13
Correspondence	Aug. 1799	93	14
Correspondence	Sept.-Oct. 1799	93	15
Correspondence	Nov. 1799	93	16
Correspondence	Dec. 1799	93	17
Correspondence	1799	Flat file	FF 28
Correspondence	Jan.-Feb. 1800	93	18
Correspondence	Mar. 1800	93	19
Correspondence	April-Dec. 1800, 1802-1804	93	20
Correspondence [items have been treated for mold]	n.d.	93	21
Letterbook	1785-1786	vol. 116	
Letterbook/Ledger	1789-1790/1811	vol. 117	
Letterbook	1795-1799	vol. 118	

Series 8. Hawthorn & Kerr. b. Financial

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Invoice book	1805-1807	vol. 119	
Invoice book	1805	94	1
Wastebook	1793-1797	vol. 120	
Wastebook	1797-1801	vol. 121	
Materials removed from vol. 121	1797-1801	94	2
Journal	1793-1795	vol. 122	
Ledger	1793-1796	vol. 123	
Ledger	1795-1796	vol. 124	
Receipt book	1795-1800	vol. 125	
Receipts and account statements	1792	94	3
Receipts and account statements	1794	94	4
Receipts and account statements	1795	94	5
Receipts and account statements	1795	94	6
Receipts and account statements	1796	94	7
Receipts and account statements	1796	94	8
Receipts and account statements	1796	94	9
Receipts and account statements	1796	94	10
Receipts and account statements	1796	94	11
Receipts and account statements	1797	94	12
Receipts and account statements	1797	94	13
Receipts and account statements	1797	94	14

Receipts and account statements	1797	94	15
Receipts and account statements	1797	94	16
Receipts and account statements	1798	94	17
Receipts and account statements	1798	94	18
Receipts and account statements	1799	94	19
Receipts and account statements	1800	95	1
Receipts and account statements	n.d.	95	2
Promissory notes	1795-1800	95	3
Promissory notes	1795-1800	95	4
Bills of exchange	1795-1796	95	5
Shipping insurance policies	1793-1799	Flat File	FF 29
Legal	1780-1803	95	6
Legal	1780-1803	95	7
Legal	1807	95	8
Indentures	1808	Flat File	FF 30

Series 9. Other related individuals and families. a. Charles Meredith

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Correspondence [items have been treated for mold]	1823-1824	95	9

Series 9. Other related individuals and families. b. Elizabeth Tuckey Meredith

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Correspondence	1794, 1799	95	10
Receipt book	1794-1797	95	11

Series 9. Other related individuals and families. c. Jonathan Meredith Jr.

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Correspondence	1842-1854	95	12

Series 9. Other related individuals and families. d. Samuel Ogden

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Personal land records-indentures	1775-1801, n.d.	95	13
Personal land records [items have been treated for mold]	1765-1800	Flat file	FF 31
Personal land records-correspondence	1774-1810, n.d.	95	14
Land records-Land agent	1787-1801	95	15

Ludlow vs. Ogden	1772-1779, n.d.	95	16
Ludlow vs. Ogden	1772-1784, n.d.	95	17
Ludlow vs. Ogden	1779	Flat file	FF 32
Anthony Joline estate	1781-1785	95	18
Correspondence	1794-1795	Flat file	FF 33
Medical information	1796	95	19

Series 9. Other related individuals and families. e. Other Ogden family members

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Correspondence	1811-1848	96	1
Receipts	1800-1835, n.d.	96	2
Charles L. Ogden-Construction of his Philadelphia home	1813, n.d.	96	3
Protest of J. Ogden	n.d.	96	4
Land papers	1810	Flat File	FF 34

Series 9. Other related individuals and families. f. Morris O. Meredith

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Correspondence	1836-1838	96	5
Pamphlet	1826	96	6

Series 9. Other related individuals and families. g. Samuel O. Meredith

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Correspondence	1826-1830	96	7

Series 9. Other related individuals and families. h. Sullivan Amory Meredith

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Correspondence	1836-1866, n.d.	96	8
Receipts	1833-1834	96	9
Photograph	1869	96	10
Pennsylvania muster rolls	1861	96	11
Pamphlet-Pennsylvania military laws	1861	96	12
Handwritten circular-orders to Pennsylvania troops	1861-1862	96	13
Index to general orders issued by the war department	1864-1865	vol. 126	

Civil War materials	1862	Flat file	FF 35
Miscellaneous	n.d.	96	14

Series 9. Other related individuals and families. i. Catherine Keppele Meredith

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Correspondence	1846-1851, n.d.	96	15

Series 9. Other related individuals and families. j. William Meredith

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Correspondence	1846-1847	96	16
Correspondence	1848	96	17
Correspondence	1849	96	18
Correspondence	1850	96	19
Correspondence	1851	96	20
Correspondence	1852	96	21
Correspondence	1853-1855	97	1
Correspondence	1856-1860	97	2
Correspondence	1861	97	3
Correspondence	Jan.-July 1862	97	4
Correspondence	Aug.-Dec. 1862	97	5
Correspondence	1863	97	6
Correspondence	Jan.-June 1864	97	7
Correspondence	July- Dec. 1864	97	8
Correspondence	1865	97	9
Correspondence	1866	97	10
Correspondence	1867-1873	97	11
Correspondence	1874	97	12
Correspondence	n.d.	97	13
Correspondence	n.d.	97	14
Correspondence	n.d.	97	15
Letterbook	1864-1873	vol. 127	
Materials removed from vol. 127	1864-1873	97	16
Writings	1848-1849	97	17
Writings	1850-1853	97	18
Writings	1850-1855	97	19
Writings	1850	98	1
Writings	1851	98	2
Writings	1852	98	3
Writings	1852	98	4
Writings	1853	98	5

Writings	1853	98	6
Writings	1854-1857	98	7
Writings-Niagara Falls Journal	1856	98	8
College notebook-Princeton	1851-1853	vol. 128	
Receipts	1870-1873	98	9

Series 9. Other related individuals and families. k. Elizabeth Catherine Meredith

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Correspondence	n.d.	98	10

Series 9. Other related individuals and families. l. Other Meredith women

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Receipts	1793	98	11
Receipts	1794	98	12
Receipts	1795	98	13
Receipts	1796-1799	98	14
Receipts	1800	98	15
Receipts	1820-1826	98	16
Receipts	1830-1835	98	17
Receipts	1838-1840	98	18
Receipts	1841-1842	98	19
Receipts	1843-1846	98	20
Receipts	1847-1847	98	21
Receipts	n.d.	98	22

Series 9. Other related individuals and families. m. Biddle family

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Correspondence	1857-1884	98	23
Receipts	1857-1884	98	24
Ann Dilhorn estate	1857-1858	98	25

Series 9. Other related individuals and families. n. Bulter family

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Correspondence	1801	99	1
Correspondence	Jan.-April 1802	99	2
Correspondence	May-Dec. 1802	99	3

Receipts	1796-1797	99	4
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Series 9. Other related individuals and families. o. Joseph Dennie

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Correspondence	1800-1805	99	5
Correspondence	Jan.-Feb. 1806	99	6
Correspondence	Mar.-May 1806	99	7
Correspondence	June-July 1806	99	8
Correspondence	August 1806	99	9
Correspondence	September 1806	99	10
Correspondence	Oct.-Dec. 1806	99	11
Correspondence	1807, n.d.	99	12
Receipts and account statements	1801-1805, n.d.	99	13
Receipts and account statements	1806	99	14
Article submitted for publication by Jonathan Meredith Jr.	n.d.	99	15
Newspaper	1807	Flat File	FF 36

Series 9. Other related individuals and families. p. Lawrence M. C. Smith

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Materials relating to Meredith property in Washington Square	1952-1964	99	16
<i>The Story of Wheatland</i>	1936	vol. 129	

Series 10. Miscellaneous. a. Joseph Anthony

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Correspondence	1786-1793	100	1
Ledger	1760-1782	vol. 130	
Account statements	1791	100	2
Account statements	1792	100	3
Account statements	1793	100	4
Account statements	1794	100	5
Account statements	1795	100	6
Account statements	1795	100	7
Account statements	1796	100	8
Account statements	1797-1799	100	9
Promissory notes [items have been treated for mold]	1793-1799	100	10
Receipt book	1773-1787	vol. 131	

Materials removed from vol. 131	1773-1787	100	11
Receipts	1781-1788	100	12
Bankbook-Bank of Pennsylvania	1794-1797	vol. 132	
Bankbook-Bank of the United States	1795-1796	vol. 133	
Bankbook-Bank of the United States	April-May 1796	vol. 134	
Bankbook-Bank of the United States	1796-1799	vol. 135	
Bankbook-Bank of North America	1793-1797	vol. 136	
Materials removed from vol. 136	1793-1797	100	13
Notebook	1774-1783	vol. 137	
Materials removed from vol. 137	1774-1783	100	14
Joseph Anthony estate-burial expenses	1799	100	15
Joseph Anthony estate-receipts	1800-1809	100	16
Joseph Anthony estate-land papers	1773-1824	100	17
Joseph Anthony estate-land papers	1796-1803	100	18

Series 10. Miscellaneous. b. Wharton & Company

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Correspondence	1756-1777	100	19
Receipts	1760-1762	100	20
Receipts	1763-1765	100	21
Receipts	1766-1767	100	22
Receipts	1768-1769	100	23
Receipts	1770	101	1
Receipts	1771-1785	101	2
Shipping invoices	1757-1763	Flat File	FF 37
Records of the <i>Delaware</i> (ship)	1758-1762	101	3
<i>Delaware</i> (ship)-insurance policies	1763-1765	Flat File	FF 38
Records of the <i>Polly</i> (brig)	1763	101	4
<i>Polly</i> (brig)-insurance policies	1763-1765	Flat File	FF 39
Miscellaneous shipping records	1757-1767	101	5

Series 10. Miscellaneous. c. W. R. Palmer

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Correspondence	1853-1856	101	6

Correspondence	1857	101	7
Correspondence	1858-1859	101	8
Correspondence	1860-1861	101	9

Series 10. Miscellaneous. d. Third party correspondence

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Correspondence	1765-1796	101	10
Correspondence	1801-1803	101	11
Correspondence	1804-1807	101	12
Correspondence [items have been treated for mold]	1808-1813	101	13
Correspondence	1814-1816	101	14
Correspondence	1817-1819	101	15
Correspondence	1820	101	16
Correspondence	1821-1823	101	17
Correspondence	1824-1828	101	18
Correspondence	1829-1830	101	19
Correspondence	1833-1834	102	1
Correspondence	1835	102	2
Correspondence	1836	102	3
Correspondence	1837	102	4
Correspondence	1839-1841	102	5
Correspondence	1842-1845	102	6
Correspondence	1845-1847	102	7
Correspondence	1852-1859	102	8

Series 10. Miscellaneous. e. Financial

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Dubarry receipt book	1806-1815	vol. 138	
Lain J. Johnson-account book	May 1786-May 1793	102	9
Richard Littlewood ledger	1789-1794	vol. 139	
Materials removed from vol. 139	1789-1794	102	10
McCarney and Sterrit daybook	1818-1828	vol. 140	
Materials removed from vol. 140	1818-1828	102	11
McGrann & Montgomery receipt book	July 1839-Oct. 1845	vol. 141	
Daniel McKaraher receipt book	1804-1814	vol. 142	
John Northrop bankbook	1835-1838	102	12

William G. Oliver-memorandum book	1806-1807	102	13
George W. Richards bankbook	1839-1840	102	14
Justin Smith-receipt book	1806-1807	vol. 143	
Nathan P. Sullivan bankbook	1838	102	15
Expense book-Subscribers to Semprieres Dictionary	1806	102	16
Miscellaneous ledger	1797-1808	vol. 144	
Miscellaneous ledger	1826	vol. 145	
Baltimore mail coach-ledger	1823-1824	vol. 146	
Miscellaneous account book	1824-1829	102	17
Account statements	n.d.	102	18
Promissory notes	1767-1834	102	19
Receipts	1789-1792	103	1
Receipts	1793-1796	103	2
Receipts	1797-1798	103	3
Receipts	1800-1809	103	4
Receipts	1810-1826	103	5
Receipts	1830-1835	103	6
Receipts	1836	103	7
Receipts	1837-1839	103	8
Receipts	1840-1848	103	9
Receipts	1849-1857	103	10
Receipts	n.d.	103	11
Receipts	n.d.	103	12

Series 10. Miscellaneous. f. Shipping

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
General Pratt and Barge (steamboat)	1820-1842	103	13
Diamond State (ship)	1858	103	14
Louisiana (ship)	1804-1805	104	1
Louisiana (ship)	1804-1805	104	2
Louisiana (ship)	1804-1805	104	3
Louisiana (ship)	1804-1805	104	4
Minerva (ship)	1807-1808	104	5
Minerva (ship) [items have been treated for mold]	1807-1809	Flat File	FF 40
Navarro (brig) [items have been treated for mold]	1781	Flat File	FF 41
New Jersey (ship) [items have been treated for mold]	1804-1805	Flat File	FF 42
Pilgrim (brig)	Mar.-July 1781	104	6

Two Lydias (ship)	1807-1808	104	7
Miscellaneous shipping ledger	n.d.	104	8
Miscellaneous shipping records	1781-1795	104	9
Miscellaneous shipping records	1799	104	10
Miscellaneous shipping records	1795-1813	104	11
Notes on maritime law	n.d.	104	12
Notes on maritime law	n.d.	104	13
Notes on maritime law	n.d.	104	14
Notes on maritime law	n.d.	104	15

Series 10. Miscellaneous. g. Legal

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Aspden estate	1838-1839	104	16
Aspden estate	1838	Flat file	FF 43
Carey estate	1832-1844	104	17
Carey estate	1839-1843	Flat file	FF 44
George Croghan estate	1771-1786	104	18
Fisher estate	1841-1858	105	1
Forster estate	1765-1778	105	2
Gardiner estate	1827	105	3
William Tooke Harwood estate	1803-1813	105	4
Irwin estate	1839-1841	105	5
Jennings estate	1839-1840	105	6
Key estate	1839-1844	105	7
Reed estate	1782-1825, n.d.	105	8
Robert Waln estate	1822-1837	105	9
Robinson estate	1819-1834	Flat file	FF 45
Miscellaneous estate notes	1819-1857, n.d.	105	10
Northwestern Land Company	1856	105	11
National Gazette	1822-1836	105	12
William Knight patent	1839	105	13
Miscellaneous wills and testament	1799-1826	105	14
Court summons and other court documents	1821-1864	105	15
Bonds and indentures	1802-1815	105	16
Bonds and indentures	1819-1842	105	17
Land records-Caln Iron Works	1843-1854	105	18
Land records	1788-1847	105	19
Land records	1786-1788	105	20
Land records	1833-1835	105	21
Land records [items have been treated for mold]	1833-1856	105	22

Land records	1802-1828	Flat File	FF 46
Land records	n.d.	Flat File	FF 47
Legal notes	n.d.	106	1
Printed court briefs	1865; 1871	106	2

Series 10. Miscellaneous. h. Miscellaneous

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
An act establishing a Massachusetts state bank	1807	106	3
Cemetery regulations	1835	106	4
Constitution of the Anacreonite Society	1800	106	5
Extracts from Witherspoon's Moral Philosophy	1840	106	6
The literature of Catholic Germany	n.d.	106	7
Writings	1819, n.d.	106	8
Writings	n.d.	106	9
Notebook of poems	n.d.	vol. 147	
Materials removed from vol. 147	n.d.	106	10
Sarah Manderson's school notebook	1806-1810	vol. 148	
Genealogy	n.d.	106	11
Printed materials-circulars for insurance companies	1809-1843	106	12
Printed materials-circulars	1806-1871	106	13
Printed materials-circulars	1831-1854	106	14
Printed materials-printed pamphlets	1818-1837	106	15
Printed materials	1775-1826	Flat File	FF 48
Lists of must-read books	n.d.	106	16
Notes	n.d.	106	17
Calling cards and invitations	1824-1859, n.d.	106	18
Index	n.d.	106	19
Envelopes and wrappers	n.d.	106	20
Photographs of the Meredith family	n.d.	106	21
Tintype	n.d.	106	22