E. SLAVERY ERA DISCLOSURE

a. **Slavery Era Disclosure and Financial Reparations**:
Per Bill 030022, passed by City Council on April 3, 2003, and signed by the Mayor on April 24, 2003:

"*Each depository shall also certify compliance with Section 17-104 of the Philadelphia Code and provide the City with a long-term strategic plan to address disparities in its lending and investment activities by January 1 of each year.17-104 are the prerequisites to the Execution and Validity of City Contracts for Slavery Era Business/Corporate Insurance Disclosure and Financial Reparations. If it has disclosed, pursuant to this subsection, slavery policies it, or its predecessor, has sold or profits from slavery it, or its predecessor, has received, provide the City with a statement of financial reparations.*

The reparations statement shall include a description of any new financial products or programs developed by the depository to address racial disparity in its lending and investment activities."

The disclosure required is an affidavit of a search of all records of the company or any predecessor company regarding records of investments or profits from slavery or slaveholder insurance policies during the slavery era. The names of any slaves or slaveholders described in those records must be disclosed in the affidavit, (including reference information that may be accessible on an internet accessible World Wide Web home page of the Institution*)*.

i. **Attach the financial institution's research of Slavery Era Disclosure. Label this Appendix III.**

ii. **Attach the financial institution's affidavit of Slavery Era Disclosure issued to the City of Philadelphia Procurement Department in accordance with Philadelphia City Code Chapter 17-104. Label this Appendix IV.**

Template:
Slavery Era Disclosure Affidavit template | City Treasurer's Office | City of Philadelphia

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA - BUSINESS, CORPORATE AND SLAVERY ERA INSURANCE ORDINANCE

A Business Entity entering into a Contract with City must complete an Affidavit disclosing any and all records of Participation or investment in, or Profits derived from Slavery, including Slaveholder Insurance Policies, during the Slavery Era. The Business Entity must complete and submit the Affidavit and any attachments to the Procurement Department. This is required only of the Business Entity actually selected for award of a Contract. It must be done after the Contract or Contract amendment has been executed. Questions regarding the Affidavit may be directed to the Procurement Department Public Information at (215) 686-4720 or (215) 686-4721. * *Depositories should submit this form to the City Treasurer's Office as a part of the annual depository Request for Information process.* *

Procurement Department Contract Number: __*N/A - Designation of Depository*_____

Department Contact Person: ___*N/A - Submit to City Treasurer's Office*_____

AFFIDAVIT DISCLOSING SLAVERY ERA PARTICIPATION, INVESTMENTS, OR PROFITS

1. I, Gloria Davis, am authorized to bind contractually the Business Entity identified below.

2. Information about the Business Entity entering into a Contract with the City is as follows:

Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. 332.999-8997 N/A

Business Entity Name Phone Fax

100 N. 18th St Phila PA 19103

Street Address City State Zip

3. Has the Business Entity submitted the Slavery Affidavit previously? ____NO ✓ YES

If "NO", complete Section 4, 5, and 6. If "YES", list the date of last prior submission 6/6/2025 and skip to Section 6 and execute the form unless the Business Entity has discovered new information not disclosed in prior submissions. In that instance, continue with Section 4.

4. The Business Entity came into existence in_____(year).

5. The Business Entity has searched its records and those of any Predecessor Companies for information relating to Participation or Investments in, or Profits derived from Slavery or Slaveholder Insurance Policies. Based on that research, the Business Entity represents that:

_____ The Business Entity found no records that the Business Entity or any of its Predecessor Business Entities had any Participation or Investments in, or derived Profits from, Slavery or Slaveholder Insurance Policies during the Slavery Era.

_____ The Business Entity found records that the Business Entity or its Predecessor Companies Participated or invested in, or derived Profits from Slavery during the Slavery Era. The nature of that Participation, Investment, or Profit is described on the attachment to the Affidavit and incorporated herein.

_____ The Business Entity found records that the Business Entity or its Predecessor Companies bought, sold, or derived Profits from Slaveholder Insurance Policies during the Slavery Era. The names of any Enslaved Persons or Slaveholders under the Policies are listed on the attachment to this Affidavit and incorporated herein.

6. I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania that the representations made herein are true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Executed on 6/13/26 at Flemington, NJ
(Date) (City) (State)

Signature: _____ Title: Principal Mgr, Executive Director

Notary: _____

ELEAZAR M VIDAL
Notary Public, State of New Jersey
My Commission Expires Apr 1, 2029

Definitions

Business Entity means any individual, domestic corporation, foreign corporation, association, syndicate, joint stock company, partnership, joint venture or unincorporated association, including any parent company, subsidiary, exclusive distributor, or company affiliated therewith, engaged in a business or commercial enterprise.

City means The City of Philadelphia.

Contract means any agreement, franchise, lease or concession including an agreement for any occasional professional or technical personal services, the performance of any work or service, the provision of any materials or supplies or rendering of any service to the City of Philadelphia or the public, which is not awarded or entered into with or on behalf of the City of Philadelphia or any Department or Agency of the City.

Enslaved Person means any person who was wholly subject to the will of another and whose person and services were wholly under the control of another and who was in a state of enforced compulsory service to another during the Slavery Era.

Investment means to make use of an Enslaved Person for future benefits or advantages.

Participation means having been a Slaveholder during the Slavery Era.

Predecessor Business Entity means an entity whose ownership, title and interest, including all rights, benefits, duties and liabilities were acquired in an uninterrupted chain of succession by the Business Entity.

Profit means any economic advantage or financial benefit derived from the use of Enslaved Persons.

Slaveholder means holders of Enslaved Persons, owners of business enterprises using Enslaved Persons, owners of vessels carrying Enslaved Persons or other means of transporting Enslaved Persons, merchants or financiers dealing in the purchase, sale or financing of the business of Enslaved Persons.

Slaveholder Insurance Policies means policies issued to or for the benefit of Slaveholders to insure them against the death of, or injury to, Enslaved Persons.

Slavery means the practice of owning Enslaved Persons.

Slavery Era means that period of time prior to June 19, 1865.

THE HISTORY FACTORY
14140 Parke Long Court, Chantilly, Virginia 20151-1649
T: 703 631 0500 F: 703 631 1124 www.historyfactory.com

Prepared by The History Factory
May 2005

Wachovia Corporation and Its Predecessor Institutions

Findings Report

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Institutional Reports 1

Bank of North America 1
Bank of Baltimore 11
The Philadelphia Bank 14
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia 16
Bank of the Northern Liberties 19
Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and the Granting of Annuities 20
State Bank of Elizabeth 21
State Bank of Newark 24
Savings Bank of Baltimore 26
Kensington Bank 28
Bank of Penn Township 29
Girard National Bank 30
Georgia Railroad Company 31
Bank of Charleston 38
Germantown Savings Bank 54
City National Bank 55
Atlanta National Bank 56
First National Bank of Clarksville 57
Lowry National Bank 60

Appendix A: Research Citations for Select Institutions 61

INSTITUTIONAL REPORTS

Bank of North America (Philadelphia)

Established: 1781

CONCLUSIONS

Two of the three founders of the Bank of North America, Robert Morris (the bank's first president) and Thomas Willing, amassed at least part of their personal fortunes from the slave trade. In 1781, they formed Willing & Morris, a Philadelphia-based merchant business that dealt significantly in slave shipments and trading. Both Willing and Morris used their profits from the slave trade to fund the establishment of the Bank of North America.

Of the Bank of North America's stock holders, one man, Edward Burd, is reported to have owned at least four slaves (Nagle 2005). Another seven stock holders' names appear on a list of 1791 Pennsylvania slave owners (Nash 1973). In addition, at least 186 bank account holders' names appear on that same 1791 list. Although the names appear on both lists, and the bank was based in Philadelphia, there is no way to verify that the individuals were the same.

Records detailing the mortgage and debt payments were not located. Such records are the types of records that, in the cases of Georgia Railroad Company and Bank of Charleston below, yielded conclusive evidence of those institutions' direct profits from slavery and ownership of slaves.

Unviewed Materials

In the time available, researchers were only able to search 20 linear feet of material at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, leaving approximately 130 linear feet of account ledgers unviewed. The process of viewing the ledgers is extremely slow and exacting (approximately 1 per 60-90 minutes), while there are many constraints at the Historical Society, such as a maximum availability of 25 working hours per week and limits on the amount of materials that can be "pulled" per request. The research team judged it more prudent to gather its findings and compile the substantial amounts of completed research in order to meet the April 15 deadline, and that the unviewed account ledgers (which provide only names and the dates of the ledgers' creation) would largely add to the list of unverifiable names and not add substantively to the concrete findings of this report.

DETAILS

Founders Who Owned Slaves and Profited From Slavery

According to the Bank of North America's record collection finding aid (located at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; HSP):

"The Willing and Morris papers—10 documents, April 12, 1774 – July 22, 1777, containing copies of 16 letters written by Willing and Morris to Alexander Henderson, Oliver Pollock, Phillip Francis, and James

Willing. Willing and Morris were sending young Henderson to manage a new 1500 acre indigo plantation on the Mississippi River. He was to go via Jamaic [sic] to pick up 40 negro slaves, stop at Pensacola with them to claim the headrights, then proceed to the plantation" (Bank of North America Collection 1780-1923; Finding Aid Description of the Willing and Morris papers, 1774-1777, Section 12 – Documents; p. 121).

Unfortunately, the repository staff reported that they were unable to locate any of the 10 documents. There is also an account by Robert Morris himself concerning his business investments and slavery. In it, he states:

"Thomas Willing, Esq, and myself, before the Revolutionary War with Great Britain, purchased and settled an Indigo Plantation, called Orange Grove, at Baton Rouge, on the borders of the river Mississippi, consisting of 3000 acres of land, on which we erected Buildings, placed an overseer with a number of Negroes, & c. But being obliged to abandon this settlement during that War, and upon the peace, it having fallen within the Spanish Dominions. We have never claimed the Land or Buildings. Upon apprehending danger at Orange Grove, we purchased a tract of land on the Spanish side of the River, to which the Overseer took the Negroes and movables, which were afterwards sold. This land remains, not having been sold by us. I think it cost us only 250 dollars" (Morris 1839, pp.19-20).

Finally, there is this quote from the *Pennsylvania Gazette*:

"Another prominent Philadelphia mercantile firm which dealt in slaves was Willing, Morris and Company, whose advertisement appears below:

'Just imported from the Coast of Africa, in the Brig Nancy, and to be sold at Wilmington, in New Castle County (where Attendance is given) by Willing, Morris, and Company, Of PHILADELPHIA, ONE Hundred and Seventy fine Gold Coast NEGROES.'

"N.B. In the West India Islands, where Slaves are best known, those of the Gold Coast are in much greater Esteem, and higher valued, than any others, on Account of their natural good Dispositions, and being better capable of hard Labour." (*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, May 6, 1762)

Stockholders Who Owned Slaves

The names of several of Bank of North America's original stock holders appear on a list of slave owners in Pennsylvania in 1791. (*Original Subscribers in 1781, 1782, 1783 & 1784 to Stock of Bank of N. A./Legatees by Will on Heirs at Law*; cross-referenced with Nash 1973) However, as mentioned above, these names cannot be positively identified as belonging to the same people.

Research has independently identified one stock holder, Edward Burd, as having owned at least four slaves:

"Privately arranged sales, however, became the most common method of buying and selling chattel labor. Slaveholders could either inquire among friends and acquaintances whether it was known if any slaves were for sale, or they could watch the newspapers for advertisements listing slaves for sale. Slaveholders

in the rural counties could not always find slaves available when they wanted them, and often resorted to contacts in Philadelphia. Such was the case with Lancaster attorney Jasper Yeates, who in 1770 wrote to Edward Burd in Philadelphia. Burd replied to Yeates' request to find a 'Negro Boy' for him:

'Philadelphia 5th July 1770

'Dear Sir

'I received your Favor of the 2d. Instant, In which you seem inclined to purchase a Negro Boy if no white Servt can be procured for you. I inquired 2 or 3 days ago at Mr. Saml. Howells who told me he had no servants of any kind at this Time to dispose of but expected a Palatine Ship in the Fall—Uncle Jo. last Fall got a Dutch Lad who cost him £26 or £27 & was to serve him 7 Yrs.—he learnt the English Language in a few Months, is very diligent & handy about everything.

'I don't know where you could get a Negro Lad, but if you could [not readable] would it not be better to take a Dutch one, as being in general more active strong & diligent & apter to learn & better disposed to do their Business & the loss is not so great in Case of their dying or turning out ill—however the Inconvenience of Nero [sic] Servants & the Trouble of teaching them their Duty is very great & if you could get a Negro Boy to answer your Description it would suit, I imagine very well,—but they are rare Ones. I don't know of any Negroes to be sold, but if I knew your Determin. I would make Inquiry. . . .

'Your. affectionate Brother
Edward Burd'" (Nagle 2005)

No other information could be found on the names listed below, except that their names appeared on both the list of original bank stock holders and the 1791 list of Pennsylvania slave owners. Slaves' names are given below, if identified (Nash 1973):

Benjamin Chew
Thomas Fitzsimmons
John Morton: George, Dinah, Hannah, and an un-named female child
Nathan Sellers
Edward Shippen: Hannah
James Sproat: Dinah
Mark Wilcox: Prince, Ceaser, Pegg, Luke, Tim, and Suck

Account Holders Who May Have Owned Slaves

The list contained in "Slaves and Slaveowners in Colonial Philadelphia" was compared to several Bank of North America's deposit ledgers that provided names of account holders. The process resulted in 186 possible matches. Although these names appear on both lists, there is no way for us to verify that these individuals are one and the same.

The names are as follows:

List of Pennsylvania Slave Owners Possibly Having Accounts With the Bank of North America

Name	Item	Date	Page #	Section #	Shelf
Correy, Robert	Ledger No. 3, Part 1	1784-1786	179	3	36-A
Duncan, David	Ledger No. 3, Part 1	1784-1786	253	3	36-A
Duncan, Robert	Ledger No. 3, Part 1	1784-1786	251	3	36-A
Elder, Thomas	Ledger No. 3, Part 1	1784-1786	264	3	36-A
Grubb, Peter	Ledger No. 3, Part 1	1784-1786	365	3	36-A
Haines, Josia	Ledger No. 3, Part 1	1784-1786	405	3	36-A
Hains, Josia	Ledger No. 3, Part 1	1784-1786	391	3	36-A
Hamilton, Charles	Ledger No. 3, Part 1	1784-1786	396	3	36-A
Hart, John	Ledger No. 3, Part 1	1784-1786	380	3	36-A
Hartley, William	Ledger No. 3, Part 1	1784-1786	393	3	36-A
Jackson, Samuel	Ledger No. 3, Part 1	1784-1786	477	3	36-A
Johnson, Gersham	Ledger No. 3, Part 1	1784-1786	505	3	36-A
Johnston, Thomas	Ledger No. 3, Part 1	1784-1786	508	3	36-A
Jones, Samuel	Ledger No. 3, Part 1	1784-1786	508	3	36-A
Kean, John	Ledger No. 3, Part 1	1784-1786	513	3	36-A
Knowles, John	Ledger No. 3, Part 1	1784-1786	534	3	36-A
Reed, James	Ledger No. 3, Part 2	1784-1786	892	3	36-A
Scott, Thomas	Ledger No. 3, Part 2	1784-1786	1009	3	36-A
Shaw, Samuel	Ledger No. 3, Part 2	1784-1786	920	3	36-A
Shippen, Edward	Ledger No. 3, Part 2	1784-1786	996	3	36-A
Singer, Casper	Ledger No. 3, Part 2	1784-1786	960	3	36-A
Smith Samuel	Ledger No. 3, Part 2	1784-1786	976	3	36-A
Smith, John	Ledger No. 3, Part 2	1784-1786	971	3	36-A
Smith, William	Ledger No. 3, Part 2	1784-1786	977	3	36-A
Taylor, John	Ledger No. 3, Part 2	1784-1786	1032	3	36-A
Waker, Joseph	Ledger No. 3, Part 2	1784-1786	1120	3	36-A
White, William	Ledger No. 3, Part 2	1784-1786	1182	3	36-A
Wilson, John	Ledger No. 3, Part 2	1784-1786	1175	3	36-A
Young, William	Ledger No. 3, Part 2	1784-1786	1194	3	36-A
Coxe, William	Ledger No. 3, Supplement 1	1785-1786	664	3	36-A
Davis, John	Ledger No. 3, Supplement 1	1785-1786	686	3	36-A
Dubois, Abraham	Ledger No. 3, Supplement 1	1785-1786	689	3	36-A
Montgomery, William	Ledger No. 3, Supplement 2	1785-1786	1205	3	36-A
Boyd, James	Ledger No. 4, Part 1	1786-1788	174	3	36-A
Gamble, James	Ledger No. 4, Part 2	1786-1788	644	3	36-A
Jones, Johnathan	Ledger No. 4, Part 2	1786-1788	894	3	36-A
Jones, Robert	Ledger No. 4, Part 2	1786-1788	905	3	36-A
Kidd, John	Ledger No. 4, Part 2	1786-1788	939	3	36-A
Martin, James	Ledger No. 4, Part 3	1786-1788	30	3	36-A
Morton, John	Ledger No. 4, Part 3	1786-1788	153	3	36-A
Patton, John	Ledger No. 4, Part 3	1786-1788	266	3	36-A
Patton, Robert	Ledger No. 4, Part 3	1786-1788	281	3	36-A
Potts, Thomas	Ledger No. 4, Part 3	1786-1788	302	3	36-A

Redman, Thomas	Ledger No. 4, Part 3	1786-1788	387	3	36-A
Wirtz, Christian	Ledger No. 4, Part 4	1786-1788	898	3	36-A
Allen, Joseph	Unknown Ledger 1	1790-1792	5	3	36-A
Armstrong, James	Unknown Ledger 1	1790-1792	16	3	36-A
Baker, John	Unknown Ledger 1	1790-1792	26	3	36-A
Bell, John	Unknown Ledger 1	1790-1792	40	3	36-A
Bell, William	Unknown Ledger 1	1790-1792	45	3	36-A
Bethel, Susana	Unknown Ledger 1	1790-1792	41	3	36-A
Brown, Joseph	Unknown Ledger 1	1790-1792	85	3	36-A
Brown, William	Unknown Ledger 1	1790-1792	85	3	36-A
Caldwell, Andrew	Unknown Ledger 1	1790-1792	114	3	36-A
Campbell, George	Unknown Ledger 1	1790-1792	120	3	36-A
Campbell, John	Unknown Ledger 1	1790-1792	106	3	36-A
Clark, John	Unknown Ledger 1	1790-1792	121	3	36-A
Clark, William	Unknown Ledger 1	1790-1792	113	3	36-A
Cochran, John	Unknown Ledger 1	1790-1792	168	3	36-A
Cornman, John	Unknown Ledger 1	1790-1792	162	3	36-A
Crawford, James	Unknown Ledger 1	1790-1792	107	3	36-A
Diehl, Nicholas	Unknown Ledger 1	1790-1792	188	3	36-A
Dunkin, John	Unknown Ledger 1	1790-1792	215	3	36-A
Evans, David	Unknown Ledger 1	1790-1792	217	3	36-A
German, John	Unknown Ledger 1	1790-1792	292	3	36-A
Graham, William	Unknown Ledger 1	1790-1792	293	3	36-A
Gundacker, John	Unknown Ledger 1	1790-1792	293	3	36-A
Harris, Robert	Unknown Ledger 1	1790-1792	325	3	36-A
Henderson, John	Unknown Ledger 1	1790-1792	342	3	36-A
Jenkins, John	Unknown Ledger 1	1790-1792	394	3	36-A
Kennedy, David	Unknown Ledger 1	1790-1792	424	3	36-A
Lindsey, John	Unknown Ledger 1	1790-1792	510	3	36-A
Anderson, Rebecca	Ledger No. 5, Part 1	1789-1790	16	3	36-B
Black, James	Ledger No. 5, Part 1	1789-1790	68	3	36-B
Bond, Thomas	Ledger No. 5, Part 1	1789-1790	189	3	36-B
Campbell, James	Ledger No. 5, Part 1	1789-1790	269	3	36-B
Campbell, William	Ledger No. 5, Part 1	1789-1790	264	3	36-B
Carson, John	Ledger No. 5, Part 1	1789-1790	266	3	36-B
Cochran, James	Ledger No. 5, Part 1	1789-1790	327	3	36-B
Coleman, Robert	Ledger No. 5, Part 1	1789-1790	322	3	36-B
Crosby, John, Jr.	Ledger No. 5, Part 1	1789-1790	346	3	36-B
Davis, William	Ledger No. 5, Part 1	1789-1790	377	3	36-B
Duffield, George	Ledger No. 5, Part 1	1789-1790	441	3	36-B
Fleming, John	Ledger No. 5, Part 1	1789-1790	513	3	36-B
Frazier, William	Ledger No. 5, Part 1	1789-1790	300	3	36-B
Gibbons, James	Ledger No. 5, Part 2	1789-1790	731	3	36-B
Hamilton, James	Ledger No. 5, Part 2	1789-1790	795	3	36-B
Hiester, Daniel	Ledger No. 5, Part 2	1789-1790	833	3	36-B
Hopkins, John	Ledger No. 5, Part 2	1789-1790	863	3	36-B
Johnson, Samuel	Ledger No. 5, Part 2	1789-1790	940	3	36-B

Jones, Jacob	Ledger No. 5, Part 2	1789-1790	930	3	36-B
Kirkpatrick, William	Ledger No. 5, Part 2	1789-1790	971	3	36-B
Marshall, Chris	Ledger No. 5, Part 3	1789-1790	37	3	36-B
McCall, Archibald	Ledger No. 5, Part 3	1789-1790	19	3	36-B
Miller, George	Ledger No. 5, Part 3	1789-1790	151	3	36-B
Moore, Joseph	Ledger No. 5, Part 3	1789-1790	211	3	36-B
Moore, Samuel	Ledger No. 5, Part 3	1789-1790	224	3	36-B
Moore, William	Ledger No. 5, Part 3	1789-1790	225	3	36-B
Morgan, Jacob	Ledger No. 5, Part 3	1789-1790	192	3	36-B
Old, James	Ledger No. 5, Part 3	1789-1790	286	3	36-B
Patterson, John	Ledger No. 5, Part 3	1789-1790	331	3	36-B
Pennington, Edward	Ledger No. 5, Part 3	1789-1790	347	3	36-B
Porter, Andrew	Ledger No. 5, Part 3	1789-1790	441	3	36-B
Richards, William	Ledger No. 5, Part 3	1789-1790	457	3	36-B
Roberts, Jonathan	Ledger No. 5, Part 3	1789-1790	484	3	36-B
Ross, John	Ledger No. 5, Part 3	1789-1790	463	3	36-B
Smith, Robert	Ledger No. 5, Part 4	1789-1790	652	3	36-B
Telles, John	Ledger No. 5, Part 4	1789-1790	775	3	36-B
Wilson, James	Ledger No. 5, Part 4	1789-1790	1023	3	36-B
Dowers, John	Ledger No. 6, Part 1	1791	586	3	36-B
Edwards, Evan	Ledger No. 6, Part 1	1791	641	3	36-B
Evans, Evan	Ledger No. 6, Part 1	1791	631	3	36-B
Evans, John	Ledger No. 6, Part 1	1791	629	3	36-B
Gibbons, Joseph	Ledger No. 6, Part 2	1791	877	3	36-B
Howell, Joseph	Ledger No. 6, Part 2	1791	1111	3	36-B
Marshall, Christopher	Ledger No. 6, Part 3	1791	65	3	36-B
Moore, George	Ledger No. 6, Part 3	1791	299	3	36-B
Moore, John	Ledger No. 6, Part 3	1791	314	3	36-B
Morgan, Thomas	Ledger No. 6, Part 3	1791	282	3	36-B
Rogers, William	Ledger No. 6, Part 3	1791	639	3	36-B
Thompson, William	Ledger No. 6, Part 4	1791	1040	3	36-B
Yeates, Jasper	Ledger No. 6, Part 4	1791	1403	3	36-B
Bishop, Joseph	Ledger No. 7, Part 1	1792	118	3	36-B
Davis, Thomas	Ledger No. 7, Part 1	1792	308	3	36-B
Elder, David	Ledger No. 7, Part 1	1792	395	3	36-B
Levis, Samuel	Ledger No. 7, Part 2	1792	854	3	36-B
Bartholomew, Edward	Unknown Ledger 2	1788-1789	20	3	36-B
Duncan, James	Unknown Ledger 2	1788-1789	111	3	36-B
Kucher, Christopher	Unknown Ledger 2	1788-1789	246	3	36-B
Miller, John	Unknown Ledger 2	1788-1789	305	3	36-B
Miller, Joseph	Unknown Ledger 2	1788-1789	306	3	36-B
Moore, James	Unknown Ledger 2	1788-1789	311	3	36-B
Reynolds, William	Unknown Ledger 2	1788-1789	369	3	36-B
Wilson Thomas	Unknown Ledger 2	1788-1789	510	3	36-B
Parker, Thomas	Ledger No. 7, Part 3	1793	276	3	36-C
Shoemaker, Jacob	Ledger No. 7, Part 4	1793	606	3	36-C
Slough, Matthias	Ledger No. 7, Part 4	1793	600	3	36-C

Sproat, James	Ledger No. 7, Part 4	1793	604	3	36-C
Wallace, William	Ledger No. 7, Part 4	1793	745	3	36-C
Watson, John	Ledger No. 7, Part 4	1793	755	3	36-C
Wells, Richard	Ledger No. 7, Part 4	1793	763	3	36-C
Allen, Major William	Ledger No. 8, Part 1	1793	24	3	36-C
Anderson, James	Ledger No. 8, Part 1	1793	19	3	36-C
Brown, Andrew	Ledger No. 8, Part 1	1793	275	3	36-C
Davis, Caleb	Ledger No. 8, Part 1	1793	490	3	36-C
Dewees, William	Ledger No. 8, Part 1	1793	502	3	36-C
Ewings, James	Ledger No. 8, Part 1	1793	591	3	36-C
Harris, John	Ledger No. 8, Part 2	1793	114	3	36-C
Irwin, John	Ledger No. 8, Part 2	1793	237	3	36-C
Johnston, William	Ledger No. 8, Part 2	1793	260	3	36-C
Lee, William	Ledger No. 8, Part 2	1793	392	3	36-C
Robinson, Thomas	Ledger No. 8, Part 3	1793	159	3	36-C
Steel, William	Ledger No. 8, Part 3	1793	223	3	36-C
Swift, John	Ledger No. 8, Part 3	1793	307	3	36-C
Wood, William	Ledger No. 8, Part 3	1793	604	3	36-C
Bettle, John	Ledger No. 9, Part 1	1794	148	3	36-C
Etting, Solomon	Ledger No. 9, Part 1	1794	594	3	36-C
Gibson, William	Ledger No. 9, Part 2	1794	25	3	36-C
Reed, George	Ledger No. 9, Part 3	1794	155	3	36-C
Sellers, Nathan	Ledger No. 9, Part 3	1794	275	3	36-C
Smith, Charles	Ledger No. 9, Part 3	1794	369	3	36-C
Smith, James	Ledger No. 9, Part 3	1794	306	3	36-C
Taylor, James	Ledger No. 9, Part 3	1794	424	3	36-C
Young, John	Ledger No. 9, Part 3	1794	678	3	36-C
Barclay, Thomas	Ledger No.10, Part 1	1795	130	3	36-C
Brown, James	Ledger No.13, Part 1	1798	238	3	36-C
Craig, George	Ledger No.13, Part 1	1798	304	3	36-C
Smith, Frederick	Ledger No.10, Part 3	1795	342	3	36-D
Welsh, John	Ledger No.10, Part 3	1795	578	3	36-D
Whitesides, John	Ledger No.10, Part 3	1795	643	3	36-D
Green, John	Ledger No.11, Part 3	1796	9	3	36-D
Hayes, Patrick	Ledger No.11, Part 3	1796	128	3	36-D
Johnson, Benjamin	Ledger No.11, Part 3	1796	275	3	36-D
Johnson, Jacob	Ledger No.11, Part 3	1796	275	3	36-D
Johnston, John	Ledger No.11, Part 3	1796	289	3	36-D
Morris, Isaac	Ledger No.11, Part 4	1796	142	3	36-D
Price, Samuel	Ledger No.11, Part 4	1796	411	3	36-D
Thomas, Benjamin	Ledger No.11, Part 6	1796	63	3	36-D
Thomas, Joseph	Ledger No.11, Part 6	1796	66	3	36-D
Thompson, George	Ledger No.11, Part 6	1796	59	3	36-D
Graham, Michael	Ledger No.12, Part 2	1797	339	3	36-D
Jacks, James	Ledger No.12, Part 3	1797	225	3	36-D
Scott, John	Ledger No.12, Part 5	1797	393	3	36-D
Taylor, Mary	Ledger No.12, Part 6	1797	3	3	36-D

Grubb, Burd	Ledger No.13, Part 3	1798	68	3	37-A
Stewart, Thomas	Ledger No.13, Part 5	1798	297	3	37-A

(Nash 1973; The Bank of North America Collection, Section 3: Individual Ledgers 3-13, 1784-1798)

Works Cited

Morris, Robert. *Account of the Property of Robert Morris—By Himself*. Philadelphia, 1839.

Nagle, George F. "Agriculture and Slaves." *Afrolumensproject*; Online document: http://www.afrolumens.org/slavery/agric.html; accessed April 1-2, 2005.

Nash, Gary. 1973, "Slaves and Slaveowners in Colonial Philadelphia." *The William and Mary Quarterly*, 3rd Series, 30(2) 1973: 223-256.

Records Locations

Historical Society of Pennsylvania
1300 Locust St.
Philadelphia, PA 19107
www.hsp.org

Library of Congress
101 Independence Ave. SE
Thomas Jefferson Bldg, LJ 100
Washington, D.C. 20540-4660
www.loc.gov

Records Formats

Library of Congress: 1 secondary source

1. Blanch, Thomas Willing. "Thomas Willing of Philadelphia, 1731-1821" *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. 46, 1-13.

Historical Society of Pennsylvania:
The Bank of North America Collection largely consisted of account books of all patrons of the bank from 1781, the year it opened, to 1923, the year it closed. Other records in the collection include Director and Stockholder Minute Books and Letter Books. The entire collection is 150 linear feet. Although the research team reviewed 20 feet of materials, there are still 130 feet of records still to be reviewed. Below is an abridged version of the finding aid, which indicates what the research team did and did not look at.

Section 1: Minute Books (24 volumes and 2 pamphlets, June 29, 1780 to February 21, 1923)
Minutes and Letterbook, November 2, 1781 to January 10, 1792
Minute Books, November 1781 to January 13, 1784
Minute Books, Nos. 1 to 8, February 2, 1792 to April 16, 1827
Minute Books, Nos. 1 to 10, new series, April 19, 1827
Stockholders' Minutes, November 2, 1781 to January 1923
2 Pamphlets, October 15, 1840 to January 9, 1845: rough notes of Meetings to later be added to the Minute Books.

Section 2: Journals and Memorandum Books
3 Journal volumes, May 4, 1792 to February 28, 1923
1 Cashier's Memorandum Book, May 4, 1792 to September 17, 1827

Section 3: Individual Ledgers
Ledger 1, January 4, 1782 to June 30, 1783
Ledger 2, July 1, 1783 to May 31, 1784
Ledger 3, June 1, 1784 to August 31, 1786, 2 parts
Paper Money Ledger, June 13, 1785 to April 13, 1788
Ledger 4, September 1, 1786 to December 31, 1788
Ledger 5, 1789 to 1790, 4 parts
Ledger 6 and 7, 1791 to 1792, 4 parts
Ledger 8-10, 1793 to 1795, 3 parts each
Ledger 11-14, 1769 to 1799, 6 parts each
Ledger 15-35, 1800 to 1820, 4 parts each
Ledger 36-39, 1821 to 1824, 3 parts each
Ledger 40- 54, 1825 to 1839, 2 parts each
Ledger 55, 1840, 3 parts
Ledger 56, 1841, 2 parts
Ledger 57-75, 1842 to 1850, 3 parts each

Section 4: General Ledgers
40 volumes, January 1, 1792 to December 31, 1870
Black Book

Section 5: State of the Bank and Banknote Records
34 volumes and 2 pamphlets, February 4, 1782 to December 31, 1850

Section 6: Daily Records of the Clerk
30 pamphlets and 131 volumes, January 7, 1782 to July 19, 1804
Records of the Daily Clerk

Section 7: Stocks and Dividends
4 pamphlets and 117 volumes, 1781 to February 23, 1923
Agricultural Bank of Mississippi, 1 volume
Mechanics and Traders Bank of New Orleans, 1 volume

Section 8: Legal Matters
9 volumes, May 26 to March 27, 1814

Section 9: Real Estate
Lands in Bradford and Tioga Counties, 2 pamphlets, 1805 to 1821
Deeds, Bonds and Mortgages, 1821
Land Books, 3 volumes, 1825 to 1837

Section 10: Firm Books and Powers of Attorney
Firm Books, 1 pamphlet and 9 volumes, 1782 to 1920
Firm Book, National Bank of the Northern Liberties, 1885 to 1899
Letters, 1 volume, 1857 to 1961
Powers of Attorney, 2 volumes, 1833 to 1876
Letters with Signatures, 1786

Section 11: Safe Deposit Ledgers
Safe Deposit Ledgers, 6 volumes, 1792 to 1876

Section 12: Documents
638 documents, September 27, 1723 to February 21, 1923
Stockholders minutes

Section 13: Pictures

Section 14: Miscellaneous Items
Contracts M & N, 1793 to 1794
Letter Book, May 1793 to June 19, 1798

Section 15: The Folio Edition of Lewis' History
Lewis, Lawrence. *History of the Bank of North America*. 3 volumes. Philadelphia, 1888.

Bank of Baltimore (Baltimore)

Established: 1795

CONCLUSIONS

There is conclusive evidence of connections to slavery by the Bank of Baltimore, through its founders.

Three founders owned slaves. Chattel records indicate that Christopher Johnson, Louis Pascault, and George Salmon all owned an undetermined number of slaves. On November 10, 1793, Pascault indicated he would free a slave named Betsey (age 17) 10 years from that date. The year previous, on November 9, 1792, George Salmon emancipated a slave named Suky (spelling is uncertain due to partially illegible handwriting), who was "about" 20 years old.[1] Several presidents were heavily involved in merchant shipping, but it is as yet undetermined whether their business activities profited directly or indirectly from the institution of slavery.

Evidence exists that at least one bank customer owned slaves. According to a history of the Bank of Baltimore, "Early stockholders included Charles Carroll of Carollton," [2] who, in 1765, "inherited his father's 40,000 acre estate and 285 slaves."[3] Chattel records indicate that he freed a slave in 1792, but nothing else of the disposition or identification of his slaves.[4]

The bank profited indirectly from slavery through the State of Maryland's investments in the bank itself, and the bank's invesment in U.S. bonds. Bank of Baltimore received the state's investments while it was a slave state. Further, Bank of Baltimore invested in U.S. bonds while the United States was taxing slaves as assets.

The bank held stock in a number of institutions and enterprises in both the private and public sectors. It is as yet undetermined whether any of these investments yielded dividends directly or indirectly from the institution of slavery.

None of the bank's annual reports, minute books, account books and ledgers were found so little can be determined regarding individual transactions and whether slaves were posted as collateral on mortgages or whether the bank owned slaves as a result of defaults on such mortgages.

DETAILS

Four of the bank's presidents were heavily involved in local commerce. The bank's first president was William Wilson, who served from 1807 to 1824.[5] From 1790 to about 1802, Wilson was in the shipping firm of Wilson and Maris. From about 1802 to 1862, Wilson operated a family shipping business under

1 *Baltimore County Chattel Records; 1791-1794*, pp. 331, 277, 126.

2 Cooper, Elliott T. Cooper. *A Documentary History of the Union Trust Company of Maryland, Baltimore, and Its Predecessor Institutions: Bank of Baltimore and the National Bank of Baltimore, 1795-1969*. Baltimore: Union Trust Co. of Maryland, 1970, p. 3.

3 http://www.billofrightsinstitute.org/pdf/carroll.pdf

4 *Baltimore County Chattel Records; 1791-1794*, p. 78.

5 Cooper, p. 254.

the name of William Wilson and Sons. This firm has been called "one of the eminent family shipping firms of their day, and owned a large number of vessels, which carried on an extensive trade with Calcutta and other East India ports, Holland, England, Brazil, West Coast of South America and China."[6] It has not been determined whether Wilson's shipping firms had any connections to slavery.

William Lorman served as bank president from 1825 to 1841. Insurance records of the Baltimore Insurance Company Account Book (1796-1797) indicate that he held policies on shipping voyages to and from France, East Indies, St. Thomas, and Martinique in 1796 and 1797.[7] It is undetermined if these voyages had any connections to slavery.

The manumission papers for 17 slaves owned by Thomas Wilkins were part of the Bank of Baltimore records; however, research to date has not determined Wilkins' connection to the bank. The papers, produced in 1794, laid out the manumission of Wilkins' slaves over a 20-year period, from 1794 to 1814.[8]

The bank's investment activities included both public and private ventures. "From its very beginning the Bank had close relations with the State (the State of Maryland invested a total of $174,000 in the capital stock of the Bank of Baltimore) and Federal Governments, as well as with the City of Baltimore."[9] The Bank of Baltimore can be said to have indirectly profited from slavery from these investments because Maryland was a slave state from the time of the bank's founding in 1795 and the U.S. government itself was profiting from slave labor at this time, as well.

Research uncovered some private stocks held by the Bank of Baltimore, including transportation companies. For example, in January 1830, the bank's "resources" included "Road & other Stocks" in the amount of $90,140.[10] The specific railroad companies have not been identified; however, at least some railroads in the 1830s used slave labor (see report for "Georgia Railroad Company" below). In 1841, the Bank of Baltimore made a loan to the City of Baltimore and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, jointly, for $500,000.[11] The names of other firms, cities, or states that Bank of Baltimore invested in or transacted business with were not found in the bank's records.

Records Locations

Library of Congress
101 Independence Ave. SE
Thomas Jefferson Bldg, LJ 100
Washington, D.C. 20540-4660
www.loc.gov

6 Ibid, p. 6.
7 *Baltimore Insurance Company Account Book*; 1796-1997. Various unnumbered pages.
8 Bank of Baltimore "Collection, 1794-1895."
9 Cooper, p. 3.
10 Cooper, p. 12.
11 Cooper, p. 3.

Maryland Historical Society
H. Furlong Baldwin Library
201 West Monument Street
Baltimore, MD 21201-4674
www.mdhs.org

Records Formats

Secondary Sources

1. Cooper, Elliott T. *A Documentary History of the Union Trust Company of Maryland, Baltimore, and Its Predecessor Institutions: Bank of Baltimore and the National Bank of Baltimore, 1795-1969*. Baltimore: Union Trust Co. of Maryland, 1970. (Library of Congress Call No. HG2611.M3 C63)

2. Buck, Walter H. *One Hundred and Fifty Years of Banking in Baltimore, 1795-1945.* Baltimore: Union Trust Co. of Maryland, with Horn-Shafer Company, 1946. (Maryland Historical Society Call No. MHG 2616 .U58 T873)

3. Bank of Baltimore. "The Bank of Baltimore: an important factor in the financial history of the state of Maryland and city of Baltimore in the past century." Baltimore: Author, ca. 1895. (Maryland Historical Society Call No. MS 2309)

Primary Sources

Bank of Baltimore Collection, 1794-1895. 32 items. Contains: Bank of Baltimore business papers consisting of correspondence (1798-1824) and letters of manumission of seventeen slaves belonging to Thomas Wilkins, Kent Co., MD, over a period from 1794 to 1814. (Maryland Historical Society Call No. MS 2309)

Baltimore Insurance Company Account Book, 1796-1797. 1 vol.; .5 linear ft. Ledger book originally used to record ships insured with Baltimore Insurance Company and includes names of assured, descriptions of voyages, and comments on results. (Maryland Historical Society Call No. MS 77) [**Note:** Baltimore Insurance Company was not affiliated with the Bank of Baltimore.]

Baltimore Life Insurance Company Papers. Includes policies for many slaves with descriptions. 9 unmarked boxes. (Maryland Historical Society Call No. MS175) [**Note:** Baltimore Life Insurance Co. was not affiliated with Bank of the Baltimore]

Baltimore County Chattel Records, 1773-1788, 1791-1794, 1811-1812. Contains: sales of slaves and manumissions. One ledger. (Maryland Historical Society Call No. MS2865)

The Philadelphia Bank (Philadelphia)

Established: 1803; reorganized as Philadelphia National Bank in 1864

CONCLUSIONS

The Philadelphia Bank likely profited from slavery through its many investments in banks based in slave states. In addition, The Philadelphia Bank invested in railroad companies located in slave states. Research has not yet been conducted to see whether those railroads used slave labor; however, slave labor was common among Southern railroad companies. Similarly, the bank invested for many years in the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, which was built partially in slaveholding lands; however, research has not yet yielded evidence that slave labor was used to build the canal.

DETAILS

Following is a timeline of entries from the bank's minute books that reference transactions and investments with slaveholding states and with companies or projects located in slaveholding states. It must be emphasized that research has not been conducted into whether any of the enterprises below actually utilized slave labor. This is not an exhaustive list of questionable dealings and investments, but rather is a detailed sampling.

Volume 2: ca. 1808-1814

March 22, 1813: "Ordered that the cashier dispatch an officer of this institution with another confidential person to Baltimore with the Southern notes to procure drafts or notes on this city or New York. … A communication from a branch of this bank established at Columbia, was read requesting an increase of capital of $30,000 which after consideration was agreed to be postponed."

June 14, 1813: "On motion it was agreed that the cashier submit to the board at their next meeting the plan of an arrangement for opening an account with The City Bank of Baltimore."

July 19, 1813: "A letter from S.W. Davis Cashier of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati was read stating that he was desirous of having their account reopened with this bank which was ordered closed on the 21st."

November 29, 1813: "It was moved by Decandid [sp?] that the cashier inquire upon what terms the stock held by this bank in the Columbia [Maryland] Bridge Company can be disposed of."

Volume 7: February 11, 1830-April 19, 1841

March 27, 1834: The Philadelphia Bank exchanges notes with the Union Bank of Tennessee and the Bank of Maryland.

May 5, 1834: The Philadelphia Bank opens an intercourse with a branch of the State Bank of Alabama.

July 23, 1838: Transactions with the State Bank of Missouri (SBM) are noted. SBM had an account with The Philadelphia Bank at the time.

Volume 8: April 19, 1831-July 22, 1850
September 8, 1842: "On a motion to discount a draft drawn by the Memphis Bank on their agent at New Orleans endorsed by S. Wheatly for 5000 dollars due 1 January next year."

September 11, 1843: "On a motion resolved that the President be authorized to sell 10,000 of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal loan as a price not less than 38. On motion President be authorized to sell the stock received as Interest on the State Loan at his discretion as the market price."

November 20, 1845: Bank notes are held from the Louisiana State Bank.

Volume 9: July 25, 1850-April 18, 1861
November 3, 1851: "Bills received from New Orleans and discounted in New Orleans."

February 24, 1863: Discounting bills from the Union Bank of Tennessee.

Volume 10: April 22, 1861-November 25, 1868
May 1, 1862: Statement of assets includes 136 shares stock in the Planters Bank of Tennessee.

November 3, 1862: Statement of assets, 136 shares of Planters Bank of Tennessee valued at $100 dollars a share. The Philadelphia Bank holds 140 shares of stock in the North Tennessee Railroad Company valued at $10 a share.

Records Locations
Historical Society of Pennsylvania
1300 Locust St.
Philadelphia, PA 19107
www.hsp.org

Records Formats
1 Secondary Source: Wainwright, Nicholas, B. *History of the Philadelphia National Bank: A Century and a Half of Philadelphia Banking, 1803-1953*. Philadelphia: William F. Fell Co., 1953.

Ten volumes of minute books, 1803-1865.

Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank (Philadelphia)

Established: 1807

CONCLUSIONS

Research confirms several specific connections between Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia and profits derived from slavery. Notable links include financial investments in Grand Gulf Rail Road and Banking Company (New Orleans), a company known to have employed slave labor, and the reported personal holdings of a bank founder and one of its patrons. The name of Thomas Parker, an early bank director, appears on a Federal Census Data list of Pennsylvania slave owners from 1791 (Federal Census Data 1791; c/f afrolumens project 2005). Bank patron George Ege is listed in the same 1791 census data as owning a slave named Hester Evans.

DETAILS

Examined records indicate business ties, in the form of the stock holdings, to the Grand Gulf and Rail Road Banking Company (see Appendix A, Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank Citation Nos. 0006 and 0007). In a separate minute book entry dated November 15, 1842, a brief report to the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank stockholders summarizes the affairs of this company as they were provided in a New York meeting of that company's investors. In addition to projecting a 30-to-50-percent return on the investments, the report also listed certain assets of Grand Gulf including:

"Cotton Notes	$101,000
Slave account	**$5,500** [emphasis added]
Cotton Notes	$68,000
Cotton Notes	$99,000"

Though no additional information was available, specific reference to the "Slave Account" appears to confirm Grand Gulf's own connection to slavery—referring to either employed labor or outstanding bonds or mortgages linked to patrons' slave holdings.

Other documented investments in enterprises such as the Catawissa Rail Road Co., Turnpike, Bridge & Canal Co. (Pennsylvania), the Cumberland Valley Rail Road and Bank (Maryland), and the Columbia Bridge Co. (Maryland), also present potential ties to slavery; however, these companies' extant records have not been identified or searched to date.

A third area of possible interest would involve a more thorough analysis of the bank's property holdings. For example, at various points, the bank owned lands containing anthracite coal beds and mining sites in Suzerne County (see Appendix A, Citation No. 0011). One property in particular, the Mount Holly Estate, appears to offer some useful evidence. Federal census listings from 1791 also describe a Mr. George Ege as the owner of a slave named Hester Evans (Federal Census Data 1791; c/f afrolumens project 2005). In the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank records housed at the Historical Society of

Pennsylvania, a ledger entry dated June 27, 1845, refers to an 1830 agreement by George Ege for an exchange of lands involving the "Holly" and "Pine Grove" Estates (see Appendix A, Citation No. 0001). During the 18th and 19th centuries, both locations were known to contain iron processing and furnace facilities that employed an unspecified number of skilled iron-workers (Keefer 2005). According to Nagle (2005), "Although not an agricultural operation, the Pennsylvania iron industry utilized large amounts of slave labor. Even small furnaces used a handful of slaves in a system similar to plantation management." No conclusive evidence of slavery at Holly or Pine Grove Estates has yet been uncovered.

A final area of interest concerns the personal holdings of the bank's directors. Federal census records and slave schedules from 1791 credit a Thomas Parker of Lancaster County with owning one "unnamed female slave" (Federal Census Data 1791; c/f afrolumens project 2005). Although the name corresponds to one on the Federal Census Data list of Pennsylvania slave owners, a final determination as to whether this is the same Thomas Parker who served as a bank director cannot yet be made. Another of the bank's directors, Seth Craige, owned a cotton mill (Globe Mill) in Philadelphia ca. 1804, but so far no information regarding the company's possible slavery involvement has been found.

Records Locations

Historical Society of Pennsylvania
1300 Locust St.
Philadelphia, PA 19107
www.hsp.org

Records Formats and References Cited

Primary Sources

Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia Minute Books (5 volumes), pre-1832-1857 (?), Philadelphia National Bank Collection, Bank of North America Records, 1780-1923 [Pennsylvania Historical Society; Call No. (PHi)1543)]

Federal Census Data 1791; c/f Nagle, George F. "Agriculture and Slaves." 2005. Afrolumensproject; online document: http://www.afrolumens.org/slavery/agric.html; accessed April 2, 2005.

Secondary Sources

Blackson, Robert M. "Pennsylvania Banks and the Panic of 1819: A Reinterpretation." *Journal of the Early Republic* 9 (Fall 1989): 335-358.

Keefer, Horace Andrew. "Recollections, Historical and Otherwise, Relating to Old Pine Grove Furnace." Reprint of article that appeared in *Potomac Appalachian Trail Club Bulletin*, 1934; online document: http://www.patc.net/history/archive/pine_grv.html; accessed April 3, 2005.

Lancaster Journal. March 25, 1805; c/f afrolumensproject; online document: http://www.afrolumens.org/slavery/lancpr.html#Parker,%20Thomas; accessed April 1, 2005.
Nagle, George F. "Agriculture and Slaves." 2005. *Afrolumensproject*; online document: http://www.afrolumens.org/slavery/agric.html; accessed April 2, 2005.

Philadelphia Stock Exchange. *The History of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange*. 2001; online document: http://www.phlx.com/exchange/phlxhistory.pdf; accessed April 8, 2005.

Bank of the Northern Liberties (Philadelphia)

Established: 1810

CONCLUSIONS

No extant bank records could be located so no conclusions could be reached. Limited secondary source research revealed no evidence of the bank's connections to slavery.

DETAILS

Records Locations

Historical Society of Pennsylvania
1300 Locust St.
Philadelphia, PA 19107
www.hsp.org

Records Formats

One secondary source: Simon, Lemuel C. *A Century of the National Bank of the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania*. Philadelphia: 1910.

Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and the Granting of Annuities (Philadelphia)

Established: 1812

CONCLUSIONS

Research revealed no conclusive evidence of the bank's direct connections to slavery; however, the bank invested in slaveholding states in the 1840s and 1850s. Neither its founders nor its directors have been researched to date.

DETAILS

Daybook records and directors minute books from 1844 and 1849 indicate the company held stock and bond investments in the State of Tennessee, a slaveholding state. Daybook records and directors minute books from 1851 and 1854 indicate that the company held stock and bond investments in the State of Kentucky, a slaveholding state.

Records Locations

Hagley Museum and Library
298 Buck Road East
Wilmington, DE 19807
www.hagley.lib.de.us

Historical Society of Pennsylvania
1300 Locust St.
Philadelphia, PA 19107
www.hsp.org

Records Formats

1. Hagley Museum and Library: 8 volumes, including directors minute books, general correspondence, and a personal account book. The volumes span the years 1834-1881.

2. Historical Society of Pennsylvania: 9 bound volumes, including trust and account daybooks, 1849-1879.

State Bank of Elizabeth (Elizabeth, New Jersey)

Established: 1812

CONCLUSIONS

Research to date has not uncovered any primary source records of the bank's activities. Therefore, no conclusions can be made whether the bank profited from slavery. However, research has yielded evidence regarding connections to slavery by at least one individual associated with the State Bank of Elizabeth.

A major stockholder in the bank's early years was Thomas Gibbons (Rowland and Hall, 9), a wealthy slave-owning rice planter from Savannah, Georgia, who moved to Elizabeth (then Elizabeth-town) in 1810. The finding aid for the Gibbons Family Papers reports that he owned more than 500 slaves at the time of his death in 1826.

The bank held stock in a number of institutions and enterprises. However, it has not yet been determined if any of these investments were in enterprises that profited from slave labor.

DETAILS

Thomas Gibbons was a successful rice plantation owner (in South Carolina and Georgia) who moved to Elizabeth in 1810. In 1817, he began a business running steamboats between New York and New Jersey. Thomas Gibbons and his son, William, were business partners. Following Thomas' death in 1826, William Gibbons inherited his father's businesses and plantations, including more than 500 slaves. William lived in Madison, New Jersey, from 1832 until his death in 1852.

The Gibbons Family Papers indicate to some degree the nature and amounts of the family's pre-1865 investments. Between 1802 and 1811, Thomas Gibbons invested in the Morris and Essex Turnpike (see Images SBoE Gibbons04, SBoE Gibbons05, and SBoE Gibbons06).[12] When he died in May 1826, his stock value included:

Manhattan Bank: $1,582.64
E Town Bank: $468.58
State Bank of Newark: 200 shares
Planters Bank Stock: 30 shares
E. J. Bank Stock: 10 shares
S. J. Bank Stock: 5 shares
South Amboy and Bordertown Turnpike Stock: 50 shares
Shares of Morristown Turnpike Stock: [no share numbers given] (see Image SBoE Gibbons07).[13]

[12] Gibbons Family Papers, Series II: Financial Records (Account Book in Box 8: Folder 9)
[13] Ibid, Series II: Financial Records (Account Book in Box 8: Folder 11)

A ledger of family expenses of the William Gibbons family indicates investments in:

1855: Bank of Savannah, $351.90 (see Image SBoE Gibbons08)
1855-1857: State Bank of Newark, $2364.08[14] (see Image SBoE Gibbons09)
It is undetermined whether any of these projects profited from slave labor.

According to an official history of the bank published in 1837, Dr. Charles Davis, who was elected as a director in 1837 and president on April 20, 1840, also served as president of the Elizabeth Mutual Fire Insurance Company. It is undetermined whether this company was involved in slavery in any capacity (see Image SBoE Book16).[15]

The same history of the bank quotes the Minute Books from October 14, 1857: "This bank has an arrangement with the Manhattan Company of the City of New York …"[16] It is undetermined if this company was involved in slavery in any capacity. (see Image SBoE Book20)

The Kleinhaus books makes several references to railroads (Elizabeth and Somerville Railroad, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, New Jersey Railroad) but no mention that the State Bank of Elizabeth or its customers invested in them.

Records Locations
New Jersey State Library
185 West State Street
Trenton, NJ 08625-0520
www.njstatelib.org

New Jersey State Archives
225 West State Street
P.O. Box 307
Trenton, NJ 08625-0307
www.state.nj.us/state/darm/links/archives.html

Drew University, Methodist Library
Room 117, Methodist Center
Drew University
Madison, NJ 07940
www.depts.drew.edu/lib

[14] Ibid, Series II: Financial Records (Family Account Book 1850s-1860s in Box 8: Folder 12)
[15] Kleinhans, Philip L. *Down Through The Years: The Story of the National State Bank of Elizabeth, New Jersey / compiled by Philip L. Kleinhans, 1812-1937.* New York: J. J. Little & Ives Company, 1937, p. 75.
[16] Ibid, p. 92.

Records Formats

Secondary sources:

Kleinhans, Philip L. *Down Through the Years: The Story of the National State Bank of Elizabeth, New Jersey, 1812-1937*. New York: J. J. Little & Ives Company, 1937. (New Jersey State Library Call No. J974.937 K64) *Note:* Also of note is the book's last page, which reads: "The material for this book was compiled from original sources … . It is illustrated from actual documents and papers in possession of the Bank."[17] The status of these records today is undetermined.

Rowland, Michelle Lindsay, and Gwen E. Hall. *The Ship's Log; The 175-Year Voyage of The National State Bank*. National State Bank, 1987.

Chancery Court records (3 folders): court cases against and involving the State Bank of Elizabeth. Records include a list of all stockholders in October 1812. (New Jersey State Archives)

Gibbons Family Papers: Researched the nine most relevant linear feet of the collection. Series examined: Correspondence; Financial Records; Notebook, Letterbooks, and Journal; Legal Documents. Total collection is 29 linear feet, plus 14 oversized/custom enclosures; approximately 18 linear feet. (Methodist Library, Drew University)

[17] Ibid, unnumbered last page.

State Bank of Newark (Newark, New Jersey)

Established: 1812

CONCLUSIONS

There is no direct evidence connecting the Savings Bank of Newark to slavery; however, one of the founders did own slaves.

No bank founders or account holders have been conclusively identified as slave owners at the time of the bank's creation in 1812. The bank was founded by wealthy and influential Newark-area businessmen. According to a bank history written in 1936, one founder, Moses N. Combs, was a local shoemaker and ordained Presbyterian minister who "set an example for the community by freeing his Negro slaves."[18] It is undetermined whether he owned slaves at the time of the bank's creation and during its operation. No other founders have been determined to have owned slaves.

The bank held stock in a number of institutions and enterprises. However, it is undetermined if any of these investments yielded dividends from slave labor.

Since no records have been located, individual bank customers, their financial activities, and whether they benefited directly or indirectly from the institution of slavery is unknown.

DETAILS

The bank's founders were wealthy and influential local businessmen. The group consisted of local merchants and manufacturers involved in shoemaking, jewelry, silver plating, leather, groceries, and dry goods. Local industries included red stone quarrying, carriage and coach factories, hat shops, lacework houses, cider mills, and a considerable leather business. Almost one third of Newark's 6,000 residents in 1812 were employed in shoemaking.[19]

The bank and its account holders invested money in the following entities: Newark Bank and Insurance Company (later the National Newark and Essex Banking Company), Mechanics Bank of New York, the State of New Jersey, and the Manhattan Company. The 1937 book states that in the 1830s the bank's "business operations by now had spread throughout the land. We were in correspondence with institutions as distant as Savannah and Natchez."[20]

At one point, the history of the State Bank of Newark mentions "Our minutes report that…,"[21] indicating that the bank's archival records existed as of 1937. The disposition or location of these archival materials is undetermined.

18 Stillman, W. P. *The Story of a Bank and of the Community It Serves, 1812-1937.* Newark, NJ: The National State Bank of Newark, 1937, page 14.

19 Ibid, page 10.

20 Ibid, page 34.

21 Ibid, page 18.

Records Locations
New Jersey State Library
185 West State Street
Trenton, NJ 08625-0520
www.njstatelib.org

Records Formats
One secondary source: Stillman, W. P. 1936. *The Story of a Bank and of the Community It Serves, 1812-1937*. Newark, NJ: The National State Bank of Newark. (New Jersey State Library Call No. J974.932 S857)

Savings Bank of Baltimore (Baltimore)

Established: 1818

CONCLUSIONS

There is no conclusive evidence regarding connections to slavery by the Savings Bank of Baltimore. However, the bank did profit indirectly from slave labor by virtue of antebellum stock investments held in the Commonwealth of Virginia, which was a slave state. Similarly, The Savings Bank of Baltimore invested in the U.S. government before the Civil War. Because the U.S. government collected taxes on business dealings connected to slavery before the Civil War, the bank can be said to have profited indirectly from slavery. The bank also held antebellum stock in North Carolina State Bank, which resided in a slave state; however, time constraints prevented research into the accounts of North Carolina State Bank.

DETAILS

Based on the bank's charter and the profiles of many account holders, the bank was founded primarily as an institution for the poor and laboring classes of Baltimore. The bank functioned as a place where working people could deposit money and save. Extensive account ledgers exist of individual customers but do not indicate what transactions were for; amounts only for deposits, withdrawals and dividends are listed. The bank's many mortgages were almost exclusively limited to the city of Baltimore and included only real estate. At least one mortgage loan was denied because the property was located outside county lines.

The bank engaged in acts of charity such as donating money for winter clothing for women. It also held accounts for orphanages, churches, and other philanthropic organizations within the city of Baltimore.

Many account holders' names were of women. In addition, research uncovered references to the bank holding accounts of free blacks.

Records Locations

Maryland State Archives (Annapolis)
350 Rowe Blvd.
Annapolis, MD 21401
www.mdarchives.state.md.us

Records Formats

One secondary source: Payne, Peter Lester, and Lance Edwin Davis. *The Savings Bank of Baltimore, 1818-1866; A Historical and Analytical Study*. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1956.

Maryland State Archives:
First Fidelity Bank Collection (Maryland State Archives)
Letterbooks, 1855-1859 (1 volume)
Record Books, 1818-1864 (12 volumes)
Investment Committee Records, 1846-1866 (3 volumes)
Journals, 1827-1855 (2 volumes)
Receipt Books, 1824-1829 (1 volume)
General Ledgers, 1818-1832, 1836-1869 (4 volumes)
Deposit Ledgers, 1824-1831, 1844-1846 (4 volumes)
Mortgages, 1844-1870 (1 volume)

Kensington Bank (Pennsylvania)

Established: 1823

CONCLUSIONS

No conclusions could be reached.

DETAILS

Records Locations

No records were located. No site visits were made.

Records Formats

N/A

Bank of Penn Township (Pennsylvania)

Established: 1828

CONCLUSIONS

No conclusions could be reached.

DETAILS

Records Locations

No records were located. No site visits were made.

Records Formats

N/A

Girard National Bank (Philadelphia)

Established: 1832

CONCLUSIONS

On the basis of a single secondary source, research indicates that Girard National Bank profited at least indirectly from slavery. Girard National Bank transacted business with a bank (New Orleans Canal and Banking Company, estab. 1832) that profited from slavery.

No extant primary source materials for Girard National Bank have been located to date.

DETAILS

A history of Girard National Bank describes the new bank's business interaction with the New Orleans Canal & Banking Company:

"The Committee on the proposition of the City Bank of New Orleans made a report which was accepted and the cashier was instructed to communicate with the Bank in accordance therewith. … The Cashier reported that he had written to the Cashier of the City Bank of New Orleans agreeing to transact the business of that Bank on the same terms as those on which the Comm. Bank transacts the business of the N.O. Canal & Banking Co. … On motion the Board approved of the variation & adopted the Report … July 31, 1832." (Granville, p. 46)

A link on the Web page www.rootsweb.com posts the text of Conveyance Records from Catahoula Parish, Louisiana, which detail slave ownership and conveyance. The page cites several examples of slaves being mortgaged as collateral through New Orleans Canal & Banking Company.

Records Locations

No primary sources were located. No site visits were made.

Records Formats

One secondary source: Leach, Josiah Granville. *The History of the Girard National Bank of Philadelphia, 1832-1902*. New York: Greenwood Press, 1969.

Georgia Railroad Company/Georgia Railroad & Banking Company (Augusta)

Established: 1833

CONCLUSIONS

The Georgia Railroad & Banking Company, which was established by an act of the General Assembly of Georgia, December 21, 1833, to "direct and confine their first efforts and enterprise to the formation and completion of a railroad communication between the City of Augusta and some point in the interior of the State,"[22] relied on slave labor for the construction and maintenance of this railway. Three of the Company's principal founding directors, James A. Camak, E.L. Newton, and James Shannon, were slaveholders.

Documented Slave Ownership and Valuation

Taxable slaves owned by James Camak, 1848	10
Taxable slaves owned by James Camak, 1849	9
Taxable slaves owned by E.L. Newton, 1847	9
Taxable slaves owned by E.L. Newton, 1848	11
Taxable slaves owned by James Shannon, 1847	6
Documented number of slaves held, authorized to be purchased by Ga. R.R. & Banking Co., 1836-1842	162
Documented number of slaves sought by contractors to whom work was awarded, 1836	400
Valuation of slaves held, 1842	$48,925.50
Valuation of slaves held, 1843	$48,925.00
Valuation of slaves held, 1861	$24,100.00

DETAILS

Clarke County, Georgia, tax digests show that James A. Camak, who served as president of the Georgia Railroad & Banking Company from 1834 to 1836 and continued to be an active officer for many years thereafter, owned between 9 and 10 taxable slaves during tax years 1847 to 1850 (see Images GARRBC-1 and GARRBC-2).[23] That Camak owned slaves is further substantiated by measured drawings of the Camak House at 279 Meigs Street, Athens, Georgia, which indicate the presence of slave quarters in the basement (see Image GARRBC-3).[24] Tax digest listings for tax years 1847 to 1850 also confirm that E.L. Newton held between 9 and 11 taxable slaves (see Images GARRBC-4 and GARRBC-5).[25] James Shannon held 6 taxable slaves during this period (see Image GARRBC-6).[26]

22 *Charter of the Georgia Railroad & Banking Co.*, [ca. 1833], 3, Wachovia Corporate Archive, Winston-Salem.

23 Mary Hoit Abbe and members of the Clarke-Oconee Genealogical Society. *Clarke County, Georgia Tax Digests, 1847-1850.* Athens, GA: The Society, 2004, pp. 156-157, 252-253.

24 Mayre, P. Thornton. *The Camak House*, Historic American Buildings Survey. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, 1934, Sheet 1.

25 *Clarke County, Georgia Tax Digests*, pp. 80-81, 182-183.

26 Ibid., 58-59.

Construction of the railroad from Augusta west to Athens commenced in December 1834. Grading of the first 87 miles of the road was completed by May 1837 and was largely carried out by Northern White laborers. Evidence suggests, however, that in April of 1836, Chief Engineer J. Edgar Thomson submitted a letter to the board of directors in which he recommended the procurement of slave labor for work on the railroad (see Image GARRBC-7).[27] Persistent inflation had drastically lowered salary levels, and this, coupled with the desertion of workers who did not wish to endure another summer in the Southern heat, resulted in a severe labor shortage. A resolution adopted by the board of directors on October 25, 1836, authorized Charles H. Phinizy, who was later elected first president of the Georgia Railroad Bank, to "purchase twelve young negroes for the use of the rail road" (see Image GARRBC-8).[28] Soon after, advertisements were taken out in the *Southern Banner* offering "liberal prices for 12 to 14 active, intelligent young negroes from 16 to 21 years old" (see Images GARRBC-9 and GARRBC-10).[29] J. Edgar Thomson, in efforts to secure the number of workers needed to compensate for those who had recently fled, responded to allegations of mistreatment leveled against David Cooper & Brothers, a contractor to whom work above Crawfordsville had been let. In a November 12 advertisement announcing the need for 300 "negroes," Thomson endorsed David Cooper & Brothers, assuring local planters that the contractor's treatment of hired slaves was humane (see Image GARRBC-11).[30] The following month, another contractor, H.N. Wilson, sought 100 slaves for work on the road above Crawfordsville (see Image GARRBC-12).[31]

By May 1838, the board of directors had assented to Thomson's proposal that the Athens and Greensboro branches be placed under contract, believing that "the principal part of the contracts will be taken by planters in the vicinity of the line, who will find it a more profitable employment for their hands than the planting of cotton, at its present reduced price" (see Image GARRBC-13).[32]

While it was awarding work to contractors who used slave labor, the Georgia Railroad & Banking Company was actively acquiring slaves. In February of 1837, the board appointed a committee to purchase "sixty negro men suitable for labor on the rail road" (see Image GARRBC-14),[33] and in November, 55 additional men were authorized to be bought "for the departments of Transportation and Repairs on the road" (see Image GARRBC-15).[34]

Minutes for the years 1838 to 1842 verify the activities of the board of directors with respect to the continued procurement and keeping of slaves. On October 9, 1838, President William E. Dearing was granted permission to purchase a blacksmith "at $1200, to be paid for in rail road stock" (see Image GARRBC-16).[35] Dearing reported having acquired slaves on two subsequent occasions, notifying the directors

27 Directors' Minutes, April 5, 1836, in *Minutes of Board of Directors of Ga. R.R. & Banking Co., March 10, 1834 to May 11, 1840*, Vol. 1, p. 35, Special Collections, Reese Library, Augusta State University, Augusta.

28 Directors' Minutes, October 25, 1836, pp. ibid., 93.

29 *Southern Banner*, October 29, November 5, 1836.

30 *Southern Banner*, November 12, 1836.

31 *Southern Banner*, December 24, 1836.

32 Stockholders Minutes, May 15, 1838, in *Minutes of Stockholders of Ga. R.R. & Banking Co., May 11, 1835 to May 12, 1868*, Vol. 1, pp. 68-69, Special Collections, Reese Library, Augusta State University, Augusta.

33 Directors' Minutes, February 28, 1837, in *Minutes of Board of Directors of Ga. R.R. & Banking Co.*, Vol. 1, pp. 117.

34 Directors' Minutes, November 28, 1837, ibid., p. 172.

35 Directors' Minutes, October 9, 1838, ibid., p. 237.

on January 14, 1840 that he had purchased fifteen negroes for service on the road (see Image GARRBC-17),[36] and on May 12, 1841, that he had obtained possession of the wife and child of a man owned by the company (see Image GARRBC-18).[37]

At a meeting held October 11, 1838, the board was prompted by the death of four slaves to deliberate on its accounting practices:

"A question was raised whether the Road should be charged with the hire of the negroes owned by the company or with interest on their cost; and it was determined that it should be charged with the interest; and further, that inasmuch as the negroes have increased in value since they were owned by the company, the value of the four that have died should not be carried to profit & loss (see Images GARRBC-19 and GARRBC-20)."[38]

During that meeting, a bill "for clothing for the company's negroes" was ordered to be paid (see Image GARRBC-21).[39] Similar action was recorded the following year, when the board resolved that the agent of transportation should provide the company's slaves with clothing for the upcoming winter (see GARRBC-22).[40]

The company's use of slave labor in its Augusta car factory is corroborated by the discussion of a matter brought before the board in August 1840:

"The Board considered the offerings & agreed to discount $1000 note of Richard H. Wilde's … secured by the mortgage of a slave named Isaiah now in the company's employment in their Car Factory" (see Image GARRBC-23)."[41]

The board of directors was at times inclined to appoint agents for dealings involving slaves. In December of 1840, a loan in the amount of $4,000-$6,000 was issued to James Daniel, who asked that the board authorize him to use this money to purchase slaves at the sale of the property of John A. Cobb. Daniel proposed selling the slaves again and "dividing the profits of such sale with the Bank" (see Image GARRBC-24).[42] William D. Fullton was designated representative of the Georgia Railroad & Banking Company to attend a sheriff's sale in Hall County in May 1842 and was instructed by the board "to take any measures, or do any thing to secure the interests of said company touching the sale of negroes or other property mortgaged to the company, or on which it may have any claim, lien or incumbrance [sic] whatever" (see Image GARRBC-25).[43]

36 Directors' Minutes, January 14, 1840, ibid., p. 333.

37 Directors' Minutes, May 12, 1841, in *Minutes of Board of Directors of Ga. R.R. & Banking Co., May 13, 1840 to May 11, 1842*, Vol. 2, p. 43, Special Collections, Reese Library, Augusta State University, Augusta.

38 Directors' Minutes, October 11, 1838, in *Minutes of Board of Directors of Ga. R.R. & Banking Co.*, Vol. 1, p. 238-239.

39 Ibid., 239.

40 Directors' Minutes, October 1, 1839, ibid., p. 307.

41 Directors' Minutes, August 26, 1840, in *Minutes of Board of Directors, branch bank at Augusta of Ga. R.R. & Banking Co., June 7, 1836 to March 23, 1842*, Vol. 1-A, p. 116, Special Collections, Reese Library, Augusta State University, Augusta.

42 Directors' Minutes, December 8, 1840, in *Minutes of Board of Directors of Ga. R.R. & Banking Co.*, Vol. 2, p. 24.

43 Directors' Minutes, April 30, 1842, ibid., p. 79.

In his report to the Convention of Stockholders, May 9, 1842, J. Edgar Thomson declared that the original objective of the company, "to construct a Rail or Turnpike Road from the City of Augusta, with branches extending to the towns of Eatonton, Madison, in Morgan County, and Athens," had been fulfilled.[44] Among the operating costs listed in the cashier's statement accompanying his report were "provisions, clothing, doctors bills and other expenses of negroes" (see Image GARRBC-26).[45] The total valuation of slaves held by the company was assessed in 1842 and 1843 at $48,925.50 (see Images GARRBC-27 and GARRBC-28).[46]

In 1844, Director Henry H. Cumming began to develop plans for the construction of a power and navigation canal in the City of Augusta. Responding to his call for public support of this venture, the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company made a subscription in 1845 of $1,000 to aid in the construction of the canal.[47] According to an account written for the *Historic American Engineering Record*, "slaves and whites from the hills of north Georgia composed the labor force" that built the Augusta Canal.[48]

The Superintendent's report of 1861 set the total value of slaves held by the Company at $24,100,[49] which suggests that reliance on slave labor began to decline after the railroad reached its final terminus in Marthasville (Atlanta) in 1845.

Records Searched and Bibliography

Abbe, Mary Hoit, and members of the Clarke-Oconee Genealogical Society. *Clarke County, Georgia Tax Digests, 1847-1850*. Athens, GA: The Society, 2004.

Charter of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company. ca. 1833.

Cowie, Sarah, Rita Folse Elliot, and George Price. *Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Augusta Canal Headgates Area, Columbia County, Georgia*. Ellerslie, GA: Southern Research, 2000.

Cumming, Joseph B. *A History of Georgia Railroad and Banking Company and its Corporate Affiliates, 1833-1958*. Augusta, GA: privately printed, 1958.

Cumming, Mary G. *Georgia Railroad & Banking Company, 1833-1945: An Historic Narrative*. Augusta, GA: Walton Printing Company, 1945.

44 Mary G. Cumming. *Georgia Railroad & Banking Company, 1833-1945: An Historic Narrative.* Augusta, GA: Walton Printing Company, 1945, pp. 14-15 ; *Report of the Engineer in Chief of the Georgia Rail Road & Banking Co. to the Convention of Stockholders, May 9, 1842.* Athens, GA: Printed at the Office of the Southern Banner, 1842, p. 3, Hargrett Rare Book & Manuscript Library, University of Georgia, Athens. Hereafter cited as *Engineer's Report*.

45 *Engineer's Report*, p. 16.

46 Ibid., p. 18 ; Stockholders Minutes, May 9, 1843, in *Minutes of Stockholders of Ga. R.R. & Banking Co.*, Vol. 1, p. 173.

47 Cumming, *Georgia Railroad & Banking Company*, p. 63.

48 Robert L. Spude. *Augusta Canal*. Historic American Engineering Record GA-5 Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, 1977, p. 7.

49 Superintendent's Report, in *Reports of the Directors, & c. of the Georgia Rail Road & Banking Company, to the Stockholders in Convention, May 14th, 1861.* Augusta, GA: Steam Power Presses of the Chronicle & Sentinel, 1861, p. 16.

Doster, James F. "The Georgia Railroad & Banking Company in the Reconstruction Era." Reprinted from *The Georgia Historical Quarterly* 48, No. 1 (March 1964).

Kilbourne, Elizabeth Evans. *Athens, Georgia Newspaper Clippings (Southern Banner)*. Vol. 2. Savannah, GA: Author, 2000.

Kilbourne, Elizabeth Evans. *Athens, Georgia Newspaper Clippings (Southern Banner)*. Vol. 3. Savannah, GA: Author, 2002.

Mayre, P. Thornton. *The Camak House*. Historic American Buildings Survey. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, 1934.

Minutes of Board of Directors of Ga. R.R. & Banking Co., March 10, 1834 to May 11, 1840. Vol. 1. (Location: Special Collections, Reese Library, Augusta State University, Augusta, GA)

Minutes of Board of Directors, branch bank at Augusta of Ga. R.R. & Banking Co., June 7, 1836 to March 23, 1842. Vol. 1-A. (Location: Special Collections, Reese Library, Augusta State University, Augusta, GA)

Minutes of Board of Directors of Ga. R.R. & Banking Co., May 13, 1840 to May 11, 1842. Vol. 2. (Location: Special Collections, Reese Library, Augusta State University, Augusta, GA)

Minutes of Stockholders of Ga. R.R. & Banking Co., May 11, 1835 to May 12, 1868. Vol. 1. (Special Collections, Reese Library, Augusta State University, Augusta, GA)

Prince, Richard E. *Steam Locomotives and History: Georgia Railroad and West Point Route*. Green River, WY: Author, 1962.

Railroad History 134 (Spring 1976): 15.

Report of the Engineer in Chief of the Georgia Rail Road & Banking Co. to the Convention of Stockholders, May 9, 1842. Athens, GA: Printed at the Office of The Southern Banner, 1842. (Location: Hargrett Rare Book & Manuscript Library, University of Georgia, Athens)

Reports of the Directors, & c. of the Georgia Rail Road & Banking Company, to the Stockholders in Convention, May 14th, 1861. Augusta, GA: Steam Power Presses of the Chronicle & Sentinel, 1861.

Spude, Robert L. *Augusta Canal*. Historic American Engineering Record GA-5. [Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior], 1977.

Wood, W.K. “The Georgia Railroad and Banking Company.” Reprinted from *The Georgia Historical Quarterly*.

Records Locations

Athens-Clarke County Library, Heritage Room
2025 Baxter Street
Athens, Georgia 30606
www.clarke.public.lib.ga.us

Augusta Museum of History
560 Reynolds Street
Augusta, Georgia 30901
www.augustamuseum.org

Augusta State University, Reese Library Special Collections
2500 Walton Way
Augusta, Georgia 30904
www.aug.edu/library

Georgia Archives
5800 Jonesboro Road
Morrow, Georgia 30260
www.sos.state.ga.us

University of Georgia Libraries, Hargrett Rare Book and Manuscript Library
Jackson Street
Athens, Georgia 30602
www.libs.uga.edu

Wachovia Corporate Archive
1 West 4th Street
Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27101

Records Formats

The research team encountered considerable difficulty accessing the cache of records at Augusta State University’s library, which houses perhaps the most complete records of the Georgia Banking & Railroad Company. Its collection consists of company records from ca. 1834-1957. The records include minutes of the Board of Directors (1834-1957), minutes of the stockholders meetings (1835-1929), annual reports (1850-1945), General Manager annual reports (1881-1932), statement books (1897-1942), stock transfers, stock ledgers (1837-1904), general ledgers (1836-1923), deeds, leases, contracts, and some correspondence.

However, of those materials, the research team was only permitted to view the following chronologically relevant materials: Minutes of Stockholders, Vol. 1; and Minutes of Board of Directors, Vols. 1-3. Specifically, the team was not allowed to view annual reports (1850-ca. 1865), stock transfers, stock ledgers (1837-ca. 1865), general ledgers (1836-ca. 1865), deeds, leases, contracts or correspondence of the company. John O'Shea, librarian at the Reese Library Special Collections division, said that he could not permit the materials to be viewed because they were too fragile and damaged from a previous flood.

Bank of Charleston (Charleston, South Carolina)

Established: 1834

CONCLUSIONS

Research has uncovered significant demonstrable evidence that the Bank of Charleston profited directly from slavery and slaveholding interests. From auction and estate sale fliers, to the reports of account holders' assets and mortgaged property, primary and secondary sources yielded extensive examples of the Bank of Charleston's and its patrons' slavery-derived business interests. The evidence is found in four general areas:

1. The provision of loans, mortgages, and/or bonds wherein slave holdings, or "negroes" as the bank's records reported, were specifically employed by patrons as collateral.

2. Documented business ties to other companies (e.g., stock ownership, loan provisions) known to have purchased, sold and/or employed slave labor in their day-to-day operations.

3. The personal holdings and business activities of the Bank's founders, directors, and officers.

4. Business activities that both directly and indirectly supported the cause of the Confederacy leading up to and during the Civil War (e.g., loans, purchase of Confederate stock and bond certificates).

In several documented instances, mortgagees defaulted on their loans, and the Bank of Charleston took temporary possession of the mortgaged property—including slaves. The total number of slaves that the bank took possession of from 1834 to 1865 cannot be accurately tallied, however, due to the lack of exhaustive records from that period. See the "Details" section below for statistical information and detailed analysis of the slaves Bank of Charleston took into its possession.

Several of the bank's directors and officers, including its first president, James Hamilton, and board members such as H. W. Connor, either owned slaves or served (sometimes concurrently) on the boards of other companies that employed slave labor.

A review of the bank's account ledgers dating primarily between the late 1830s and 1860 revealed a minimum of 24 individual transactions involving specific reference to slaves, or "negroes," being deployed as collateral in the procurement of loans and mortgages.

Records also documented clear business ties, in the form of loans and stock purchases (purchases of Bank of Charleston stock and vice-versa), with other companies and businesses known to have purchased and utilized slave labor. Prominent examples in this category include the South Carolina Rail Road Company, the Southwestern Rail Road Bank, and the Georgia Railroad Bank (see "Georgia Railroad Company" above for details of that institution's ties to slavery).

Finally, extant Confederate stock certificates and various account ledger entries confirm the Bank of Charleston's active support of the Confederate State Government beginning around 1860. By 1862, that support exceeded $1.5 million.

DETAILS

Area 1: Banking Transactions Involving Slaves or "Negroes" and/or Banking Patrons Known To Have Owned Slaves

Research of two separate account ledgers, the Bonds and Mortgages Account Book (Vol. 1), 1838-1862, housed at the South Carolina Historical Society, and Debt, Losses, Corporate Bonds, Stocks, Real Estate (Vol. 1: 1837, 1840, 1842-1845, 1850-1861), located at the College of Charleston, uncovered a minimum of 24 separate transactions involving "slaves" or "negroes" (see Images BOC-03-05, 07-10, 15-18, 22-34, 36, 37, and 39). In each case, a number of slaves were either specified as collateral to secure a bond or mortgage or received in payment of a pre-existing debt or judgment. As an example, Page 47 of the Bond and Mortgage Account Book (Vol. 1: 1838-1862) offers a summary of account activity for bank patron, Dr. James Troup, between the years 1846 and 1848. Troup secured a loan through a bond and mortgage of "47 Negroes & Plantation called New Hope" (see Image BOC-18). Page 54 of the same volume offers a summary of payments made by John R. and Langdon Cheves on a "Bond & Mortgage of 29 Negroes" secured March 17, 1847 (see Image BOC-22).

The total volume of slaves, or "negroes," conveyed during this period—compiled from the 23 transactions in which a specific number was provided—totaled 529 (see Table 1.1; see Image BOC-02).

In most cases the loan was paid on schedule, and the bank held only the mortgage on the property in question. In some instances, however, the borrower defaulted on a loan and the bank took temporary possession (through judgment or purchase of an outstanding bond) of a mortgaged property. A case in point is the Stoney Baynard Plantation. At some point in the early 1800s, brothers John and James Stoney began purchasing large tracts of land on Hilton Head Island, South Carolina (Trinkley 1991). In the process of their land deals, John Stoney became heavily indebted to a list of creditors. In 1837, he mortgaged "virtually all of his real and personal property to the Bank of Charleston … for the amount of $400,000" (Trinkley 1991, p. 12).

The same holdings reportedly included Leamington and Calibogie plantations on Hilton Head Island and more than 300 slaves (Trinkley 1991: 13). Upon Stoney's death in 1838, several court cases arose in connection with his outstanding debt as creditors attempted to obtain payment. Consequently, as noted by Trinkley (1991), "Some of Stoney's property was purchased by the Bank of Charleston," including a tract of land on Hilton Head that later became known as the Stoney Baynard Plantation. In 1845, the Bank sold the same property to William E. Baynard, and upon his death four years later, the land fell to his son, Ephraim Baynard. In the ledger Debt, Losses, Corporate Bonds, Stocks, Real Estate (Vol. 1: 1837, 1840, 1842-1845, 1850-1861), reference is made to "W. E. Baynard's Bond and Mortgage for Caleboga Plantation at a value of … $7.698.02" (see Image BOC-13).

The 1850 agricultural census reported a value of $12,000 for the property, and indicated the production of 36 bales of cotton (Trinkley 1991). Although it is unknown exactly how many slaves resided on the property, their presence is confirmed by 1992 archaeological investigations in which the remains of several slave quarters were documented (Littlejohn 1995).

Area Two: Business Ties to Other Institutions Known To Have Sold, Purchased or Employed Slaves
Research also found business ties between the Bank of Charleston and several other companies (e.g., banks, rail roads, and manufacturing facilities) that either employed slave labor in their day-to-day operations, or financially supported the institutions through the extension of bonds or mortgages to slave owners. The most prominent examples in this area are The South Carolina Rail Road Company (e.g., see Image BOC-43), the Southwestern Rail Road Bank (see Image BOC-73), and the Georgia Railroad Bank (see Image BOC-04).

An annual stockholders report from 1844 details the debts and assets of the Bank of Charleston. Among the items listed are stock holdings in the Southwestern Rail Road Bank valued at $12,500.00 (Annual Report Stockholders Report, July 5, 1844, p. 12; see Image BOC-73). In reviewing the latter institution's extant records, two separate slave mortgages were found that listed "Sixteen Negroes" (1854) and "Six Negroes" (1855) provided by the Southwestern Railroad Bank to a James Macbeth (see Image BOC-52).

At various times, the Bank of Charleston was also similarly invested in the South Carolina Rail Road Company (see BOC-Images 42, 43, 66, 69, and 70). In that institution's Directors Minute Book (1850-1868) references are made to approved purchases of "Negro" laborers (see Images BOC-44 and 46) and the hiring of a physician to attend to the "Company Negroes" (see Image BOC-47).

A third example involves an 1859 loan agreement between the Bank of Charleston and Mark Anthony Cooper, then president of the Etowah Manufacturing and Iron Company of Bartow County Georgia (see Images BOC-57a and BOC-57b). Independent sources confirm that until the facility's destruction by Union troops in 1863, Cooper had not only employed slave laborers (*Columbus* [Georgia] *Daily Sun*, May 26, 1864; c/f Melton 2005) but had also provided material support (e.g., iron for rails and munitions) to the Confederate States Army and invested heavily in Confederate stocks (Melton 2005; Parker 2002).

Area Three: Activities and Holdings of Bank of Charleston Founders, Directors, and Officers
In addition to the ties established through daily business operations, connections between the Bank of Charleston and slavery were also documented through the actions and holdings of its directors and officers. Several individuals, including the institution's first president, James Hamilton, either owned slaves themselves or held directorship positions in other companies known to have purchased, sold, or employed slaves. Hamilton, for instance, owned several rice plantations in the South Carolina Low Country, including one located on the Savannah River called Rice Hope (*Dictionary of American Biography VIII*, p. 188; see also Image BOC-10). In 1842, Hamilton purchased 22 slaves from A. H. Middleton (see Image BOC-53). Henry Gourdin, one of the bank's founders and a member of its board of directors, is listed in 1860 Federal Census data as the owner of four slaves (Blake 2001). John Cheesborough, also a long-time board member of the bank, is documented as owning 20 slaves, according to the same census (Blake 2001).

In other instances, standing or former directors and officers served similar roles on the boards of other companies known to have employed slaves. H. W. Connor, a former Bank of Charleston president (1839-1840, 1841-1850), served the South Carolina Rail Road Company as president from 1850 to 1861. Ker Boyce, a bank founder and director (1835-1838, 1838-1840, 1841-1850), was instrumental in establishing the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Railroad Company (Schweikart 1985), and later served on the board of the South Carolina Railroad Company, which subsumed the former in a merger during the 1830s (see Image BOC-45).

Area 4: Financial Support of the Confederate State Government

In the late 1850s and throughout the Civil War, the Bank of Charleston, like many Southern banks, provided support to the newly established Confederate State government. The Bank of Charleston provided loan assistance (through Confederate stock purchases) that by 1862 topped $1.5 million (Stoney 1955). An 1862 entry in a Bank of Charleston account ledger (Debt, Losses, Corporate Bonds, Stocks, Real Estate, Vol. 1: 1837, 1840, 1842-1845, 1850-1861) described the bank's then-current Confederate stock holdings:

"Confederate State 6 per[cent]
To 15. Certificates $100.000. dated
3 May 1862, bearing 6% Interest payable 1st Jan & 1st July and
Numbered 2020 to 2034 … 1.500.000"

Other noted ledger references and examples of Confederate stocks purchased by the bank further verify this connection (see Images BOC-06, 39, 40, 63-65, 68a, and 68b).

The bank's Confederate ties also extended beyond financial support. As Peter Stoney (1955) described: "Possibly with some sense of irony, the bank, at the end of June 1864, gave to the Charleston Arsenal for cartridge making the books of the defunct Bank of the United States" (Stoney 1955, p. 33).

Bank of Charleston Directors and Officers With Documented Ties to Slavery

Boyce, Ker (founder; director, 1835-1838; 1838-1840; 1841-1850)

1. A founder of the Louisville, Cincinnati & Charleston Rail Road Co.

2. Director of the South Carolina Rail Road Co.
   Note: Historical records confirm that the South Carolina Rail Road Co. purchased and utilized slave labor in the construction and maintenance of the rail line (see Appendix A, Citation No. 42).

Cheeseborough, John (director, 1835-1836; 1860-1865)

1. 1860 Federal Census/Slave Schedule lists a Cheeseborough, as an owner of 20 slaves: "Cheeseborough, Jno., 20, Charleston Ward 4, page 452A." (Blake 2001)

Conner, Henry W. (founder; president, 1839-1840; 1841-1850; director, 1835-1839; 1840-1841; 1850-1851)

1. President of the South Carolina Rail Road Co. (1850–1861)

2. Director of the South Carolina Rail Road Co. (1850-1861)
   Note: Historical records confirm that the South Carolina Rail Road Co. purchased and utilized slave labor in the construction and maintenance of the rail line (see Appendix A, Citation No. 42)

Gourdin, Henry (founder)

1. 1860 Federal Census/Slave Schedule lists a "Gourdin, Henry" as an owner of four slaves: "Gourdin, Henry, 4, Charleston Ward 1, page 406A." (Blake 2001)

Hamilton, James (first president, 1835-1837)

1. Hamilton owned several rice plantations in the South Carolina Low Country, including one located on the Savannah River called Rice Hope. (*Dictionary of American Biography VIII*: 188; see also Appendix A, Bank of Charleston Citation No. 0008)

2. Historical records also revealed a purchase by Hamilton in 1842 of 22 slaves from A. H. Middleton. (Appendix A, Citation No. 0051)

Lawton, W. M. (director, 1860; the duration of his service has not yet been determined)

1. 1860 Federal Census/Slave Schedule lists a "Lawton, Wm. M." in Charleston County, South Carolina, as an owner of 70 slaves: "Lawton, Wm. M., 70, Charleston Ward 4, page 452B." (Blake 2001)

Lowndes, Charles T. (president, 1857; director, 1860; the duration of his service has not yet been determined)

1. 1860 Federal Census/Slave Schedule lists a "Lowndes, C.T." as an owner of 370 slaves: "Lowndes, C.T., 370 slaves, St. Bartholomew's, 63." (Blake 2001)

Lucas, J. (director, 1844; the duration of his service has not yet been determined)

1. 1860 Federal Census/Slave Schedule lists a "Lucas, J." as an owner of one slave: "Lucas, J., 1, Charleston Ward 8, page 492A." (Blake 2001)

Rose, A. G. (director, 1839-1840, 1841-1850, 1856-1865)

1. 1860 Federal Census/Slave Schedule lists a "Lucas, J." as an owner of eight slaves: "Rose, A. G., 8, Charleston Ward 4, page 457B." (Blake 2001)

Trenholm, G. A. (director, ?-1844; 1860)

1. 1860 Federal Census/Slave Schedule lists a "Trenholm, George A." as an owner of 39 slaves: "Trenholm, George A., 39, Charleston Ward 6, page 478B." (Blake 2001)

Wiley, Leroy M. (founder; director, 1834-?; 1844-?; the duration of his service has not yet been determined)
"Like the typical Southerner who made money in business or the professions, he also invested in plantations and slaves." (Scott 1997)

Plantations Involved in Documented Bank of Charleston-Related Activities:

Beehive Plantation (Barings, Hamilton; Pon Pon River, Edisto, Colleton County)
Location:
Other Names:
Owners:
Number of acres:
Number of Slaves: —
Notes: "Wm. Elliot to purchase Bee Hive Plantation, formerly the property of D. H. Hamilton, now …" (BONA - BOD Minutes; Mon 23 Jan. 1860; Wachovia Corporate Archives)
Notes:

Buckingham Plantation (Joseph B. Seabrook)
Location: Hilton Head Island, Beaufort County
Other Names: Lawton's Plantation; Calibogue
Owners: John Stoney; Bank of Charleston; W. E. Baynard; Ephraim Baynard
Number of acres: 1,820
Number of Slaves: —

Caleboga (also referred to as Calibogia; Caleboga; Calibogue, Lawton's plantation)
Location: Hilton Head Island, Beaufort County
Other Names: Lawton's Plantation; Calibogue
Owners: John Stoney; Bank of Charleston; W. E. Baynard; Ephraim Baynard
Number of acres: 1,820
Number of Slaves: —
Notes:

Fife Place or Fife Plantation (Heyward; Beaufort County)
Location: Beaufort County
Other Names:
Owners:
Number of acres:
Number of Slaves: —
Notes: There was reference in the records to "W.H. Nathaniel and J.B. Heyward, Plantation and Negroes Savannah River – [$]20,000.00." (see Appendix A, Citation No. 0003; see Image BOC-05)

Fife Plantation (Mazycks; Jasper County; Hardeeville)
Location: Hardeeville, Jasper County, South Carolina
Other Names:
Owners:
Number of acres:
Number of Slaves: —
Notes:

Foot Point Plantation (Daniel G. Joye)
Other Names: Foot Point Tract
Location: St. Luke's Parish; Beaufort District, SC; Part of a body of land known as the Devil's Elbow Barrony
Number of Acres: 850 acres
Notes: Conveyed to the Bank of Charleston; Edward R. Laurens Master in Equity; Sold to Seabrook for sum of $15,000.00; Daniel G. Toye last will and testament (Nov. 5, 1850); property sold to John A. Seabrook by executors of will, Eloria G. Toye (executrix) and William Lloyd, William C. Bee, executors.

Leamington Plantation
Location: Hilton Head Island, Beaufort County
Other Names: Lawton's Plantation; Calibogue
Owners: Benjamin W. Lawton
Number of acres: 1,820
Number of Slaves: —
Notes:

New Hope Plantation
Location:
Other Names:
Owners: Dr. James Troup
Number of acres:
Number of Slaves: At least 47 "negroes"
Notes: See Appendix A, Citation No. 0016; see Image BOC-18

Pon Pon (Oak Lawn? Oakwood?) Plantation
Location: Edisto River, St. Paul's Parish; Colleton District/County, South Carolina
Other Names: Oaklawn Plantation
Number of Acres: 1,750 acres
Number of Slaves: —

Notes: Birthplace of Robert Young Hayne (a director of the Bank of Charleston): "…born on Pon Pon plantation, St. Paul's Parish, Colleton District, S.C., November 10, 1791." (*Biographical Dictionary of the United States Congress*; http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=H000398)

Pringle Plantation
Location:
Other Names:
Owners:
Number of acres:
Number of Slaves: —
Notes: "The plantation of John Julius Pringle. The figure of 400 slaves is minimal." (*Dictionary of American Biography XV*: 238; c/f Hofstader 1944: 116).

Rice Hope (Savannah River; James Hamilton)
Location:
Other Names:
Owners:
Number of acres:
Number of Slaves: —
Notes:

Seabrook Plantation
Location: Hilton Head, Beaufort County, South Carolina
Other names: Cotton Hope, Scull, Seabrook, Talbird, Wallis
Owners:
Number of Acres:
Number of Slaves: 80
Notes:

Shipyard Plantation
Location: Hilton Head Island, Beaufort County, South Carolina
Other Names:
Owners: Mrs. E. P. Fitzsimons
Number of acres:
Number of Slaves: —
Notes:

Stoney-Baynard Plantation
Location: Hilton Head Island; Beaufort Co, SC
Other Names:
Owners:
Number of acres:
Number of Slaves: —
Notes: William Eddings Baynard (1800-1849) acquired the 1,000-acre plantation ca. 1840

Weehaw Plantation (Georgetown, SC; Cheeves family)
Location: Black River, Georgetown County, South Carolina
Other Names:
Owners: Cheves family
Number of acres:
Number of slaves:
Notes: There is a reference to John R. Cheves and Langdon Cheves Jun. Bond & Mortgage of 29 "negroes." (see Appendix A, Citation No. 0020; see Image BOC-22)

Bibliography/References Cited:

Primary Sources:

Confederate Papers Relating to Citizens or Business Firms, War Department Collection of Confederate Records, Record Group 109. Washington, DC: National Archives.

Federal Census Data, 1860.

Secondary Sources:

Bank of Charleston. *Looking Forward Through Glimpses Backward. A Series of Advertisements Interweaving Charleston History With That of the Bank of Charleston, N. B. A. Charleston, S. C.* Charleston, SC: Bank of Charleston, 1924.

Blake, Tom (transcriber). *Alphabetical list of all Charleston County 1860 slaveholders*, 2001. Online document: http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~ajac/sccharlestonalpha.htm; accessed on March 25, 2005. **Note:** Transcribed from Federal Census records and published slave schedules from this period.

Clark, W. A. *The History of Banking Institutions Organized in South Carolina Prior to 1860*. Columbia, SC: The State Company, 1922.

Cumming, Mary C. *The Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, 1833-1945*. Augusta, GA: Author, 1945.

Davidson, G. Chalmers. *The Last Foray: The South Carolina Planters of 1860: A Sociological Study*. Columbia, SC: ?, 1971.

Derrick, Samuel Melanchthon. *Centennial History of South Carolina Railroad*. Columbia, SC: ?, 1930

Doster, James F. "Vicissitudes of the South Carolina Railroad, 1865-1878: A Case Study in Reconstruction and Regional Traffic Development." *The Business History Review* 30(2), 1956: 175-176.
Hofstader, Richard. "U. B. Phillips and The Plantation Legend." *The Journal of Negro History* 29(2), 1944: 109-124.

Lesesne, J. Maudlin. *The Bank of the State of South Carolina: A General and Political History*. Columbia, SC: University of South Carolina Press, 1970.

Littlejohn, Jim. "Truth Rising From Plantations Ruins." *Carolina Morning News* (Savannah, GA); October 30, 1995.

Melton, Jack W. "Manufacturers, Inspectors – Confederate. In *Civil War Artillery Projectiles*, 2005. Online document: http://www.civilwarartillery.com/manufacturers.htm; accessed March 29, 2005.

Parker, David B. "Mark Anthony Cooper." *Georgia Encyclopedia*, 2002. Online document: http://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/nge/Article.jsp?id=h-624; accessed April 1, 2005.

Parsons, Charles Grandison [1807-1864]. *An Inside View of Slavery: A Tour Among the Planters*. Savannah, GA: Beehive Press, 1974. College of Charleston Call No. E449P261974 (Location: College of Charleston Stacks, Floors 2-3)

Phillips, Ulrich B. Transportation in the Ante-Bellum South. *Quarterly Journal of Economics* II (May) 1905: 434 ff.

—*A History of Transportation in the Eastern Cotton Belt to 1860*, 1908. New York.

—*American Negro Slavery: A Survey of the Supply, Employment, and Control of Negro Labor as Determined by the Plantation Regime*. Baton Rouge, LA: Louisiana State University Press, 1996.

Pope, Mark Cooper, III and J. Donald McKee. *Mark Anthony Cooper, the Iron Man of Georgia: A Biography*. Graphic Publishing Company, Atlanta, GA: Graphic Publishing Company, 2000.

Schweikart, Larry Earl. "Antebellum Southern Bankers: Origins and Mobility." *Business and Economic History* 14, 1985: 79-103.

—"Southern Banks and Economic Growth in the Antebellum Period: A Reassessment." *Journal of Southern History* (February) 1987.

—*Banking in the American South, 1836-1865.* Dissertation. University of California, 1983.

Scott, Carole E. "Leroy M. Wiley." In *Short Biographies of Some 19th Century Americans*, 1997. Online document: http://freepages.history.rootsweb.com/~cescott/bios.html; accessed April 2, 2005.

—*Banking Lessons from the Antebellum South*, 2000. Online document: http://www.westga.edu/~bquest/2000/antebellum.html; accessed March 22, 2005.

Sheheen, Austin M. *South Carolina Obsolete Notes; the First Comprehensive Listing of State, Broken Bank, Town, City, Railroad and Miscellaneous Other Notes*. Camden, SC: Author, 1960.
Smith, Alfred Gaze Jr. *Economic Readjustment of an Old Cotton State, 1820-1860*. Columbia, SC: University of South Carolina Press, 1958.

Stoney, Samuel Gaillard. *Plantations of the Carolina Low Country*. New York: Dover Publications and (in assoc. with the Carolina Art Association, Charleston, SC), 1938.

The Story of South Carolina's Senior Bank: The Bank of Charleston, Mother of the South Carolina National Bank of Charleston. Columbia, SC: ?, 1955. Library of Congress Call No. HG2613.C34 S67

Trinkley, Michael. *Preliminary Historical Research on the Baynard Plantation, Hilton Head Island, Beaufort County, South Carolina*. Research Series 24. Columbia, SC: Chicora Foundation, Inc., 1991.

Miscellaneous Online Resources:

Alphabetical list of all Charleston County 1860 slaveholders:
http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~ajac/sccharlestonalpha.htm
(From: http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~ajac/sccharleston.htm
Charleston County, SC Largest Slaveholders from 1860 Slave Census Schedules and Surname Matches for African Americans on 1870 Census; Transcribed by Tom Blake, concluding December, 2001)

Documents from the Atlantic Slave Trade (by Elizabeth Donnan, ed.)
http://courses.wcupa.edu/jones/his311/notes/donnan.htm

Historical Census Browser (University of Virginia Database)
http://fisher.lib.virginia.edu/collections/stats/histcensus/

South Carolina Plantations
http://south-carolina-plantations.com/

Records Locations
Wachovia Corporate Archive
1 West 4th Street
Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27101

Library of Congress
101 Independence Ave. SE
Thomas Jefferson Bldg, LJ 100
Washington, DC 20540-4660
www.loc.gov

College of Charleston—Manuscript Collections
66 George Street
Charleston, SC 29424
http://www.cofc.edu/~speccoll/collectionlist2.html

College of Charleston Library—The Avery Research Center for African American History and Culture
125 Bull Street
Charleston, SC 29424
www.cofe.edu/~library

South Carolina Historical Society
100 Meeting Street
Charleston, SC 29401
www.schistory.org

Charleston Public Library
68 Calhoun Street
Charleston, SC 29401
www.libsci.sc.edu/histories/public/Charleston

The U. S. National Archives and Records Administration (Washington, DC)
www.archives.gov

Miscellaneous Online Databases and Online Public Access Catalogs

Records Formats
(Total volume of materials examined: 30.0 linear feet, plus an additional 189 items)

College of Charleston: 1 cache of primary source documents.

1. Bank of Charleston records, 1837-1874; MS #4. 15 v. (4.5 linear ft.): "Account books of the Bank of Charleston contain records of deposits, loans, bonds, stocks, real estate holdings, businesses' accounts, accounts with the Bank of Liverpool and the Merchant's National Bank, and foreign investments."

South Carolina Historical Society: 14 caches of documents containing primary source and secondary source materials.

1. Bank of Charleston collection, 1836-1912. Call Number: 1179.02 [South Carolina Historical Society]. 5 linear ft.

2. Bank of Charleston collection, 1836-1912. Call Number: 1179.02. 5 Linear feet: Includes "the accounts of K. Boyce & Co. (Charleston, S.C.) and Louis D. DeSaussure" (Excerpt from: Finding Aid Collection Description; SCHS)

3. Conner Family Papers, 1818-1938. Call Number: 1256.00 [South Carolina Historical Society]. Conner, Henry Workman, papers 1797-1861. Call Number: 1256.02.01. (.5 linear ft.)

4. Henry W. Conner Property and Financial Records, 1836-1850. Call Number: 43/1038 [South Carolina Historical Society]. 9 items.

5. Business and Plantation Papers, 1828-1887. Call Number: 1168.02.05.02 [South Carolina Historical Society]. 1 linear foot.

6. Southwestern Railroad Bank records, 1842-1865. Call Number: 1179.02.15 [South Carolina Historical Society]. 60 items.

7. First Annual Report of the president and directors, 1837. Louisvillie, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company. Call Number: 43/0023 [South Carolina Historical Society]. 1 item.

8. Minute book, 1850-1868 (South Carolina Railroad). Call Number: 34/0642 [South Carolina Historical Society]. 1 item (1 volume).

9. Gadsden family papers, 1703-ca. 1955. Call Number: 1032.00 [South Carolina Historical Society]. 2 linear ft.

10. Gourdin family papers, 1829-1887. Call Number: [South Carolina Historical Society]. (.25 linear ft.)

11. DeSaussure family papers, 1716-1938. Call Number: 1022.00 [South Carolina Historical Society]. 1.75 linear ft. **Note re:** Louis Daniel DeSaussure (1824-1888): "Papers (1846-1881) of Louis Daniel DeSaussure consist…. Correspondence with Jefferson Davis concerning Davis's book (1881) about the Confederate government; photocopies of handbills (1860) advertising slave sales in Charleston; bonds, receipts, accounts."

12. Charles T. Lowndes papers, 1845-1887. Call No.: 11-269 [South Carolina Historical Society; Charleston, SC]. Approx. 100 items.

13. J. A. Seabrook conveyance in fee, 1853. Call No.: 43/0869 [South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, SC]. Regarding Foot Point or Foal Point Plantation: 1 item.

14. Vertical Files:

Call No.:	Topic:
30-13-28	Bank of Charleston
30-15-152	Stoney-Baynard Plantation (Littlejohn, Jim. "Truth Rising From Plantations Ruins." *Carolina Morning News* (Savannah, GA). October 30, 1995.
3-16-3	Transportation – Railroads
30-15-394	Plantations: Colleton County, SC – Misc.
3-15-354	Plantations: Cypress (Colleton County, SC)

Charleston Public Library; Main South Carolina Room: 1 secondary source.

1. Williams, George. *History of Banking in South Carolina: From 1712 to 1900*. Public Library of Charleston, Main South Carolina Room; Call No.: 332.1. 1 item.

Library of Congress: 2 primary sources.

1. *Report and Resolution Submitted to the Stockholders of the Bank of Charleston, S.C. at their Annual Meeting, on Wednesday, the 5th day of July 1848*. Charleston, SC: Miller & Browne, Printers, 1848. Library of Congress Call No.: YA 24831 YA Pam. 1 item.

2. Louisville, Cincinnati & Charleston Rail-Road Company. *Charter of the Louisville, Cincinnati & Charleston Rail-Road Company, As Passed by the Legislatures of Kentucky, Tennessee, No. & So. Carolina, With the Amendments; also, the Charter of the South-Western Rail-Road Bank, and the Bye-Laws.* A. E. Miller: 1838. Library of Congress Call No.: AC901.R4 Vol. 5, No. 19 Reynolds Pam. 1 item.

Library of Congress: 7 secondary sources.

1. Clark, W. A. *The History of Banking Institutions Organized in South Carolina Prior to 1860*. Columbia, SC: The State Company, 1922.

2. Bank of Charleston. *Looking Forward Through Glimpses Backward. A Series of Advertisements Interweaving Charleston History With That of the Bank of Charleston, N. B. A. Charleston, S. C.* Charleston, SC: Author, 1924.

3. Parsons, Charles Grandison (1807-1864). *An Inside View of Slavery: A Tour Among the Planters*. Savannah, GA: Beehive Press, 1974.

4. Pope, Mark Cooper, III and J. Donald McKee. *Mark Anthony Cooper, the Iron Man of Georgia: A Biography*. Atlanta, GA: Graphic Publishing Company, 2000. [Library of Congress Call No.: E415.9.C7 P67 2000.]
5. Rogers, George C., Jr. and Ronald E. Bridwell. *The South Carolina National Bank*. [formerly the Bank of Charleston]. 1984.

6. Schweikart, Larry Earl. *Banking in the American South, 1836-1865.* Dissertation, Berkeley, CA: University of California, 1983.

7. Stoney, Samuel Gaillard. *Plantations of the Carolina Low Country*. New York: Dover Publications and the Carolina Art Association (Charleston, SC), 1938.

National Archives and Records Administration (NARA): 1 primary source.

1. *Confederate Papers Relating to Citizens or Business Firms*, War Department. Collection of Confederate Records, Record Group 109, National Archives, Washington, D.C. Call No.: Microfilm ID M346; Record Group 109. 1158 rolls (16mm). **Note:** Regarding Etowah Manufacturing & Mining Co., 1 item.

Online Full-Text Article Databases: 5 secondary sources.

1. Doster, James F. "Vicissitudes of the South Carolina Railroad, 1865-1878: A Case Study in Reconstruction and Regional Traffic Development." *The Business History Review* 30(2) 1956: 175-176.

2. Lander, Ernest M., Jr. "Manufacturing in South Carolina, 1815-1860." *The Business History Review* 28(1) 1954: 59-66.

3. Phillips, U. B. "Transportation in the Ante-Bellum South." *Quarterly Journal of Economics* II (May) 1905: 434 ff.

4. Schweikart, Larry. "Summaries of Dissertations: Banking in the American South, 1836-1865." University of Wisconsin Center-Richland. *The Journal of Economic History*, 45 (2) 1985: 465-467.

5. Schweikart, Larry Earl. "Southern Banks and Economic Growth in the Antebellum Period: A Reassessment." *Journal of Southern History* (February) 1987.

Miscellaneous Online Resources (Databases; OPAC's Web sites): 5 secondary sources.

1. South Carolina Plantations. http://south-carolina-plantations.com/

2. Scott, Carole E. *Banking Lessons from the Antebellum South*. 2000. Online document: http://www.westga.edu/~bquest/2000/antebellum.html; accessed March 22, 2005.

3. Blake Tom (transcriber). Alphabetical list of all Charleston County 1860 slaveholders. 2001. http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~ajac/sccharlestonalpha.htm (From: http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~ajac/sccharleston.htm Charleston County, SC, Largest Slaveholders from 1860 Slave Census Schedules and Surname Matches for African Americans on 1870 Census)

4. Blake, Tom (transcriber). Sumter County, South Carolina: Largest Slaveholders From 1860 Slave Census Schedules and Surname Matches for African Americans on 1870 Census. 2001. Online

document: http://freepages.geneaology.rootsweb.com/~ajac/scsumter.htm; accessed April 1, 2005. **Note:** Transcribed from the 1860 U.S. Census Slave Schedules for Sumter County, South Carolina; NARA Microfilm Series M653, Roll 1238; Census data for 1860 was obtained from the Historical United States Census Data Browser; http://fisher.lib.virginia.edu/census/).

5. Walker, Sonia L. (compiler). 1860 Slave Schedule Listing for Abbeville Co., SC. 1996. Last updated August 8, 2000. Online document: http://members.aol.com/scabbegen/1860/sec1.htm

Germantown Savings Bank (Philadelphia)

Established: 1834

CONCLUSIONS

No conclusions could be reached.

DETAILS

Records Locations

No records were located. No site visits were made.

Records Formats

N/A

City National Bank (Philadelphia)

Established: 1855

CONCLUSIONS

No conclusion could be reached regarding any connection between City National Bank and profiting from slavery.

DETAILS

The lone volume located for City National Bank contains a long list of certificates with names of people who bought stock in the bank. There are no home cities or counties for the more than 1,000 individuals listed. Since Pennsylvania instituted a gradual emancipation of slavery in 1780, by 1857 any slaveholders banking with CNB would have either had to live out of state or own enterprises in slave-holding states. In addition, even if research on census records of slaveholders matched the names on CNB's investor list, there is no way to verify that they were the same individuals. For this reason, the research team chose to pursue work on other banks' records.

Records Locations

Historical Society of Pennsylvania
1300 Locust St.
Philadelphia, PA 19107
www.hsp.org

Records Formats

One volume of stock transfers, 1857-1900.

Atlanta National Bank (Atlanta)

Established: 1865

CONCLUSIONS

Because Atlanta National Bank was established after emancipation, the bank could not have profited directly from slavery.

DETAILS

Preliminary research on the bank's founding president, General Alfred Austell, has not uncovered evidence that he owned slaves. Austell was a brigadier general in the Georgia Militia prior to the Civil War; however, no information has come to light regarding how Austell earned his income (i.e., whether it was from a slave-labor-based industry). Austell did help establish a Black Presbyterian church in Atlanta (*A Course Well Charted*, 20).

Records Locations

Wachovia Corporate Archives
1 West 4th Street
Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27101

Records Formats

Two secondary sources:

1. Atlanta National Bank. *Fiftieth Anniversary: The Atlanta National Bank*. Author: Atlanta, Georgia, 1916.
2. Wachovia Corporation. *A History of Banking and Wachovia; A Course Well Chartered* (2nd ed.). Winston-Salem, NC: Author, 1994.

First National Bank of Clarksville (Clarksville, Tennessee)

Established: 1865

CONCLUSIONS

To date, no evidence of a connection has been found between the activities or account holdings of the First National Bank of Clarksville and the practice of slavery.

DETAILS

The U.S. Treasury approved the organization of the bank in 1865 to "handle national currency and obligations" (Waters, 77). Given the fact that the bank was established post-emancipation and that it was sponsored as a "Unionist" institution by the U.S. Treasury, and noting that official circulation of notes did not occur until 1871 (Beach, 239), the potential for a demonstrable connection to slavery is considered minimal.

In addition, pre-Civil War banking firms still operating in the area at this time (e.g., the Northern Bank) were rejected as possible fiscal agents due to the ex-Confederate status of certain standing board members (Waters, 77).

Several secondary sources comprising only general historical treatments of the bank were located (Library of Congress, University of Tennessee Special Collections Department, and the Clarksville-Montgomery County Public Library), but these offered little relevant information. Despite a thorough search of available online resources and consultation with several local archivists and genealogists, no extant primary records related to the bank or its founders have been located.

Bibliography/References Cited:

Beach, Ursula S. *Nineteenth Century Heritage*, *Clarksville, Tenn*. Oxford, MS: Guild Bindery Press, 1989.

Butler, John L. *Historic Clarksville: 1784-2004.* Clarksville, TN: The Historic Clarksville Publishing Co., 2004.

Hyatt, Lewis Paul. *Clarksville Sesqui-Centennial Historical Book, 1784-1934, June 10th to June 13th*, 1934.

Hyatt, Lewis Paul. *The Clarksville Leaf Chronicle, 1808-1956, a History*. Doctoral dissertation [a history of the newspaper at its 150th anniversary in 1958]. Clarksville, TN, 1958.

Killebrew, J. B. *Montgomery County: Its Agricultural & Mineral Wealth; Its Topography and Geology; Its Healthfulness and Desirableness. Also a Description of Clarksville ... Delivered Before the Montgomery Farmers' Club*. Clarksville, TN: Ingram & Doak, Clarksville Tobacco Leaf Print, 1870.

Morrow, Gene Juneau. *Historical Notes: Clarksville, 1784-1865*. Clarksville, TN, Clarksville Leaf-Chronicle, 1934.

Titus, William P. (ed.) *Picturesque Clarksville, Past & Present. A History of the City of the Hills. Its Institutions, Tobacco Interests, Mercantile Pursuits and Manufactories, Together With Biographical Sketches of Its Early and Present Citizens*. Clarksville TN, 1973.

Titus, William P. *Bi-Centennial Focus: Clarksville/Montgomery County*. Clarksville, TN: Historic Clarksville Pub. Co., 1976.

Waters, Charles. *Historic Clarksville: The Bicentennial Story, 1784-1984*., Clarksville, TN: Historic Clarksville Pub. Co., 1983.

Records Locations

Library of Congress
101 Independence Ave. SE
Thomas Jefferson Bldg, LJ 100
Washington, D.C. 20540-4660
www.loc.gov

Research of Online Databases and Online Public Access Catalogs (OPAC)

Tennessee State Archives (online searches)
www.state.tn.us/sos/statelib/tslahome.htm

Montgomery County (TN) Archives (online searches)
www.clarksville.org

The Felix G. Woodward Library (online searches)
Austin Peay State University
Clarksville, TN
library.apsu.edu

Consulted with archivists at the following repositories:
University of Tennessee Special Collections Department
Clarksville-Montgomery County Public Library, Brown Harvey, Sr. Genealogy Room

Records Formats

Library of Congress: 6 secondary sources

1. Beach, Ursula S. *Nineteenth Century Heritage*, *Clarksville, Tenn*. Oxford, MS: Guild Bindery Press, 1989.

2. Killebrew, J. B. *Montgomery County: Its Agricultural & Mineral Wealth; Its Topography and Geology; Its Healthfulness and Desirableness. Also a Description of Clarksville ... Delivered Before the Montgomery Farmers' Club*. Clarksville, TN: Ingram & Doak, Clarksville Tobacco Leaf Print, 1870.

3. Morrow, Gene Juneau. *Historical Notes: Clarksville, 1784-1865*. Clarksville, TN, Clarksville Leaf-Chronicle, 1934.

4. Titus, William P. (ed.) *Picturesque Clarksville, Past & Present. A History of the City of the Hills. Its Institutions, Tobacco Interests, Mercantile Pursuits and Manufactories, Together With Biographical Sketches of Its Early and Present Citizens*. Clarksville TN, 1973.

5. Titus, William P. *Bi-Centennial Focus: Clarksville/Montgomery County*. Clarksville, TN: A.E. Alley, 1976.

6. Waters, Charles. *Historic Clarksville: The Bicentennial Story, 1784-1984*., Clarksville, TN: Historic Clarksville Pub. Co., 1983.

Lowry National Bank (Atlanta)

Established: 1865

CONCLUSIONS

Research indicated no evidence Lowry National Bank profited directly from slavery.

DETAILS

The bank could not directly profit from slavery because it was founded after emancipation. No records of the bank's founders or directors were located.

Records Locations

Wachovia Corporate Archive
West 4th Street
Winston-Salem, NC 27101

Records Formats

One secondary source: Wachovia Corporation. *A History of Banking and Wachovia; A Course Well Chartered* (2nd ed). Winston-Salem, NC: Author, 1994.

APPENDIX A: RESEARCH CITATIONS FOR SELECT INSTITUTIONS

Bank of North America (1781)

Citation No.: WAC_BONA_0001
Bank: Bank of North America
Repository: —
Collection: —
Item/Source: Peter H. Wood (1982) Review of, The Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade: A History [by James A. Rawley (1981); W. W. Norton & Co., New York]. *The Journal of Southern History* 48(4): 579-581.
Catalog No.: —
Date: 1982
Notes: "He outlines the activities of diverse families (the Livingstons of New York, the Browns of Providence, the Tarletons of Liverpool), and he reminds us that such patriots of the American Revolution as Peter Faneuil, John Paul Jones, Henry Laurens, and Robert Morris all had a hand in the slave trade" (Wood 1982: 580). (From a review of James A. Rawley's *The Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade: A History* [1981]).

Citation No.: WAC_BONA_0002_1
Bank: Bank of North America
Repository: —
Collection: —
Item/Source: Gary B. Nash (1973) Slaves and Slave Owners in Colonial Philadelphia. *The William and Mary Quarterly* 30(2): 223-256.
Catalog No.: —
Date: 1973
Notes: "The latest population estimates made no mention of Philadelphia but set the number of slaves in the colony at 6,000 in 1770. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1957. Washington, D.C., 1960: 756. (Nash 1973: 224).

Citation No.: WAC_BONA_0002_2
Bank: Bank of North America
Repository: —
Collection: —
Item/Source: Gary B. Nash (1973) Slaves and Slave Owners in Colonial Philadelphia. *The William and Mary Quarterly* 30(2): 223-256.
Catalog No.: —
Date: 1973
Notes: "This view is reinforced by scanning the list of slaveholders, which is studded with names of prominent pre-Revolutionary Philadelphians—merchants, professionals, proprietary officeholders, and political magnates such as John Baynton, Thomas Bond, Thomas Cadwalader, Benjamin Chew, John Dickinson, Benjamin Franklin, Joseph Galloway, Thomas Lawrence, Samuel McCall, Samuel Mifflin,

Robert Morris, Edward Pennington, Edmund Physick, Edward Shippen, Joseph Shippen, Robert Waln, Thomas Wharton, and Thomas Willing" (Nash 1973: 248).

Citation No.: WAC_BONA_0002_3
Bank: Bank of North America
Repository: —
Collection: —
Item/Source: Gary B. Nash (1973) Slaves and Slave Owners in Colonial Philadelphia. *The William and Mary Quarterly* 30(2): 223-256.
Catalog No.: —
Date: 1973
Notes: "Perhaps most surprising is the large number of ship captains and marines who owned slaves. Almost 10 percent of the slave owners were men whose work took them to seas" (Nash 1973: 250).

Citation No.: WAC_BONA_0002_4
Bank: Bank of North America
Repository: —
Collection: —
Item/Source: Gary B. Nash (1973) Slaves and Slave Owners in Colonial Philadelphia. *The William and Mary Quarterly* 30(2): 223-256.
Catalog No.: —
Date: 1973
Notes: Pg. 251, Small Philadelphia Entrepreneurs Documented As Owning Slaves (as per Nash 1973, p. 251): Charles Jenkins, John Dowers, Widow Sinclear, and William Benning (as staymaker).

Citation No.: WAC_BONA_0002_5
Bank: Bank of North America
Repository: —
Collection: —
Item/Source: Gary B. Nash (1973) Slaves and Slave Owners in Colonial Philadelphia. *The William and Mary Quarterly* 30(2): 223-256.
Catalog No.: —
Date: 1973
Notes: "Thus a great many of Philadelphia's slave owners appear to have been small entrepreneurs who lacked the assets to purchase or maintain a slave merely for the social prestige it would confer" (Nash 1973: 251-252).

Citation No.: WAC_BONA_0003_2
Bank: Bank of North America
Repository: Historical Society of Pennsylvania
Collection: —
Item/Source: Morris, Robert. *Account of the Property of Robert Morris—By Himself*. Philadelphia, PA:

Author, ca. 1839.
Call No.: Gm.751
Date: 1839?
Notes: P. 221, Ledger C., Folio 159: Wade Hampton, Esq., South Carolina.
This account was opened for a large purchase of lands by J. Nicholson and myself; and if he holds the notes given him for it, he is a large creditor; otherwise on the account the balance is $2983 62." (Morris 1839?: 57)

Citation No.: WAC_BONA_0004
Bank: Bank of North America
Repository: Historical Society of Pennsylvania
Collection: Bank of North America records, 1780-1923
Item/Source: Finding Aid Description of the Willing and Morris papers, 1774-1777
Catalog No.: PHi 1543; [Section 12: Documents]
Date: 1774-1777

Citation No.: WAC_BONA_0005
Bank: Bank of North America
Repository: Historical Society of Pennsylvania
Collection: Bank of North America records, 1780-1923
Item/Source: Land Books, 3 Volumes, 1825-1837; Volume 2 – Lands held in Georgia and Virginia
Catalog No.: PHi 1543 [Section 9: Real Estate; 1805-1837]
Date: 1825-1837
Notes: Entries documenting the chain of title for the Georgia properties; the entire matter is described on pp. 124-131.

Citation No.: WAC_BONA_0005_1
Bank: Bank of North America (Philadelphia National Bank)
Repository: Historical Society of Pennsylvania
Collection: Bank of North America records, 1780-1923
Item/Source: Land Books, 3 Volumes, 1825-1837; Volume 2 – Regarding lands/property held in Georgia and Virginia
Catalog No.: PHi 1543 [Section 9: Real Estate; 1805-1837]
Date:
Notes: "These consist of 115000 acres in Washington and Montgomery Counties … with 44300 acres of land in Virginia in Hardy, Shenandoah Counties conveyed to the Bank by Wm. Rawle (Sp.?) Esq. 26th Dec 1802 for owing by Thomas Fitzsimmons to the United States. The 'account' was conveyed with expenses amounting to … 1693.69….." (Land Books; Vol. 2: 124)

"*Regarding Lands in Virginia…*"
"The Lands in Virginia have been represented as mountainous containing some good land... but from W. Manhall Setter to the President is considered as not worthy of the Expenses that would attend payment of taxes…." (Land Books; Vol. 2: 124)

Citation No.: WAC_BONA_0005_2
Bank: Bank of North America
Repository: Historical Society of Pennsylvania
Collection: Bank of North America records, 1780-1923
Item/Source: Land Books, 3 Volumes, 1825-1837; Volume 2 – Lands held in Georgia and Virginia
Catalog No.: PHi 1543 [Section 9: Real Estate; 1805-1837]
Date: c. 1830
Notes: *"Regarding lands in Georgia…"* [From a Letter written by James M. Wayne to Benjamin M. Richards (of Bank of North America), Savannah, Georgia, June 25, 1830]:
"…Not knowing the localities of these lands in the counties I cannot speak of their present or prosperiti [sic] or value. But if those in Montgomery should being the neighborhood of the projected canal between Savannah and the Allamada [sic] River twenty miles of which is done leaving forty seven to be dug then will be valuable and of those in Washington I can only say that it is a prosperous Cotton Country in which the Lands although not the most fertile have been enough so to keep the people working them…"
Comments: There appears to have been some disagreement as to who actually owned these lands, as there were claimants in Georgia who, at the time, already resided on said tract. The bank contracted with someone (presumably James M. Wayne) to assess the Georgia properties and try to determine who held the oldest grants. (Land Books, Vol. 2: p.125)

Citation No.: WAC_BONA_0005_3
Bank: Bank of North America
Repository: Historical Society of Pennsylvania
Collection: Bank of North America records, 1780-1923
Item/Source: Land Books, 3 Volumes, 1825-1837; Volume 2 – Lands held in Georgia and Virginia
Catalog No.: PHi 1543 [Section 9: Real Estate; 1805-1837]
Date(s): c. 1830
Notes: "*Regarding Bank-held lands in Georgia …*":
"Deed Thomas Davis to Thomas Fitzsimmons 10th June 1795 for the above 50,000 acres.
Deed Thomas Fitzsimmons to Wm. Rawls the 25th of January 1800 for the above two tracts containing 115,000 Acres.
Deed Wm. Rawls to the President Director c/of Bank of North America for both of the above Tracts dated 19 February 1802.
Deed of Confirmation Thomas Fitzsimmons to President Director c/of Bk N A. for both the above Tracts dated 9th August 1802.
George Mathews Governor of Georgia granted on Nov. 21, 1794 to Robert Conners a Tract of Land in Fifty separate grants of 1000 acres.

Robert Conners to Elicazer Conners Sept. 22, 1794, Conveyed to Thomas Davis" (Land Book No. 2; Bank of North America; p. 126)

Citation No.: WAC_BONA_0006_1
Bank: Bank of North America
Repository: Historical Society of Pennsylvania
Collection: Bank of North America records, 1780-1923
Item/Source: Cashier's Memorandum Book, May 4, 1792 – Sep. 17, 1827
Catalog No.: PHi 1543 [Section 2: Journals and Memorandum Books]
Date: March 11, 1800
Notes: "Received from Henry Drinker c/o Cashier of the Bank of North America Four Hundred & Ninety Seven Dollars and Sixty Nine cents, the full amount of Moneys belonging to Burd Grubb in the c/of Bank, and a Bond marked No. 1 dated 4th May, 1799 from Henry Bates Grubb Esq. To Doctor Burd Grubb for 1725.0.0 payable the first day of April 1799" (Meeker, Denman & Co. Vide Minutes of the Director; March 10, 1800)

Citation No.: WAC_BONA_0006_2
Bank: Bank of North America
Repository: Historical Society of Pennsylvania
Collection: Bank of North America records, 1780-1923
Item/Source: Cashier's Memorandum Book, May 4, 1792 – Sep. 17, 1827
Catalog No.: PHi 1543 [Section 2: Journals and Memorandum Books]
Date: March 11, 1800
Notes: Pg. 67: George Henry … Lands in Bedford County

Citation No.: WAC_BONA_0006_3
Bank: Bank of North America
Repository: Historical Society of Pennsylvania
Collection: Bank of North America records, 1780-1923
Item/Source: Cashier's Memorandum Book, May 4, 1792 – Sep. 17, 1827
Catalog No.: PHi 1543 [Section 2: Journals and Memorandum Books]
Date:
Notes: Pg. 95: "Joseph Wharton …"

Citation No.: WAC_BONA_0006_4
Bank: Bank of North America
Repository: Historical Society of Pennsylvania
Collection: Bank of North America records, 1780-1923
Item/Source: Cashier's Memorandum Book, May 4, 1792 – Sep. 17, 1827
Catalog No.: PHi 1543; Section
Date:

Notes: Pg. 101, Thomas Gibson: "Paid by value from Schuylkill (S & S) Canal Co. out of proceeds of two plantations in Dauphine County"

Citation No.: WAC_BONA_0006_5
Bank: Bank of North America
Repository: Historical Society of Pennsylvania
Collection: Bank of North America records, 1780-1923
Item/Source: Cashier's Memorandum Book, May 4, 1792 – Sep. 17, 1827
Catalog No.: PHi 1543; Section
Date: 1822
Notes: Pg.?, James L. Smith Esq.:
"Above is statement of Notes against which the Parties are to be proceeded against by Suits … Griggs & Dickinson on the Ridge Road Penn Township at the House called Whitehall."
Comments: Possibly Whitehall Plantation?

Citation No.: WAC_BONA_0006_6
Bank: Bank of North America
Repository: Historical Society of Pennsylvania
Collection: Bank of North America records, 1780-1923
Item/Source: Cashier's Memorandum Book, May 4, 1799 – Sep. 17, 1827
Catalog No.: PHi 1543; Section
Date: January 10, 1823
Notes: "The form of lease to Louis Waln was approved… four thousand dollars on the Dwelling House and one thousand on the Barn at his own proper cost…"
Comments: Robert Waln has been documented as a slaveholder; not sure of the relationship between Robert and Louis Waln; may or may not be a connection.

Citation No.: WAC_BONA_0007_1
Bank: Bank of North America
Repository: Historical Society of Pennsylvania
Collection: Bank of North America records, 1780-1923
Item/Source: Cashier's Memorandum Book, May 4, 1799 – Sep. 17, 1827
Catalog No.: PHi 1543; Section
Date: April 8, 1799
Notes: P. 52, Letter to Robert Morris?
"Sir,
The Directors are informed that you have employed Workmen in the Quarry on the Schuylkill and the Stone disposed of by your Orders – they have directed me to inform you that they expect an entire Discontinuance of this Business – I am respectfully your very hon: Servt
Signed
John Nixon"

Citation No.: WAC_BONA_0007_2
Bank: Bank of North America
Repository: Historical Society of Pennsylvania
Collection: Bank of North America records, 1780-1923
Item/Source: Cashier's Memorandum Book, May 4, 1799 – Sep. 17, 1827
Catalog No.: PHi 1543; Section
Date: May 9, 1799
Notes: "1799 May 9 Received of Robert Morris for Stone ... ditto of McCue for 53 Perch [sic] quarried by him on 1/6"

Citation No.: WAC_BONA_0008_1
Bank: Bank of North America
Repository: Historical Society of Pennsylvania
Collection: Bank of North America records, 1780-1923
Item/Source: Original Subscribers in 1781, 1782, 1783 & 1784 to Stock of Bank of North America; Compiled by H.D. Cashier [Henry Drinker?]
Catalog No.: PHi 1543 [Section 12: Documents; Box labeled '6-C; Box 7 of 15']
Dates: Compiled Jan. 8, 1812; Covers years 1781-1784
Notes: Original subscribers:
Authon (Arthon?), George C.
Barge, Jacob ("willed Chas. Graff who holds")
Barnes, Cornelius (children Barnaby & Anna Marie)
Bell, William
Bingham, William ("his Estate")
Booth, James (Maria Booth)
Bridges, Robert ("his Estate")
Burd, Edward
Chew, Benjamin
Clifton, Anna Maria
Coates, Samuel
Cox, James L.
Downing, Jacob
Enleu (Ernleu?), George ("Himself of Brother Stens" [sp?])
Falconer, Nathl. ("his widow Sarah")
Fitzsimmons, Thomas ("Estate")
Fleming, Jamson ("his widow & children")
Fose, George
Foulke, Mary ("dec'd; her daughter Elizabeth")
Gibbs, Benjamin
Gurney, Francis
Hamper, John
Heisz, Frederick

Heres (Herves?), Josiah
Jones, Thomas ("his Estate")
Lamb, F. Checkley ("Estate")
Langdon, John
Latimer, George
Leaming, Thomas ("Estate")
Lewis, Mordecai ("Jos. L. Lewis")
Logan, George
Milligan, Jarnes
Montgomery, Doicas ("to Thomas Montgomery")
Morris, Catherine W.
Morris, Luke ("dec'd; Mary Morus")
Morton, John
Niscon, John ('to Herry Niscon')
Parsons, Theophilus
Pennase (Pennade?), Thomas
Perat, Elliston & John
Permell, Joseph ("now Robr. Pernall")
Read, James
Sellers, David
Sellers, Nathan
Shippen, Edward ("Widow Children & Legatees")
Sparkhark (Sp?), John – ("now Eliz. Sparkhark" or "Sparhark")
Sproat, James ("to Jas. Sproat minor")
Sproat, John ("estate")
Stamper, John ("now Sarah Stamper")
Stocker, Margaret
Swift, Joseph ("Estate")
Tucker, Mary
Vanliber, Isaac
Vaughan, John
Wallace, Joshua M.
Warner, Isaac ("Estate")
Warner, Joseph
Wilcox, Mark
Willing, Thomas ("now George Willing")
Wister (Wisten?), Sarah
Wister (Wisten?), William ("Estate")

Citation No.: WAC_BONA_0009
Bank: Bank of North America
Repository: Historical Society of Pennsylvania

Collection: Bank of North America records, 1780-1923
Item/Source: Statements preparatory to Dividend July 1801; The State of the Bank on a View of the Accounts preparatory to declaring a Dividend for July 1801
Catalog No.: PHi 1543 [Section: unknown]
Date: 1801

Citation No.: WAC_BONA_0009_1
Bank: Bank of North America
Repository: Historical Society of Pennsylvania
Collection: Bank of North America records, 1780-1923
Item/Source: Statements preparatory to Dividend July 1801; The State of the Bank on a View of the Accounts preparatory to declaring a Dividend for July 1801
Catalog No.: PHi 1543 [Section: unknown]
Date: 1801
Notes: "Lands conveyed by Willm. Henry which ought to yield the Bank at least ….. 10.340.74 … The Effects & Estate of Geo. Henry …"
Comments: There are two men named "William Henry" listed as slave holders in Lancaster County, (as per Curtis, 1790 Federal Census)

Citation No.: WAC_BONA_0009
Bank: Bank of North America
Repository: Historical Society of Pennsylvania
Collection: Bank of North America records, 1780-1923
Item/Source: Black Book
Catalog No.: PHi 1543 [Section
Date: 1838
Notes: From Index in front: **"**Estate Lands from Archd. McCall; 1838 Feb. 23 Surplus Fund … 721.08."

Citation No.: WAC_BONA_0010
Bank: Bank of North America
Repository: —
Collection: —
Item/Source: — George F. Nagle (2005) "Buying a Slave". Afrolumens project; Online document**:** http://www.afrolumens.org/slavery/buying.html; Accessed 4-1-05.
Catalog No.: —
Date: 2005

Citation No.: WAC_BONA_0011
Bank: Bank of North America
Repository: Historical Society of Pennsylvania
Collection: Bank of North America records,
Item/Source: Omniums, 3 Volumes, 1784-1791 [Finding Aid (p. 105)]

Catalog No.: Phi 1543 [Section 6: Daily Records of the Clerks]
Date: 1784-1791

Citation No.: WAC_BONA_0011_1
Bank: Bank of North America
Repository: Historical Society of Pennsylvania
Collection: Bank of North America records,
Item/Source: Omniums, 3 Volumes, 1784-1791 [Finding Aid (p. 105)]
Catalog No.: Phi 1543 [Section 6: Daily Records of the Clerks]
Date: 1784-1791
Notes: Page 105 [Section 6: Daily Records of the Clerks]. Omniums, 3 Volumes, 1784-1791. These are the running records of all discounts, arranged under the proper letter of the alphabet. Important accounts, such as James Armstrong, William Bell, and Robert Morris, are set apart from the rest." (BONA Finding Aid; p. 105; Section 6)

Citation No.: WAC_BONA_0012_1
Bank: Bank of North America
Repository: Historical Society of Pennsylvania
Collection: Bank of North America Records
Item/Source: Deeds, Bonds and Mortgages
Catalogue No.: Phi 1543 [Section 9: Real Estate]
Date: 1821
Notes: May 13, 1819—A mortgage for the Laine(?) Plantation in Oxford Township in Philadelphia County containing about 150 acres, assigned to Bank on North America. Robert Waln(?) to Pattison Hartsthorne(?) and Benjamin Morgan.

Citation No.: WAC_BONA_0013_1
Bank: Bank of North America
Repository: Historical Society of Pennsylvania
Collection: Bank of North America Records
Item/Source: Stocks & Dividends of Other Banks
Catalogue No.: Phi 1543 [Section 7: Stocks and Dividends]
Date:
Notes: Mechanics and Traders Bank of New Orleans; Agricultural Bank of Mississippi; a number of entries for the Biddle family, Charles, Jackson and Thomas. Thomas Biddle attests at the bottom of the entry.

Citation No.: WAC_BONA_0014_1
Bank: Bank of North America
Repository: Historical Society of Pennsylvania
Collection: Bank of North America Records
Item/Source: Director's Book of Letters
Catalogue No.: Phi 1543 [Section 14: Miscellaneous]

Date: May 1793 to June 19, 1798
Notes: Listed among the authors of the letters: Captain Wharton, Captain Morris and Captain Willing. The letter book is a compilation of documents relating to the trade, sale and shipping of various goods including coffee, sugar, rum and tea from the West Indies to the United States. Goods were shipped along the East Coast from Boston down to Charleston, South Carolina. Although there are some vague references to property belonging to various merchants, the wording of these letters is not clear enough to establish a definite connection to slavery. However, it seems as if a few of the "Captains" either held an account or stock with the Bank of North America.

July 24, 1793: Letter from Captain Wharton pertaining to shipments of goods.

July 26, 1793: "I have of this minute received yours of yesterday and shall apply immediately to Mr. Genet for the papers you wish, at the same time informing him, that you are about to send very shortly a person to recover if possible your property in, lately seized in Hispanola and thereupon request him to prepare his dispatches as soon as possible" Signed, Post

September 24, 1804: Heavily financed the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company.
Many references to the transfer of the Mount Morris Estate.

Citation #: WAC_BONA_0015_1
Bank: Bank of North America
Repository: Historical Society of Pennsylvania
Collection: Bank of North America Records
Item/Source: Minute Book 7
Catalogue No.: Phi 1543 [Section 2: Board of Director's Minute Books]

July 5, 1821: "A letter from Benjamin R. Morgan and George Fox dated Harrisburg June 29 last was read deriving that the bond and mortgage of Robert Waln assigned to the bank might be placed with William Rawles(?) Esq. to obtain judgment thereon and enable the Bank to sell in due course of law. Whereupon it is agreed that the bond and mortgage of Robert Waln on the 13th of May 1819 to Pattison Hartshorne and Benjamin R. Morgan for 32,216.67 with interest from date and by them assigned to the Bank of North America in security for the debts specifically raised on the said bond. Be agreeably to the request of B.R. Morgan sued with cause(?) to judgment by W. Rawle in the directors of the bank. W. Rawle to receipt for said Bond and Mortgage when delivered to him for suit."

Bank of North America acquired a bond and mortgage of Robert Waln. Waln's name appears on a list of known slaveholders in Pennsylvania. (Nash, Gary. "Slaves and Slaveowners in Colonial Philadelphia." *The William and Mary Quarterly*, 3rd Series, 30(2) 1973: 223-256.)

June 10, 1822: "It is agreed to liquidate the debt due by Robert Waln to this bank secured."

June 5, 1823: President and cashier report on the application of the Cape Fear Bank.

June 19, 1823: Extending the Union Steamboat Company credit.

Citation No.: WAC_BONA_0016_1
Bank: Bank of North America
Repository: Historical Society of Pennsylvania
Collection: Bank of North America Records
Item/Source: Minute Book 8
Catalogue No.: Phi 1543 [Section 1: Minute Books]

September 21, 1826: "Best known that for the purpose of conveying into execution the contract lately made by Jacob S. Waln and Charles McAllister as Trustees for and in behalf of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of North America with Edward S Burd and L.H. Brinton for the sale of a certain lot of ground of said Bank at the South East corner of Vine and 13th Street in the city of _____ containing 198 feet on Vine Street and 330 feet on 13th Street for the sum of twelve thousand dollars. They ___ said President, Directors and Company do hereby _____ appoint and require that Jacob _____ and Chas. McAllister Trustees of the said Bank and in whom the title of the said lot is now vested in trust do forth with convey and _____ the said lot of ground with the _____ unto the said Edward S. Burd and L.H. Brinton…."

Edward Burd: transacts a real estate deal with the Bank of North America.

Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank (1807)

Citation No.: WAC_FMB_0001
Bank: Farmers and Mechanics Bank
Repository: Pennsylvania Historical Society
Collection: Bank of North America Records, 1780-1923 (Call #: (PHi)1543)
Item/Source: Account Ledgers/Minute Book, Vol. 4
Date: June 27,1845
Notes: A communication was read Mr. Brandenbury referring to an agreement by George Ege in 1830 in relation to an exchange of lands of the Holly Estate for others of Pine Grove Estate.
Comments: Ege, George (Slaves listed: Hester Evans); afrolumens project; 1791 Census registers.

Citation No.: WAC_FMB_0002
Bank: Farmers and Mechanics Bank
Repository: Pennsylvania Historical Society
Collection: Bank of North America Records, 1780-1923 (Call #: (PHi)1543)
Item/Source: Minute Book 3: April 24, 1832 to 1844
Date: Nov. 15, 1842
Notes: "November 15, 1842:

"This is a report of activities of Grand Gulf Railroad and Banking Company conducted at a stockholders meeting in New York. Farmers' and Mechanics' held stock in this company.

"The following is a statement of the affairs of the company prepared by Mr. Lindsay was assisted by one of the assignees and the cashier of the branch and they express the opinion that the stockholders will ultimately realize 30 to 50 percent and perhaps more." [and then proceeds to list the assets without further information]

"Cotton Notes $101,000
Slave account $5,500
Cotton Notes $68,000
Cotton Notes $99,000"

Citation No.: WAC_FMB_0003
Bank: Farmers and Mechanics Bank
Repository: Pennsylvania Historical Society
Collection: Bank of North America Records, 1780-1923 (Call #: (PHi)1543)
Item/Source: Minute Book 5: May 12, 1857 to October 28, 1864
Date: November 4, 1862
Notes: $2,500 in bonds for the Catawissa Railroad Company: Chattel mortgage.
Comments: Appears in succeeding quarterly reports until 1863.

Citation No.: WAC_FMB_0004
Bank: Farmers and Mechanics Bank
Repository: Pennsylvania Historical Society
Collection: Bank of North America Records, 1780-1923 (Call #: (PHi)1543)
Item/Source: Minute Book 5: May 12, 1857 to October 28, 1864
Date: July 10, 1863
Notes: "The sum of $500 be appropriated and paid to the committee now enlisting for a regiment of colored men for three years or the [end of] the war."

Citation No.: WAC_FMB_0005
Bank: Farmers and Mechanics Bank
Repository: Pennsylvania Historical Society
Collection: Bank of North America Records, 1780-1923 (Call #: (PHi)1543)
Item/Source: Minute Book 3: April 24, 1832 to 1844
Date: November 4, 1862
Notes: $2,500 in bonds for the Catawissa Railroad Company: Chattel mortgage."
Comments: Appears in succeeding quarterly reports until 1863. If in Pennsylvania, then "chattel" could not refer to slaves. If, however, the railroad extended into a slaveholding state, then possibly it could.

Citation No.: WAC_FMB_0006
Bank: Farmers and Mechanics Bank
Repository: Pennsylvania Historical Society
Collection: Bank of North America Records, 1780-1923 (Call #: (PHi)1543)
Item/Source: Minute Book 5: May 12, 1857 to October 28, 1864
Date: April 4, 1845
Notes: "Turnpike, Bridge & Canal Stocks … 344, 810 Grand Gulf Rail Road … 101 shares …10100."

Citation No.: WAC_FMB_0007
Bank: Farmers and Mechanics Bank
Repository: Pennsylvania Historical Society
Collection: Bank of North America Records, 1780-1923 (Call #: (PHi)1543)
Item/Source: Minute Book 5: May 12, 1857 to October 28, 1864
Date: May 4, 1858
Notes: Bank holds 101 shares of stock in the Grand Gulf Railroad and Banking Company.

Citation No.: WAC_FMB_0008
Bank: Farmers and Mechanics Bank
Repository: Pennsylvania Historical Society
Collection: Bank of North America Records, 1780-1923 (Call #: (PHi)1543)
Item/Source: Account Ledgers/Minute Book, Vol. 4
Date: April 8, 1845
Notes: The Holly Estate

Citation No.: WAC_FMB_0009
Bank: Farmers and Mechanics Bank
Repository: Pennsylvania Historical Society
Collection: Bank of North America Records, 1780-1923 (Call #: (PHi)1543)
Item/Source: Account Ledgers/Minute Book, Vol. 4
Date: June 6, 1845
Notes: Recommendation by Mr. Grimshaw that a search for iron ore on the Holly Estate be made; referred to the Committee on Real Estate with power to act.

Citation No.: WAC_FMB_0010
Date: July 1, 1846
Bank: Farmers and Mechanics Bank
Repository: Pennsylvania Historical Society
Collection: Bank of North America Records, 1780-1923 (Call #: (PHi)1543)
Item/Source: Account Ledgers/Minute Book, Vol. 4
Notes: Special Meeting, July 1, 1846: Mount Holly Iron Works Estate conveyed by John Meyers, Sherriff of Cumberland Co., 1838. Sold by Bank to Paul D. Gripe and Frederick C. Kroft (Kroptt? Kropt?). Forge and Furnace Estate (also known as the Mount Holly Iron Works Estate).

Citation No.: WAC_FMB_0011
Bank: Farmers and Mechanics Bank
Repository: Pennsylvania Historical Society
Collection: Bank of North America Records, 1780-1923 (Call #: (PHi)1543)
Item/Source: Account Ledgers/Minute Book, Vol. 4
Date: May 16, 1850
Notes: Sale of Holly Estate, the Smith Mine in Suzerne County, and the Cope Coal Bed in Suzerne County.

Citation No.: WAC_FMB_0012
Bank: Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Philadelphia
Repository: Historical Society of Pennsylvania
Collection: Bank of North America Records, 1780-1923 (Call #: (PHi)1543)
Item/Source: Minute Book 3: April 24, 1832 to 1834
Date(s): April 16, 1833
Notes: April 16, 1833: Bank opens an account with the Union Bank in Charleston, South Carolina.

Citation No.: WAC_FMB_0013
Bank: Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Philadelphia
Repository: —
Collection: —
Item/Source: *Lancaster Journal,* March 25, 1805; c/f afrolumensproject; Online document: http://www.afrolumens.org/slavery/lancpr.html#Parker,%20Thomas; accessed on April 1, 2005.

Date(s): 1798
Notes:
Comments: Parker purchased this person from John M'Cay of Little Britain Township in 1798, but later came to believe that she was "free by law" at the time. Text of advertisement: "CAUTION. WHEREAS John M'Cay, of Little Britain township, sold a negro woman to me Thomas Parker, for sixty pounds. I have given four notes to him of fifteen pounds each, with interest, payable August 1798, 1799, 1800 and 1801:—I am determined not to pay any more of them, as I think she was free by law at the same time. N.B. The above notes are drawn payable to Elizabeth F. M'Cay, his daughter. THOMAS PARKER. March 25."

Georgia Railroad Company/Georgia Railroad & Banking Company (1833)

Citation No.: 68
Inclusive dates: 1861-
Repository: University of Georgia Libraries, Hargrett Rare Book & Manuscript Library
Citation: Reports of the Directors, &c. of the Georgia Railroad & Banking Company to the stockholders in convention, May 14, 1861. Augusta, Ga.: Steam Power Presses of the Chronicle & Sentinel, 1861. 27 pp. Photocopy.
Notes: Location: Main basement microforms. Call no.: E484.C655r.95, no. 2959-1.

Citation No.: 69
Inclusive dates:
Repository: University of Georgia Libraries, Hargrett Rare Book & Manuscript Library
Citation: The Camak house: [plans]/Historic American Buildings Survey. [Washington, D.C.]: U.S. Dept. of the Interior. 4 sheets. Photocopy.
Notes: On Sheet 1: slaves quarters in basement. Location: MS 53A. Box 26. File 26:3.
Image file name: GARRBC-3

Citation No.: 70
Inclusive dates: 1842-
Repository: University of Georgia Libraries, Hargrett Rare Book & Manuscript Library
Citation: Report of the Engineer in Chief of the Georgia Rail Road & Banking Co. to the Convention of Stockholders, May 9, 1842 together with the cashier's statement of the condition of the finances … Athens, Ga.: Printed at the office of the Southern Banner, 1842. pp. 6-7, 16-19.
Location: Georgia Room. Call no.: HE2771.G4G3 1842.
Image file names: GARRBC-29, GARRBC-30, GARRBC-31, GARRBC-27, GARRBC-26

Citation No.: 71
Inclusive dates: 2000-
Repository: University of Georgia Libraries, Hargrett Rare Book & Manuscript Library
Citation: Archeaological reconnaissance survey of the Augusta Canal headgates area Columbia County, Georgia / by Sarah Cowie, Rita Folse Elliot, and George Price ; prepared for the Augusta Canal Authority and the Columbia County Board of Commissioners ; prepared by the Southern Research, Historic Preservation Consultants ; W. Dean Wood, principal investigator. Ellerslie, Ga.: Southern Research, [2000]. pp. 16-17, 60 : ill.
Notes: Reference: Spude, Robert L. Augusta Canal. Historic American Engineering Record GA-5.
Location: Georgia Room. Call no.: F292.C73 C69 2000.
Image file names: GARRBC-32, GARRBC-33, GARRBC-34, GARRBC-35, GARRBC-36, GARRBC-37, GARRBC-38

Citation No.: 72
Inclusive dates: 2004-
Repository: Athens-Clark County Library, Heritage Room
Citation: Clarke County, Georgia tax digests, 1847-1850 / transcribed by Mary Hoit Abbe and members of the Clarke-Oconee Genealogical Society. Athens, Ga.: The Society, 2004. pp. 58-59.
Notes: Entry for James Shannon (Director), 1847: 6 slaves.
Image file name: GARRBC-6

Citation No.: 73
Inclusive dates: 2004-
Repository: Athens-Clark County Library, Heritage Room
Citation: Clarke County, Georgia tax digests, 1847-1850/transcribed by Mary Hoit Abbe and members of the Clarke-Oconee Genealogical Society. Athens, Ga.: The Society, 2004. p. 80-81.
Notes: Entry for E.L. Newton (Director), 1847: 9 slaves.
Image file name: GARRBC-4

Citation No.: 74
Inclusive dates: 2004-
Repository: Athens-Clark County Library, Heritage Room
Citation: Clarke County, Georgia tax digests, 1847-1850 / transcribed by Mary Hoit Abbe and members of the Clarke-Oconee Genealogical Society. Athens, Ga.: The Society, 2004. pp. 156-157.
Notes: Entry for James Camak (Director), 1848: 10 slaves.
Image file name: GARRBC-1

Citation No.: 75
Inclusive dates: 2004-
Repository: Athens-Clark County Library, Heritage Room
Citation: Clarke County, Georgia tax digests, 1847-1850 / transcribed by Mary Hoit Abbe and members of the Clarke-Oconee Genealogical Society. Athens, Ga.: The Society, 2004. pp. 182-183.
Notes: Entry for E.L. Newton (Director), 1848: 11 slaves.
Image file name: GARRBC-5

Citation No.: 76
Inclusive dates: 2004-
Repository: Athens-Clark County Library, Heritage Room
Citation: Clarke County, Georgia tax digests, 1847-1850 / transcribed by Mary Hoit Abbe and members of the Clarke-Oconee Genealogical Society. Athens, Ga. : The Society, 2004. p. 252-253.
Notes: Entry for James Camak (Director), 1849: 9 slaves?
Image file name: GARRBC-2

Citation No.: 77
Inclusive dates: 2002-

Repository: Athens-Clark County Library, Heritage Room
Citation: Athens, Georgia newspaper clippings (Southern banner) / by Elizabeth Evans Kilbourne. Vol. III (1835-1838). Savannah: Author, 2002. pp. 8-9.
Notes: Clipping relating to election of Officers, Jan. 18, 1835.
Image file name: GARRBC-39, GARRBC-40

Citation No.: 78
Inclusive dates: 2002
Repository: Athens-Clark County Library, Heritage Room
Citation: Athens, Georgia newspaper clippings (Southern banner) / by Elizabeth Evans Kilbourne. Vol. III (1835-1838). Savannah: The writer, 2002. p. 202.
Notes: Clipping relating to treatment of negroes working on the Georgia Railroad, Nov. 12, 1836.
Image file name: GARRBC-41

Citation No.: 79
Inclusive dates: 2000-
Repository: Athens-Clark County Library, Heritage Room
Citation: Athens, Georgia newspaper clippings (*Southern Banner*)/by Elizabeth Evans Kilbourne. Vol. II (1831-1834). Savannah: Author, 2000. p. 308.
Notes: Clipping relating to slave ordinance signed by James Camak, June 28, 1834.
Image file name: GARRBC-42

Citation No.: 80
Inclusive dates: 1834-1840
Repository: Augusta State University. Reese Library Special Collections
Citation: Minutes of Board of Directors of Ga. R.R. & Banking Co. Vol. 1 (1834 Mar. 10-1840 May 11). 1836 Apr. 5. p. 35. Ms. title from spine.
Notes: "The Chief Engineer's letter on the subject of purchasing Hands to work on the Rail Road, was laid on the Table for the present."
Image file name: GARRBC-7

Citation No.: 81
Inclusive dates: 1834-1840
Repository: Augusta State University. Reese Library Special Collections
Citation: Minutes of Board of Directors of Ga. R.R. & Banking Co. Vol. 1 (1834 Mar. 10-1840 May 11). 1836 Oct. 25. p. 93. Ms. Title from spine.
Notes: "Resolved, That the President of the Board & Messrs. Phinizy & Clayton be authorised to purchase twelve young negroes for the use of the Rail Road to be put to such service as the Board may direct."
Image file name: GARRBC-8

Citation No.: 82
Inclusive dates: 1834-1840

Repository: Augusta State University. Reese Library Special Collections
Citation: Minutes of Board of Directors of Ga. R.R. & Banking Co. Vol. 1 (1834 Mar. 10-1840 May 11). 1837 Feb. 28. p. 117. Ms. title from spine.
Notes: "Resolved that the Prest be authorised to appoint one or more agents to purchase forthwith Sixty negro men suitable for labor on the Rail Road. The committee appointed for the work were Messrs. Robinson, Nisbet, Linton & Newton."
Image file name: GARRBC-14

Citation No.: 83
Inclusive dates: 1834-1840
Repository: Augusta State University. Reese Library Special Collections
Citation: Minutes of Board of Directors of Ga. R.R. & Banking Co. Vol. 1 (1834 Mar. 10-1840 May 11). 1837 Nov. 28. p. 172. Ms. title from spine.
Notes: "On motion Resolved that, on the representation of the Engineer, that such measure is necessary, fifty five negro men, including 8 rough carpenters, be and the same are hereby authorised to be hired for the departments of Transportation & Repairs on the road."
Image file name: GARRBC-15

Citation No.: 84
Inclusive dates: 1834-1840
Repository: Augusta State University. Reese Library Special Collections
Citation: Minutes of Board of Directors of Ga. R.R. & Banking Co. Vol. 1 (1834 Mar. 10-1840 May 11). 1838 Oct. 9. p. 237. Ms. title from spine.
Notes: "On motion Resolved that the Prest. be and he is hereby authorised to purchase Dr. Reeses Blacksmith at $1200, to be paid for in Rail Road Stock."
Image file name: GARRBC-16

Citation No.: 85
Inclusive dates: 1834-1840
Repository: Augusta State University. Reese Library Special Collections
Citation: Minutes of Board of Directors of Ga. R.R. & Banking Co. Vol. 1 (1834 Mar. 10-1840 May 11). 1838 Oct. 11. p. 239. Ms. title from spine.
Notes: Item: Negroes dead, transferred from Prof & L 3,725.
Image file name: GARRBC-20

Citation No.: 86
Inclusive dates: 1834-1840
Repository: Augusta State University, Reese Library Special Collections
Citation: Minutes of Board of Directors of Ga. R.R. & Banking Co. Vol. 1 (1834 Mar. 10-1840 May 11). 1838 Oct. 11. p. 238. Ms. title from spine.
Notes: "A question was raised whether the Road should be charged with the hire of the negroes owned by the company or with interest on their cost; and it was determined that it should be charged with the

interest; and further, that inasmuch as the negroes have increased in value since they were owned by the company, the value of the four that have died should not be carried to profit & loss."
Image file name: GARRBC-19

Citation No.: 87
Inclusive dates: 1834-1840
Repository: Augusta State University, Reese Library Special Collections
Citation: Minutes of Board of Directors of Ga. R.R. & Banking Co. Vol. 1 (1834 Mar. 10-1840 May 11). 1838 Oct. 11. p. 239. Ms. title from spine.
Notes: "An account for C. M. Lyle amounting to $59.50 for clothing for the company's negroes, was passed by the Board and ordered to be paid."
Image No.: GARRBC-21

Citation No.: 88
Inclusive dates: 1834-1840
Repository: Augusta State University, Reese Library Special Collections
Citation: Minutes of Board of Directors of Ga. R.R. & Banking Co. Vol. 1 (1834 Mar. 10-1840 May 11). 1839 Oct. 1. p. 307. Ms. title from spine.
Notes: "On motion Resolved that the negroes belonging to the Company be clothed, for the approaching winter with materials from the Athens Factory, and that the same be sent to the Agent of Transportation to be made up"
Image file name: GARRBC-22

Citation No.: 89
Inclusive dates: 1834-1840
Repository: Augusta State University, Reese Library Special Collections
Citation: Minutes of Board of Directors of Ga. R.R. & Banking Co. Vol. 1 (1834 Mar. 10-1840 May 11). 1840 Jan. 14. p. 333. Ms. Title from spine.
Notes: "The President reported that he had purchased for service on the road, fifteen negroes, and asked the Board to approve of his action herein; which was done accordingly."
Image file name: GARRBC-17

Citation No.: 90
Inclusive dates: 1836-1842
Repository: Augusta State University, Reese Library Special Collections
Citation: Minutes of Board of Directors, branch bank at Augusta of Ga. R.R. & Banking Co. Vol. 1-A (1836 June 7-1842 Mar. 23). 1840 Aug. 26. p. 116. Ms. Title from spine.
Notes: "The Board considered the offerings & agreed to discount $1000 note of Richard H. Wilde's endorsed by J W. Wilde and further secured by the mortgage of a slave named Isaiah now in the company's employment in their Car Factory."
Image file name: GARRBC-23
Citation No.: 91
Inclusive dates: 1840-1842

Repository: Augusta State University, Reese Library Special Collections
Citation: Minutes of Board of Directors of Ga. R.R. & Banking Co. Vol. 2 (1840 May 13-1842 May 11). 1840 Nov. 17. p. 22. Ms. title from spine.
Notes: "On motion, it was Resolved, Mr. Camak dissenting, that the uncurrent funds now in possession of the Bank be put into the hand of [Everard?] Hamilton of Macon to be by him vested in Cotton, and stored under insurance."
Image No.: GARRBC-29

Citation No.: 92
Inclusive dates: 1840-1842
Repository: Augusta State University, Reese Library Special Collections
Citation: Minutes of Board of Directors of Ga. R.R. & Banking Co. Vol. 2 (1840 May 13-1842 May 11). 1840 Dec. 8. p. 24. Ms. title from spine.
Notes: "Mr. James Daniel applied to the Board to know whether, if he should purchase negroes at the sale of the property of John A. Cobb he could substitute his note satisfactorily endorsed for that of Cobb to the amt. of four to six thousand dollars; and whether the Bank would authorise him to purchase negroes at said sale, and sell them again dividing the profits of such sale with the Bank. The Board, there upon, agreed to allow Mr. Daniel to substitute his note with satisfactory security, for the amount afore-said, for the note of Col. Cobb to the like amount, for ninety days. The Board disagreed to so much of the proposition as relates to the purchase & sale of negroes [as shares?]."
Image file name: GARRBC-24

Citation No.: 93
Inclusive dates: 1840-1842
Repository: Augusta State University, Reese Library Special Collections
Citation: Minutes of Board of Directors of Ga. R.R. & Banking Co. Vol. 2 (1840 May 13-1842 May 11). 1841 May 12. p. 43. Ms. title from spine.
Notes: "Mr. Dearing stated to the Board the circumstances under which he had obtained possession of a negro woman & child the wife of a negro man owned by the Company; upon hearing which the Board agreed to take on … the said negro woman."
Image file name: GARRBC-18

Citation No.: 94
Inclusive dates: 1840-1842
Repository: Augusta State University, Reese Library Special Collections
Citation: Minutes of Board of Directors of Ga. R.R. & Banking Co. Vol. 2 (1840 May 13-1842 May 11). 1842 Apr. 30. p. 79. Ms. title from spine.
Notes: "Resolved that Wm. D. Fullton be, and he is hereby appointed agent of the Georgia Rail Road & Banking Company to attend the shff [sheriff's] sale to be had in Hall County on Tuesday next, and, as such Agent, to take any measures, or do any thing to secure the interests of said company touching the sale of negroes or other property mortgaged to the company, or on which it may have any claim, lien or incumbrance whatever."

Image file name: GARRBC-25

Citation No.: 95
Inclusive dates: 1841-1871
Repository: Augusta State University, Reese Library Special Collections
Citation: Minutes of Board of Directors of Ga. R.R. & Banking Co. Vol. 3 (1841 May 18-1871 May 10). 1851 Mar. 11. p. 152. Ms. title from spine.
Notes: "On the application of one of our old negro men named Salsbury for permission to go with his family to Africa on the payment of two hundred Dollars, it was agreed to allow him to do so."
Image file name: GARRBC-43

Citation No.: 96
Inclusive dates: 1841-1871
Repository: Augusta State University, Reese Library Special Collections
Citation: Minutes of Board of Directors of Ga. R.R. & Banking Co. Vol. 3 (1841 May 18-1871 May 10). 1852 June 8. p. 166. Ms. title from spine.
Notes: "Dr. Jones made a Statement in behalf of W. Peoples that that individual desired that this Company pay the board of his negro man injured sometime since at Cornish Creek, during the time of his confinement from the hurt received—which application was referred to the president to arrange."
Image file name: GARRBC-44

Citation No.: 97
Inclusive dates: 1835-1868
Repository: Augusta State University, Reese Library Special Collections
Citation: Minutes of stockholders of Ga. R.R. & Banking Co. Vol. 1 (1835 May 11-1868 May 12). 1838 May 15. p. 68-69. Ms. title from spine.
Notes: "…and as it is probable that the principle part of the contracts will be taken by Planters in the vicinity of the line, who will find, it a more profitable employment for their hands than the planting of Cotton, at its present reduced price. The committee recommends that the whole of this branch be put under contract at an early day if the means of the Company will warrant it."
Image file name: GARRBC-13

Citation No.: 98
Inclusive dates: 1835-1868
Repository: Augusta State University, Reese Library Special Collections
Citation: Minutes of stockholders of Ga. R.R. & Banking Co. Vol. 1 (1835 May 11-1868 May 12). 1843 May 9. p. 173. Ms. title from spine.
Notes: Asset in report of Committee of Ways and Means: Negroes $48,925.
Image file name: GARRBC-28

Citation No.: 99
Inclusive dates: 1962-

Repository: Augusta Museum of History
Citation: *Steam Locomotives and History: Georgia Railroad and West Point Route* / by Richard E. Prince. Green River, Wyo.: Author, 1962. p. 4, 6
Notes: Map of Georgia Railroad and connections, early leaders and builders.
Image file names: GARRBC-45, GARRBC-46

Citation No.: 100
Inclusive dates: 1976-
Repository: Augusta Museum of History
Citation: *Railroad History*. 134 (Spring 1976). Boston: Railway & Locomotive Historical Society, p. 15.
Notes: Excerpt relating to slave labor.
Image file name: GARRBC-47

Citation No.: 101
Inclusive dates: 1836-
Repository: Athens-Clarke County Library, Heritage Room
Citation: *The Southern Banner*. Vol. V, No. 32 (1836 Oct. 29). p. 3.
Notes: Notices relating to letting of contracts on Athens branch, purchase of slaves.
Image file name: GARRBC-9

Citation No.: 102
Inclusive dates: 1836-
Repository: Athens-Clarke County Library, Heritage Room
Citation: *The Southern Banner*. Vol. V, No. 33 (1836 Nov. 5). p. 3.
Notes: Notices relating to letting of contracts on Athens branch, purchase of slaves.
Image file name: GARRBC-10

Citation No.: 103
Inclusive dates: 1836-
Repository: Athens-Clarke County Library, Heritage Room
Citation: *The Southern Banner*. Vol. V, No. 34 (1836 Nov. 12). p. 3.
Notes: Notices relating to letting of contracts on Athens branch, purchase of slaves, treatment of slaves by contractors David Cooper & Brothers.
Image file names: GARRBC-48, GARRBC-11, GARRBC-49

Citation No.: 104
Inclusive dates: 1836-
Repository: Athens-Clarke County Library, Heritage Room
Citation: *The Southern Banner*. Vol. V, No. 40 (1836 Dec. 24). p. 3.

Notes: Notice relating to purchase of slaves to work on the Georgia Rail Road at Crawfordsville.
Image file name: GARRBC-12

Citation No.: 105
Inclusive dates: 2002-
Repository: Athens-Clarke County Library, Heritage Room
Citation: Athens, Georgia, newspaper clippings (Southern Banner) / by Elizabeth Evans Kilbourne. Vol. III (1835-1838). Savannah: Author, 2002. p. 212.
Notes: Clipping relating to purchase of slaves to work on the Georgia Rail Road at Crawfordsville, Dec. 24, 1836.
Repository: Athens-Clarke County Library. Heritage Room
Image file name: GARRBC-50

Bank of Charleston (1834)

Citation No.: 0001
Bank: Bank of Charleston
Repository: College of Charleston – Special Collections
Collection: Bank of Charleston records, 1837-1874
Item/Source: Volume 1, Debt, Losses, Corporate Bonds, Stocks, Real Estate (1837, 1840, 1842-1845, 1850-1861)
Call No.: (MS #4)
Date(s): 29 Jun 1850
Citation: Pg. 7: Suspended Debt.
Section: Bonds and Mortgages; Line 1: Georgia Railroad & Banking Co. Bonds - $90,000.00; Line 6: Petr. G. Stoney's Bond and Mortgage Plantation / 90 Negroes - $3,000.00
Notes: —
Image(s): BOC-03

Citation No.: 0002
Bank: Bank of Charleston
Repository: College of Charleston – Special Collections
Collection: Bank of Charleston records, 1837-1874
Item/Source: Volume 1 Debt, Losses, Corporate Bonds, Stocks, Real Estate (1837, 1840, 1842-1845, 1850-1861)
Call No.: (MS #4)
Date(s): 30 Jun 1851
Citation: Pg. 11. Suspended Debt.
Section: Bonds and Mortgages; Line Item #1: Georgia Rail Road & Banking Company Bonds - $60,000.00; Line Item # 4: D. G. Joye's Bond and Mortgage Foal Point; Sale of principle - $3,971.59; Line Item #7: Pter. G. Stoney's Bond and Mortgage Plantation/90 Negroes – $1,478.73; Line Item #8: Jas. B. Seabrook's bond and mortgage Buckingham - $2,628.11
Notes: —
Image(s): BOC-04

Citation No.: 0003
Bank: Bank of Charleston
Repository: College of Charleston – Special Collections
Collection: Bank of Charleston records, 1837-1874
Item/Source: Volume 1 Debt, Losses, Corporate Bonds, Stocks, Real Estate (1837, 1840, 1842-1845, 1850-1861)
Call No.: (MS #4)
Date(s): 30 Jun 1858
Citation: Pg. 32. Bonds and Mortgages. Line Item #2: W. H. Nathaniel and J. B. Heyward, Plantation and Negroes Savannah River - $20,000.00; Line Item #3: D. H. Hamilton Plantation St. Paul's Parish

and Lands Elbert (sp?) County, Geo.; $22,848.72. "This amount on acc't received from the sales of the Elbert County Lands" - $1,935.73. Line Item #7: Langdon Cheves and others; 31 Negroes - $7100.00
Notes:
Image(s): BOC-05

Citation No.: 0004
Bank: Bank of Charleston
Repository: College of Charleston – Special Collections
Collection: Bank of Charleston records, 1837-1874
Item: Volume 1 Debt, Losses, Corporate Bonds, Stocks, Real Estate (1837, 1840, 1842-1845, 1850-1861)
Call No.: (MS #4)
Date(s): 29 Jun 1861
Citation: Pg. 45. State and Corporate Bonds. Bonds of the Confederate States of America redeemable 1871 on 200 Certificates of Stock bearing 8-percent interest … $200.00
Notes: —
Image(s): BOC-06

Citation No.: 0005
Bank: Bank of Charleston
Repository: South Carolina Historical Society
Collection: Bank of Charleston Collection, 1836-1912
Item/Source: Bonds and Mortgages; Bank of Charleston; 1 bound leather volume, 1838-1862
Call Number No.: 1179.00; 23/1/1
Date(s): 1838-1841
Citation: Pg. 7. George M. Stoney for Bond: "To Jon Stoney, taken from said D. S. in settlement of his note for $133,062.20 payable the 29th June 1838 by order of the Bond"
To Bond dated 1st Jan 1836 for $20.000 … On which has been pd. 8.000 … Balance due $12.000 with interest from the 1st of Jan. 1838. Payable annually said balance payable in 3 equal annual Installments on the 1st day of January 1839, 1840, + 1841 (with Mortgage of 62 negroes) …12.000"
Notes: Recording of account activity, 1838-1841
Image(s): BOC-07

Citation No.: 0006
Bank: Bank of Charleston
Repository: South Carolina Historical Society
Collection: Bank of Charleston collection, 1836-1912
Item/Source: Bonds and Mortgages; Bank of Charleston; 1 bound leather volume, 1838-1862
Call Number No.: 1179.00; 23/1/1
Date(s): 1842-1843
Citation: Pg. 20. E. M. Beach secured by a mortgage. Note Endorsed Otis Mills. Taken in payment of Negroes Celia, Maria, Susan & Eliza. Sold by T. N. Gadsden for $1,000.
Mortgage delivered up to Mr. Beach

Notes: Recording of account activity, 1842-1843
Image(s): BOC-08

Citation No.: 0007
Bank: Bank of Charleston
Repository: South Carolina Historical Society
Collection: Bank of Charleston collection, 1836-1912
Item/Source: Bonds and Mortgages; Bank of Charleston; 1 bound leather volume, 1838-1862
Call Number No.: 1179.00; 23/1/1
Date(s): 1842-1843
Citation: Pg. 21. John Hlinck; Note Endorsed C. Burckmeyer. Taken in payment of Negroes Julia, Mary & Sam. Sold by T. N. Gadsden for $45.00
Notes: Recording of account activity, 1842-1843
Image(s): BOC-09

Citation No.: 0008
Bank: Bank of Charleston
Repository: South Carolina Historical Society
Collection: Bank of Charleston collection, 1836-1912
Item/Source: Bonds and Mortgages; Bank of Charleston; 1 bound leather volume, 1838-1862
Call Number No.: 1179.00; 23/1/1
Date(s): 1843-1846
Citation: Pg. 25. "James Hamilton's Bond and Mortgage to Thomas Hanscome
Bond dated 5th May 1830. Payable 5th May 1833 with mortgage of all that Plantation called Rice Hope situated on Savannah Back River in St. Peter's Parish containing 490 acres of tide Swamp purchased by order of the Bond (through Mr. Boyce) from James Hanscome."
Notes: Recording of account activity, 1843-1846
Image(s): BOC-10

Citation No.: 0009
Bank: Bank of Charleston
Repository: South Carolina Historical Society
Collection: Bank of Charleston collection, 1836-1912
Item/Source: Bonds and Mortgages; Bank of Charleston; 1 bound leather volume, 1838-1862
Call Number No.: 1179.00; 23/1/1
Date(s): 1844 - 1847
Citation: Pg. 30. Georgia Rail Road & Banking Company Bonds
Notes: Recording of account activity, 1844-1847
Image(s): BOC-11

Citation No.: 0010
Bank: Bank of Charleston

Repository: South Carolina Historical Society
Collection: Bank of Charleston collection, 1836-1912
Item/Source: Bonds and Mortgages; Bank of Charleston; 1 bound leather volume, 1838-1862
Call Number No.: 1179.00; 23/1/1
Date(s): 1843-1846
Citation: Pg. 36. "James Pope Servt[?] & P. Gaillard Stoney's Bond and Mortgage of 7 Negroes Bond dated 28th February 1842. With interest from date payable annually in two equal annual Installments on or before the 28th Feb 1844. This Bond taken from the master in Equity in part of settlement of the claim of the Bank in the case vs. Estate of John Stoney. The Investment and Interest on the bond having been already received by the master."
Notes: Recording of account activity, 1843-1846
Image(s): BOC-12

Citation No.: 0011
Bank: Bank of Charleston
Repository: South Carolina Historical Society
Collection: Bank of Charleston collection, 1836-1912
Item/Source: Bonds and Mortgages; Bank of Charleston; 1 bound leather volume, 1838-1862
Call Number No.: 1179.00; 23/1/1
Date(s): 1845-1847
Citation: Pg. 37. W. E. Baynards Bonds and Mortgage for Calibogia Plantation
Notes: Recording of account activity, 1845-1847
Image(s): BOC-13

Citation No.: 0012
Bank: Bank of Charleston
Repository: South Carolina Historical Society
Collection: Bank of Charleston collection, 1836-1912
Item/Source: Bonds and Mortgages; Bank of Charleston; 1 bound leather volume, 1838-1862
Call Number No.: 1179.00; 23/1/1
Date(s): 1846-1852
Citation: Pg. 38. Daniel G. Joye's Bonds and Mortgage for Foot Point Plantation
Notes: Recording of account activity, 1846-1852
Image(s): BOC-14

Citation No.: 0013
Bank: Bank of Charleston
Repository: South Carolina Historical Society
Collection: Bank of Charleston collection, 1836-1912
Item/Source: Bonds and Mortgages; Bank of Charleston; 1 bound leather volume, 1838-1862
Call Number No.: 1179.00; 23/1/1
Date(s): 1846-1850

Citation: P. 40. Daniel G. Joye's Bonds and Mortgage of 78 negroes (part of the Stoney property)
Notes: Recording of account activity, 1846-1850
Image(s): BOC-15

Citation No.: 0014
Bank: Bank of Charleston
Repository: South Carolina Historical Society
Collection: Bank of Charleston collection, 1836-1912
Item/Source: Bonds and Mortgages; Bank of Charleston; 1 bound leather volume, 1838-1862
Call Number No.: 1179.00; 23/1/1
Date(s): 1846-1847
Citation: Pg. 42. James A. Hopkins Trustee & Wm. Tennent and Mortgage of 4 negroes
Notes: Recording of account activity, 1846-1847
Image(s): BOC-16

Citation No.: 0015
Bank: Bank of Charleston
Repository: South Carolina Historical Society
Collection: Bank of Charleston collection, 1836-1912
Item/Source: Bonds and Mortgages; Bank of Charleston; 1 bound leather volume, 1838-1862
Call Number No.: 1179.00; 23/1/1
Date(s): 1846-1847
Citation: Pg. 43. John D. Magill & Alex Robertson Bond and Mortgage of 56 Negroes (part of Stoney prop.)
Notes: Recording of account activity, 1846-1847
Image(s): BOC-17

Citation No.: 0016
Bank: Bank of Charleston
Repository: South Carolina Historical Society
Collection: Bank of Charleston collection, 1836-1912
Item/Source: Bonds and Mortgages; Bank of Charleston; 1 bound leather volume, 1838-1862
Call Number No.: 1179.00; 23/1/1
Date(s): 1846-1848
Citation: Pg. 47. Doctor James Troup's Bonds and Mortgage of 47 Negroes and plantation called New Hope.
Notes: Recording of account activity, 1846-1848
Image(s): BOC-18

Citation No.: 0017
Bank: Bank of Charleston
Repository: South Carolina Historical Society
Collection: Bank of Charleston collection, 1836-1912
Item/Source: Bonds and Mortgages; Bank of Charleston; 1 bound leather volume, 1838-1862

Call Number No.: 1179.00; 23/1/1
Date(s): 1846-1847
Citation: Pg. 49. Benjamin W. Lawton's Bonds and Mortgage of Plantation called Leanington
Notes: Recording of account activity, 1846-1849
Image(s): BOC-19

Citation No.: 0018
Bank: Bank of Charleston
Repository: South Carolina Historical Society
Collection: Bank of Charleston collection, 1836-1912
Item/Source: Bonds and Mortgages; Bank of Charleston; 1 bound leather volume, 1838-1862
Call Number No.: 1179.00; 23/1/1
Date(s): 1846-1848
Citation: Pg. 50. Mrs. E. P. Fitzsimons Bond and Mortgage of Plantation called "Shipyard" Tract
Notes: Recording of account activity, 1846-1848
Image(s): BOC-20

Citation No.: 0019
Bank: Bank of Charleston
Repository: South Carolina Historical Society
Collection: Bank of Charleston collection, 1836-1912
Item/Source: Bonds and Mortgages; Bank of Charleston; 1 bound leather volume, 1838-1862
Call Number No.: 1179.00; 23/1/1
Date(s): 1847-1852
Citation: Pg. 53. Joseph B. Seabrook's Bond and Mortgage of Buckingham Plantation
Notes: Recording of account activity, 1847-1852
Image(s): BOC-21a

Citation No.: 0020
Bank: Bank of Charleston
Repository: South Carolina Historical Society
Collection: Bank of Charleston collection, 1836-1912
Item/Source: Bonds and Mortgages; Bank of Charleston; 1 bound leather volume, 1838-1862
Call Number No.: 1179.00; 23/1/1
Date(s): 1847-1850
Citation: Pg. 54. John R. Cheves and Langdon Cheves Jun. Bond and Mortgage of 29 Negroes
Notes: Recording of account activity, 1847-1850
Image(s): BOC-22

Citation No.: 0021
Bank: Bank of Charleston
Repository: South Carolina Historical Society

Collection: Bank of Charleston collection, 1836-1912
Item/Source: Bonds and Mortgages; Bank of Charleston; 1 bound leather volume, 1838-1862
Call Number No.: 1179.00; 23/1/1
Date(s): 1847-1850
Citation: Pg. 55. Francis Y. Glover, George H. Ingrahaur & Ths. Webb Bond and Mortgage of 29 Negroes
Notes: Recording of account activity, 1847-1850
Image(s): BOC-23

Citation No.: 0022
Bank: Bank of Charleston
Repository: South Carolina Historical Society
Collection: Bank of Charleston collection, 1836-1912
Item/Source: Bonds and Mortgages; Bank of Charleston; 1 bound leather volume, 1838-1862
Call Number No.: 1179.00; 23/1/1
Date(s): 1847-1850
Citation: Pg. 56. Edward Barnwell Jun. And Edw. Barnwell Bond & Mortgage of 21 Negroes
Notes: Recording of account activity, 1847-1850
Image(s): BOC-24

Citation No.: 0023
Bank: Bank of Charleston
Repository: South Carolina Historical Society
Collection: Bank of Charleston collection, 1836-1912
Item/Source: Bonds and Mortgages; Bank of Charleston; 1 bound leather volume, 1838-1862
Call Number No.: 1179.00; 23/1/1
Date(s): 1847-1848
Citation: Pg. 57. John I. J. Pope and Joseph Hazel Bond & Mortgage of 12 Negroes
Notes: Recording of account activity, 1847-1848
Image(s): BOC-25

Citation No.: 0024
Bank: Bank of Charleston
Repository: South Carolina Historical Society
Collection: Bank of Charleston collection, 1836-1912
Item/Source: Bonds and Mortgages; Bank of Charleston; 1 bound leather volume, 1838-1862
Call Number No.: 1179.00; 23/1/1
Date(s): 1846-1847
Citation: Pg. 58. Joseph Hazel and John I. J. Pope Bond and Mortgage of 7 Negroes
Notes: Recording of account activity, 1847-1850
Image(s): BOC-26

Citation No.: 0025
Bank: Bank of Charleston
Repository: South Carolina Historical Society
Collection: Bank of Charleston collection, 1836-1912
Item/Source: Bonds and Mortgages; Bank of Charleston; 1 bound leather volume, 1838-1862
Call Number No.: 1179.00; 23/1/1
Date(s): 1847
Citation: Pg. 59. J. W. Wilkinson and Daniel E. Huger Bond and Mortgage of 4 Negroes
Notes: Recording of account activity, 1847
Image(s): BOC-27

Citation No.: 0026
Bank: Bank of Charleston
Repository: South Carolina Historical Society
Collection: Bank of Charleston collection, 1836-1912
Item/Source: Bonds and Mortgages; Bank of Charleston; 1 bound leather volume, 1838-1862
Call Number No.: 1179.00; 23/1/1
Date(s): 1847
Citation: Pg. 60. Edward W. Mathews and John R. Mathews Bond and Mortgage of 4 Negroes
Notes: Recording of account activity, 1847
Image(s): BOC-28

Citation No.: 0027
Bank: Bank of Charleston
Repository: South Carolina Historical Society
Collection: Bank of Charleston collection, 1836-1912
Item/Source: Bonds and Mortgages; Bank of Charleston; 1 bound leather volume, 1838-1862
Call Number No.: 1179.00; 23/1/1
Date(s): 1847
Citation: Pg. 61. James Edwards and J. C. Huger Bond and Mortgage of 9 Negroes
Notes: Recording of account activity, 1847
Image(s): BOC-29

Citation No.: 0028
Bank: Bank of Charleston
Repository: South Carolina Historical Society
Collection: Bank of Charleston collection, 1836-1912
Item/Source: Bonds and Mortgages; Bank of Charleston; 1 bound leather volume, 1838-1862
Call Number No.: 1179.00; 23/1/1
Date(s): 1847-1850
Citation: Pg. 62. Benjamin M. VillePontous & Philip J. Porcher Bond and Mortgage of 10 Negroes

Notes: Recording of account activity, 1847-1850; see Slave Auction Handbills below (Citation No. 0048)
Image(s): BOC-30

Citation No.: 0029
Bank: Bank of Charleston
Repository: South Carolina Historical Society
Collection: Bank of Charleston collection, 1836-1912
Item/Source: Bonds and Mortgages; Bank of Charleston; 1 bound leather volume, 1838-1862
Call Number No.: 1179.00; 23/1/1
Date(s): 1847-1850
Citation: Pg. 63. Alexr. G. Verdier and F. P. Pope Bond and Mortgage of 7 Negroes
Notes: Recording of account activity, 1847-1850
Image(s): BOC-31

Citation No.: 0030
Bank: Bank of Charleston
Repository: South Carolina Historical Society
Collection: Bank of Charleston collection, 1836-1912
Item/Source: Bonds and Mortgages; Bank of Charleston; 1 bound leather volume, 1838-1862
Call Number No.: 1179.00; 23/1/1
Date(s): 1847-1848
Citation: Pg. 64. M. M. Jams and Henry R. Frost Bond and Mortgage of 4 Negroes
Notes: Recording of account activity, 1847-1848
Image(s): BOC-32

Citation No.: 0031
Bank: Bank of Charleston
Repository: South Carolina Historical Society
Collection: Bank of Charleston collection, 1836-1912
Item/Source: Bonds and Mortgages; Bank of Charleston; 1 bound leather volume, 1838-1862
Call Number No.: 1179.00; 23/1/1
Date(s): 1847-1850
Citation: Pg. 65. Charles Macbeth and Wm. Brocklebank Bond and Mortgage of 5 Negroes
Notes: Recording of account activity, 1847-1850
Comments: According to an article published in the *Augusta Chronicle*, Dec. 5, 1850, William Brocklebank (d. 1850) was a plastering contractor in Charleston, South Carolina, apparently owning 7 slaves. They were sold upon his death in 1850. (Phillips, Ulrich Bonnell. American Negro Slavery; Footnote: *Charleston Mercury*; quoted in the *Augusta Chronicle*, Dec. 5, 1850. "A plasterer 28 years old brought $2,135")
Image(s): BOC-33

Citation No.: 0032
Bank: Bank of Charleston
Repository: South Carolina Historical Society
Collection: Bank of Charleston collection, 1836-1912
Item/Source: Bonds and Mortgages; Bank of Charleston; 1 bound leather volume, 1838-1862
Call Number No.: 1179.00; 23/1/1
Date(s): 1847-1852
Citation: Pg. 66. Peter Gaillard Stoney's Bond and Mortgage to Bank of Charleston SC
"Mortgage of Plantation on Back river and Ninety Negroes to cover the claims of the Bank of Charleston SC, The Merchants Bank of Chehaw, Phelps Dodge & Co., & R. B. Gilchrist"
Notes: Recording of account activity, 1847-1852
Image(s): BOC-34

Citation No.: 0033
Bank: Bank of Charleston
Repository: South Carolina Historical Society
Collection: Bank of Charleston collection, 1836-1912
Item/Source: Bonds and Mortgages; Bank of Charleston; 1 bound leather volume, 1838-1862
Call Number No.: 1179.00; 23/1/1
Date(s): 1847
Citation: Pg. 67. Peter Gaillard Stoney's Bonds to Robert B. Gilchrist a/signee (?) of Jacob C. Levy:
"Mortgage of Plantation and Ninety Negroes, Goose Creek"
Notes: Recording of account activity, 1847
Image(s): BOC-35

Citation No.: 0034
Bank: Bank of Charleston
Repository: South Carolina Historical Society
Collection: Bank of Charleston collection, 1836-1912
Item/Source: Bonds and Mortgages; Bank of Charleston; 1 bound leather volume, 1838-1862
Call Number No.: 1179.00; 23/1/1
Date(s): 1847-1851
Citation: Pg. 74. Joseph J. Gibbes and James S. Gibbs Bond and Mortgage of Six Slaves
Guaranteed by Mark E. Cohen
Notes: Recording of account activity, 1847-1851
Image(s): BOC-36

Citation No.: 0035
Bank: Bank of Charleston
Repository: South Carolina Historical Society
Collection: Bank of Charleston collection, 1836-1912
Item/Source: Bonds and Mortgages; Bank of Charleston; 1 bound leather volume, 1838-1862

Call Number No.: 1179.00; 23/1/1
Date(s): 1855-1860
Citation: Pg. 86. "Daniel H. Hamilton For his Past due Note. Mortgage & Agreement
Note dated 27th January 1855 at three days date payable, per agreement, in Ten equal annual Instalments with Interest annually: or sooner at the option of the borrower—The whole secured by a mortgage of the Pon Pon Plantation and his Plantation in Elbert County and certain Negroes in Texas known as Lavinia and her family … 1860 June 27 By Cashier in trust for sale of Pon Pon Plantation"
Notes: Recording of account activity, 1855-1860
Image(s): BOC-37

Citation No.: 0036
Bank: Bank of Charleston
Repository: South Carolina Historical Society
Collection: Bank of Charleston collection, 1836-1912
Item/Source: Bonds and Mortgages; Bank of Charleston; 1 bound leather volume, 1838-1862
Call Number No.: 1179.00; 23/1/1
Date(s): 1858-1859
Citation: Pg. 89. Langdon Cheves, Isabella Cheves Admx., Robert Habersham; Bond & Mortgage to R. B. Rhett: "Secured by mortgage of 31 Negroes"
Notes: Recording of account activity, 1858-1859
Image(s): BOC-38

Citation No.: 0037
Bank: Bank of Charleston
Repository: South Carolina Historical Society
Collection: Bank of Charleston collection, 1836-1912
Item/Source: Bonds and Mortgages; Bank of Charleston; 1 bound leather volume, 1838-1862
Call Number No.: 1179.00; 23/1/1
Date(s): 1861-1862
Citation: Pg. 96. Confederate States 8 per cent: "200 Certificates Numbered 140 to 339 inclusive dated 18 April 1861 … bearing Interest at 8 per cent per annum on 1st of Jan. and 1st July of each year – redeemable in 1871"
Notes: Recording of account activity, 1861-1862
Image(s): BOC-39

Citation No.: 0038
Bank: Bank of Charleston
Repository: South Carolina Historical Society
Collection: Bank of Charleston collection, 1836-1912
Item/Source: Bonds and Mortgages; Bank of Charleston; 1 bound leather volume, 1838-1862
Call Number No.: 1179.00; 23/1/1
Date(s): 1861-1862

Citation: Pg. 103. Confederate State 5 per cent stock "reconvertable": "1861 Oct. 28 To the amount, notes of the Bank to annu[ally] to the Government" … "To 15. Certificates $100.000. Dated 3 May 1862, bearing 6% Interest payable 1st Jan & 1st July and Numbered 2020 to 2034 … 1.500.00"
Notes: Recording of account activity, 1861-1862
Image(s): BOC-40

Citation No.: 0039
Bank: Bank of Charleston
Repository: South Carolina Historical Society
Collection: Bank of Charleston collection, 1836-1912
Item/Source: Bonds and Mortgages; Bank of Charleston; 1 bound leather volume, 1838-1862
Call Number No.: 1179.00; 23/1/1
Date(s): 1861-1862
Citation: Pg. 158. Georgia Rail Road
Notes: Recording of account activity, 1861-1862
Image(s): BOC-41

Citation No.: 0040
Bank: Bank of Charleston
Repository: South Carolina Historical Society
Collection: Bank of Charleston collection, 1836-1912
Item/Source: Bonds and Mortgages; Bank of Charleston; 1 bound leather volume, 1838-1862
Call Number No.: 1179.00; 23/1/1
Date(s): 1861-1862
Citation: Pg. 173. South Carolina Rail Road Co. Bond: "Confederate States of America, State of South Carolina … The So Ca Rail Road Company promised to pay to the order of the Bank of Charleston Charleston, So Ca, One hundred Thousand Dollars Redeemable on 1st day of April 1 1861"
Notes: Recording of account activity, 1861-1862
Image(s): BOC-42

Citation No.: 0041
Bank: Bank of Charleston
Repository: South Carolina Historical Society
Collection: Bank of Charleston collection, 1836-1912
Item/Source: Bonds and Mortgages; Bank of Charleston; 1 bound leather volume, 1838-1862
Call Number No.: 1179.00; 23/1/1
Date(s): 1853-1856
Citation: Pg. 170. South Carolina Railroad; Sterling Bonds 6 per cent; Bank of Charleston Records; Papers of the Bank of Charleston; Bonds and Mortgages, 1853-1856
Notes: Recording of account activity, 1853-1856
Image(s): BOC-43

Citation No.: 0042
Bank: Bank of Charleston
Repository: South Carolina Historical Society
Collection: South Carolina Rail Road Co. records,
Item/Source: Minute book, 1850-1868; South Carolina Rail Road Company
Call No.: 34/0642OvrSz
Date(s): 1850
Citation: Pg. 9. "On motion the President was authorized to purchase 10 male Negroes, on the best possible terms … ."
Notes: —
Image(s): BOC-44

Citation No.: 0043
Bank: Bank of Charleston
Repository: South Carolina Historical Society
Collection: South Carolina Rail Road Co. records,
Item/Source: Minute book, 1850-1868; South Carolina Rail Road Company
Call No.: 34/0642OvrSz
Date(s): 13 Feb 1851
Citation: Pg. 19. "Directors in the South Carolina R R Company for the ensuing Year"
Wade Hampton
Andrew Wallace
W. B. Pringle
A. Burnsides
Robert Martin
John Bryce
G. A. Trenholm
C. J. Shannon
H. W. Conner
Alfred Huger
W. C. Dukes
Henry Gourdin
Robert Caldwell
L. A. Patterson
Ker Boyce
Notes: —
Image(s): BOC-45

Citation No.: 0044
Bank: Bank of Charleston
Repository: South Carolina Historical Society
Collection: South Carolina Rail Road Co. records,

Item/Source: Minute book, 1850-1868; South Carolina Rail Road Company
Call No.: 34/0642OvrSz
Date(s): 20 May 1852
Citation: Pg. 43. "The President read his usual Monthly Report. The purchase of 54 Negroes by the Committee on 'the Double Track' at the Sale at Aiken 27th … was confirmed"
Notes: —
Image(s): BOC-46

Citation No.: 0045
Bank: Bank of Charleston
Repository: South Carolina Historical Society
Collection: South Carolina Rail Road Co. records
Item/Source: Minute book, 1850-1868; South Carolina Rail Road Company
Call No.: 34/0642OvrSz
Date(s): 1852
Citation: Pg. 63. "On motion it was ordered that a Physician to attend in all cares of accident to persons in the employ of the Company (white or black), and also to attend on the Company Negroes in the City when sick be appointed, at a salary of Two Hundred dollars per annum payable quarterly"
Notes: —
Image(s): BOC-47

Citation No.: 0046
Bank: Bank of Charleston
Repository: South Carolina Historical Society
Collection: —
Item/Source: Last Will and Testament of the late Daniel G. Joye, 1850 (Nov. 5)
Cited as:
Seabrook, John Archibald. Conveyance in fee, 1853. (43/0869) South Carolina Historical Society.
Call No.: 43/0869
Date(s): 5 Nov 1850
Citation: "Conveyance of property to one John J. Seabrook, per execution of the last will and testament of the late Daniel G. Joye.
Nov. 5, 1850
Executrix: Elvira G. Joye
Executors: William Lloyd and William C. Bee
Real estate and holdings of Daniel Joye were sold at auction to John J. Seabrook for $15,000.00
Foot Point Tract; plantation
Part of the Devil's Elbow Barrony
St. Luke's Parrish, Beaufort District; SC
1805 acres
Previously owned by Admiral Graves
Deed February 28, 1842 conveyed to the Bank of Charleston

Now conveyed to John J. Seabrook"
Notes: —
Image(s):

Citation No.: 0047
Bank: Bank of Charleston
Repository: South Carolina Historical Society
Collection: B.R. Heyward papers,
Item/Source: Sketch of Nathaniel Heyward (1766-1851)
Call No.: 11/236/8
Date(s): —
Citation: "As a large slave owner whose most valuable property was in his slaves he naturally was made uneasy by the antislavery agitation the bitterness of which had not reached its height before his death" (B. R. Heyward).
Notes: —
Image(s): BOC-49

Citation No.: 0048
Bank: Bank of Charleston
Repository: South Carolina Historical Society
Collection: DeSaussure family papers, 1716-1938
Item/Source: Louis Daniel DeSaussure (1824-1888) papers; Handbills (photocopies) advertising slave sales in Charleston, SC (P.J. Porcher & Baya; Louis D. DeSaussure [by Messrs. Ryan & Son's Mart], 1860)
Call No.: 1022.00 [South Carolina Historical Society]
Date(s): 1860
Citation: "Prime and Orderly Gang of 25 Negroes Accustomed to the Culture of Cotton, Rice and Provisions Will Be Sold At Public Auction By P. J. Porcher and Baya On Tuesday, January 10th, 1860 At 11 O'Clock AM At the Mart, Chalmers St. Conditions of Sale – One-third cash, balance payable in one and two years, secured by bond, mortgage, and approved personal security, with interest from the day of sale, payable annually. Purchasers to pay us for papers."
Notes: P. J. Porcher is documented on pg. 62 of the volume Bonds and Mortgages, 1838–1862, of the Bank of Charleston records [Call No. 1179.00; 23/1/1; Citation No. 0028]: "Benjamin M. VillePontous & Philip J. Porcher Bond and Mortgage of 10 Negroes"
Image(s): BOC-50

Citation No.: 0049
Bank: Bank of Charleston
Repository: South Carolina Historical Society
Collection: DeSaussure family papers, 1716-1938
Item/Source: Louis Daniel DeSaussure (1824-1888) papers; Handbills (photocopies) advertising slave sales in Charleston, SC (P.J. Porcher & Baya; Louis D. DeSaussure [by Messrs. Ryan & Son's Mart], 1860)

Call No.: 1022.00 [South Carolina Historical Society]
Date(s): 1860
Citation: "Estate Sale by Order of Executor By Louis DeSaussure Wednesday, [January] 19th, Inst. At 11 O'Clock AM, Will Be Sold in Charleston, So. Carolina At Mssrs. Ryan and Sons Mart, In Chalmers St…."
Notes: Louis DeSaussure's accounting records are included among the materials described in the *Bank of Charleston collection, 1836-1912* [South Carolina Historical Society; Call No. 1179.02]
Image(s): BOC-51

Citation No.: 0050
Bank: Bank of Charleston
Repository: South Carolina Historical Society
Collection: Southwestern Railroad Bank records, 1842-1865 (Part of the Bank of Charleston Collection, 1836-1912)
Item/Source: Property records; slave mortgage (1854) of James Macbeth, a merchant of Charleston
Call No.: 1179.02.15 (23/22/4)
Date(s): 1854
Citation: "James Macbeth Mortgage of Sixteen Negroes to the South Western Rail Road Bank … Feb. 14, 1855"
Notes: There is evidence of a business relationship between this bank and the Bank of Charleston (See Citation No. 51).
Image(s): BOC-52

Citation No.: 0051
Bank: Bank of Charleston
Repository: South Carolina Historical Society
Collection: Southwestern Railroad Bank records, ….
Item/Source: Bill of Sale for "Six Negroes" (1855)
Call No.: 1179.02.15 (23/22/4)
Date(s): 1855
Citation: "James Macbeth Mortgage of Sixteen Negroes to the South Western Rail Road Bank … Feb. 14, 1855"
Notes: There is evidence of a business relationship between this bank and the Bank of Charleston (See Citation No. 50).
Image(s): BOC-53

Citation No.: 0052
Bank: Bank of Charleston
Repository: South Carolina Historical Society
Collection: Business and Plantation Papers, 1828-1887 (Part of Henry A. Middleton Papers, 1795-1887)
Item/Source: List of the Negroes purchased of Mr. H. A. Middleton received at Savannah with their division among the respective parties. [ca. 1842?]
Call No.: 12/161/3 [1168.02.05.02]

Date(s): 1842(?)
Citations: "H.A.M. to Samuel For Judge Pridelaw" … 20 individuals; "H.A.M. to For Fife [Plantation]" … 22 individuals; "H.A.M. to For James Hamilton" … 22 individuals
Notes: —
Image(s): BOC-54; BOC-54a; BOC-54b; BOC-54c

Citation No.: 0053
Bank: Bank of Charleston
Repository: South Carolina Historical Society
Collection: Business and Plantation Papers, 1828-1887 (Part of Henry A. Middleton Papers, 1795-1887)
Item/Source: Correspondence from Daniel E. Huger, Jr. to Henry A. Middleton, March 16, 1842
Call No.: 1168.02.05.02
Date(s): March 16, 1842
Citation:
Notes: Letter written to Henry A. Middleton from his representative, Daniel Edward Huger, Jr., who reports of difficulties in obtaining the "Negroes" that Henry A. Middleton had arranged to secure from W. L. Hamilton. Mr. Hamilton did convey the 31 "Negroes."
Image(s): BOC-55

Citation No.: 0054
Bank: Bank of Charleston
Repository: South Carolina Historical Society
Collection: Bank of Charleston collection, 1836-1912
Item/Source: Signed Bank of Charleston Stock Certificates, 1862
Call No.: 1179.00
Date(s): 1862
Citation: —
Notes: Jacob Cohen and Son (Brokers and Auctioneers; H. H. DeLeon; Broker; Auctioneer and Commission Agent)
Image(s): BOC-56

Citation No.: 0055
Bank: Bank of Charleston
Repository: South Carolina Historical Society
Collection: —
Item/Source: Bond agreement between Mark A. Cooper, President of Etowah Manufacturing and Mining Company, Etowah Manufacturing and Mining Company, and the Bank of Charleston, Charleston, SC; Sep. 10, 1859. Signed by Mark A. Cooper and Alfred H. Colquitt (representing Bank of Charleston)
Call No.: 23/2/13
Date(s): 10 Sep 1859
Citation: Text of Agreement:
"Etowah Georgia 10 Sep 1859

"Whereas an agreement has been entered into between the Bank of Charleston So. Ca. of the one part, and the Etowah Manufacturing + Mining Company of the State of Georgia, Mark A. Cooper President, and Mark A. Cooper of the second part, by which said Bank will send to the said party of the second part, its Bills, Five-thousand dollars, at a time, from time to time, from twelve months from this date, and no longer, to be used in their business, and as used, to be balanced by their drafts at sixty days on there Factors in Augusta, Savannah, Charleston, and New York, subject to the approval and advice of said Bank, and five thousand dollars only to be held or sent at any one time — Now Know all men by these presents, that the said Etowah Manufacturaing and Mining Company, and Mark A. Cooper of Etowah Geo. Of the second part, and Alfred H. Colquitt of the said State as their security, are held and bound to the Bank of Charleston So. Ca. in the sum of ten thousand dollars, for the payment whereof, well and truly to be made, they bind themselves, their Executors and administrators firmly by these presents –

"Now the condition of the above Bond is, thus, that if the said Etowah Manufacturaing and Mining Company, and said Mark A. Cooper, shall truly and faithfully perform their agreement on the premises in regard to the funds sent to them as specified, then this Bond be void, else to remain in full force and virtue – And it is agreed that the obligous and the security shall not be bound for more than Five thousand dollars at any time –

"In witness whereof we the undersigned have set on hand and Seal

Mark A. Cooper President
Alfred H. Colquitt"

Note: Alfred H. Colquit was representing the Bank of Charleston in this venture.
Image(s): BOC-57a; BOC-57b

Citation No.: 0056
Bank: Bank of Charleston
Repository: Wachovia Corp. Archive
Other Citation No.: 21
Collection: Wachovia Corp. Archive
Item/Source: [Confederate bond purchased by M. L. Lowndes]. Aug. 19, 1863.
Call No.: Location – Drawer 119
Date(s): 19 Aug. 1863
Citation: —
Notes: —
Image(s): BOC-58

Citation No.: 0057
Bank: Bank of Charleston
Repository: Wachovia Corp. Archive
Other Citation No.: 36
Collection: Wachovia Corp. Archive

Item/Source: Bank of Charleston Board of Directors minute book, 1860-1879
Call No.:
Date(s): 21 July 1860
Citation: "The Board agreed to lend the Mip Central RR Co. $30.000 on their endorsed notes payable Jany Feby Mch & April the endorsers to be approved by Mip" H. W. Connor…"
Notes: Entry relating to loan issued Mississippi Central Rail Road Company
Image(s): BOC-59

Citation No.: 0058
Bank: Bank of Charleston
Repository: Wachovia Corp. Archive
Other Citation No.: 39
Collection: Wachovia Corp. Archive
Item/Source: Bank of Charleston Board of Directors minute book, 1860-1879
Call No.:
Date(s): 4 April 1861
Citation: "It was agreed to grant the Savannah Rail Road Company a further renewal of their note for $3.000 for five days"…
Notes: See Citation No. 0059 (entry relating to renewal of grant to Savannah Rail Road Company)
Image(s): BOC-60

Citation No.: 0059
Bank: Bank of Charleston
Repository: Rare Book Collection; University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
Collection:
Item/Source: *Tenth Annual Report of the President and Directors of the Charleston and Savannah R. R. Co. to the Stockholders, at the Meeting, February 17, 1863. Charleston and Savannah Railroad*. Columbia, SC: Steam Power Presses of Evans & Cogswell, 1864. Online document: http://docsouth.unc.edu/imls/candsrr/candsrr.html Call No. 2955.1 Conf (Rare Book Collection, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)
Call No.: —
Date(s): 1863
Citation: Page 13, No. 1. Statement of the Affairs of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad Company on the 31st of December, 1863.
"EXPENDITURES.
For Construction, Equipments, Right of Way, etc $2,965,653 92
King's Mountain Railroad stock $30,000 00
Real Estate $47,357 00
Negro Property $1,750 00
Confederate States Bonds $1,650 00
Stores and Materials on hand $44,360 11
Work on Ashley River Bridge $10,412 98

Due by Post-office Department C. S $7,114 75
Due by Quartermaster's Department C. S $55,169 50
Due by Agents and Express Company $24,826 93
Due by Connecting Roads $11,567 64
Cash on hand $312,889 30
Open Accounts $243,294 53
[total,] $790,392 74
Interest Account $136,723 75
[total,] $3,892,770 41
E. E.
WM. H. SWINTON, Treasurer"
Notes: See Citation No. 0059
Image(s): —

Citation No.: 0060
Bank: Bank of Charleston
Repository: Wachovia Corp. Archive
Other Citation No.: 26
Collection: Wachovia Corp. Archive
Item/Source: Bank of Charleston Board of Directors minute book, 1860-1879
Call No.:
Date(s): 23 Jan. 1860
Citation: "The offer of Wm. Elliot to purchase the Bee Hive Plantation formerly the property of D. H. Hamilton and now owned by the Bank for $7.000 Cash was submitted by the President and his offer accepted – Adjourned"
Notes:
Image(s): BOC-61

Citation No.: 0061
Bank: Bank of Charleston
Repository: Wachovia Corp. Archive
Other Citation No.: 17
Collection: Wachovia Corp. Archive
Item/Source: Confederate Bond Certificates
Call No.: Location – Drawer 19
Date(s): 2 Mar. 1860
Citation: [Confederate bond purchased by Bank of Charleston]. 1863 Mar. 2. On verso: D.F. Jamesin
Notes: —
Image(s): BOC-62

Citation No.: 0062
Bank: Bank of Charleston

Repository: Wachovia Corp. Archive
Other Citation No.: 18
Collection: Wachovia Corp. Archive
Item/Source: [Confederate bond purchased by Bank of Charleston]. 20 Sept. 1862
Call No.: Location – Drawer 19
Date(s): 20 Sep. 1862
Citation: —
Notes: —
Image(s): BOC-63

Citation No.: 0063
Bank: Bank of Charleston
Repository: Wachovia Corp. Archive
Other Citation No.: 18
Collection: Wachovia Corp. Archive
Item/Source: [Confederate bond purchased by Bank of Charleston]. 20 Sept. 1862
Call No.: Location – Drawer 19
Date(s): 20 Sept. 1862
Citation: —
Notes: —
Image(s): BOC-64

Citation No.: 0064
Bank: Bank of Charleston
Repository: Wachovia Corp. Archive
Other Citation No.: 52
Collection: Wachovia Corp. Archive
Item/Source: [Bank of Charleston Board of Directors minute book].
Call No.: Location: —
Date(s): 23 Dec. 1861
Citation: "Resolved – That the board accept the proposition of the So. Ca. Rail Road Company to substitute for the L $20.750. of bonds of said company payable in London in 1863 held by the Bank"
Notes: —
Image(s): BOC-65

Citation No.: 0065
Bank: Bank of Charleston
Repository: Wachovia Corp. Archive
Other Citation No.: 53
Collection: Wachovia Corp. Archive
Item/Source: [Document relating to loan to unidentified planter]. 27 July 1836
Call No.: Location: Drawer 121

Date(s): 1836
Citation: Front page: "Bank of South Carolina Bond of Indemnity To Hugh Wilson … 17 Jan 1836"
Notes: —
Image(s): BOC-66a; BOC-66b

Citation No.: 0066
Bank: Bank of Charleston
Repository: Wachovia Corp. Archive
Other Citation No.: 56
Collection: Wachovia Corp. Archive
Item/Source: [Bank of Charleston profit and loss statements]. 30 Oct. 1869
Call No.: Location: Drawer 121
Date(s): 30 Oct. 1869
Citation: "Confederate Securities…"
Notes: —
Image(s): BOC-67a; BOC-67b

Citation No.: 0067
Bank: Bank of Charleston
Repository: Wachovia Corp. Archive
Other Citation No.: 57
Collection: Wachovia Corp. Archive
Item/Source: Statement of the assets of the Bank of Charleston at the close of the war, May 1865
Call No.: Location: Drawer 121
Date(s): 1865-
Citation: "L. & Cincinnati &Chas. RR…"; "So. Ca. RR 7% bonds…"
Notes: —
Image(s): BOC-68

Citation No.: 0068
Bank: Bank of Charleston
Repository: Wachovia Corp. Archive
Other Citation No.: 59
Collection: Wachovia Corp. Archive
Item/Source: *Looking Forward Through Looking Backward: A Series of Advertisements Interweaving Charleston History With That of the Bank of Charleston, N.B.A. Charleston: The Bank, 1924*.
Call No.: Location: SCN artifacts binder #2, Shelf 102
Date(s): 1924-
Citation: South Carolina Rail Road;
Notes: —
Image(s): BOC-69

Citation No.: 0069
Bank: Bank of Charleston
Repository: Wachovia Corp. Archive
Other Citation No.: 59
Collection: Wachovia Corp. Archive
Item/Source: *Looking Forward Through Looking Backward: A Series of Advertisements Interweaving Charleston History With That of the Bank of Charleston, N.B.A. Charleston: The Bank, 1924*.
Call No.: Location: SCN artifacts binder No. 2, Shelf 102
Date(s): 1924-
Citation: "Agriculture"; "South Carolina Rail Road"
Notes: —
Image(s): BOC-01

Citation No.: 0070
Bank: Bank of Charleston
Repository: Wachovia Corp. Archive
Other Citation No.: 13
Collection: Wachovia Corp. Archive
Item/Source: [Stock certificate for shares purchased by South Western Rail Road Bank issued by State of South Carolina for military defense of the state]. 1 Jan. 1862
Call No.: Location – Drawer 19
Date(s): 1 Jan. 1862
Citation: —
Notes: —
Image(s): BOC-72

Citation No.: 0071
Bank: Bank of Charleston
Repository: Library of Congress
Other Citation No.: —
Collection: —
Item/Source: Bank of Charleston Annual Report to Stockholders, July 5, 1844
Call No.:
Date(s): 1 Jan. 1862
Citation: Pg. 12. Statement of the Bank of Charleston, SC: Stock in the Louisville, Cin. & Charleston R.R. Company … $15,000.00 … South-Western Rail-Road Stock … $12,500.00
Notes: —
Image(s): BOC-73

Citation No.: 0072
Bank: Bank of Charleston
Repository: —

Other Citation No.: —
Collection: —
Item/Source: Melton, Jack W. "Manufacturers, Inspectors – Confederate." In *Civil War Artillery Projectiles*. 2005. Online document: http://www.civilwarartillery.com/manufacturers.htm; accessed March 29, 2005.
Call No.: —
Date(s): 2005
Citation: "Etowah Works, GA.: Probably Etowah Iron Works. Operated by Quinby & Robinson (q.v.). Made shot and shell. Etowah Iron Works, Cartersville, GA., Mark A. Copper [sic], proprietor. On April 21, 1861, the Confederate Government contracted with the above for both field pieces and 8 and 10-inch Columbiads, but Copper proved unable to fill the contract. (Vandiver, 62-63) It was reported that the plant employed 500 hands. (Albaugh and Simons, 213). The firm was later bought out by William Quinby and William Robinson, formerly of Memphis. There is no indication that any cannon were ever cast at the plant. The War Department at one time studied Cartersville as a possible site for a national cannon foundry, but Selma, Alabama, was later selected. *The Columbus Daily Sun of May 26, 1864, reported that all the machinery and stores at the plant had been removed by rail and the 250 slaves by wagon train."* [emphasis added]
Notes: —

Citation No.: 0073
Bank: Bank of Charleston
Repository: South Carolina Historical Society
Collection: Charles Lowndes papers, 1845-1887 [Charles Tidyman Lowndes]
Item/Source: Bill of Sale for Six Slaves Sold by A. J. Anderson to C. Lowndes; March 10, 1861
Call No.: 1063.00
Date(s): March 10, 1861
Citation: "Know All Men By These Presents, That I for and in consideration of the sum of One Thousand Dollars to me in hand paid, at and before the sealing and delivery of these Presents, (the receipt of whereof I do hereby acknowledge) have bargained and sold, and by these presents do bargain, sell and deliver to the said C. T. Lowndes The following Named Slaves – with their Issue to wit – Quash, Daphney, John, Molly, Jacky (Sp?) & Kate…"
Notes: C. T. Lowndes owned a plantation in Colleton Co. and served as Pres. of the Bank of Charleston in 1857.
Image(s): BOC-74

APPENDIX III
SLAVERY ERA BUSINESS SUMMARY

After years of research, Wells Fargo has found no records in its possession that indicate it – or any entities it acquired before the Wachovia merger or in the years following that merger – had ever financed slavery, held enslaved persons as collateral, owned enslaved persons, or profited from slavery.

With the Wachovia merger in 2008, Wells Fargo inherited hundreds of Wachovia's predecessor institutions, including two that had involvement in slavery. Wachovia had announced these findings in 2005, apologized for the role its predecessors played and renewed its commitment to preserve and promote the history of the African-American experience in our nation. Wells Fargo shares that commitment and affirms its long-standing opposition to slavery.

The following narrative summarizes the results of the research that has been performed regarding Wachovia Bank and its ties to slavery.

SUMMARY OF RESEARCH

Wachovia commissioned external research in 2005, which revealed that two predecessor institutions, the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company and the Bank of Charleston, owned enslaved persons. Due to incomplete records, researchers cannot determine exactly how many enslaved persons either the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company or the Bank of Charleston owned. Through specific transactional records, researchers determined that the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company owned at least 162 enslaved persons, and the Bank of Charleston accepted at least 529 enslaved persons as collateral on mortgaged properties or loans and acquired an undetermined number of these individuals when customers defaulted on their loans.

The Georgia Railroad and Banking Company was founded in 1833 to complete a railroad line between the City of Augusta and the interior of the State of Georgia. The company relied on the labor of enslaved persons for the construction and maintenance of this railway. According to the existing and searchable bank records, 162 enslaved persons were owned or authorized to be purchased by the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company between 1836 and 1842. In addition, the company awarded work to contractors who purchased at least 400 enslaved persons to perform work on the railways.

The Bank of Charleston, founded in 1834, issued loans and mortgages where enslaved persons were used as collateral. A review of the bank's account ledgers revealed a minimum of 24 transactions involving reference to 529 enslaved persons being used as collateral. In most cases, the loan was paid on schedule, and the bank never took possession of enslaved persons that were pledged as collateral on the loan. In several documented instances, however, customers defaulted on their loans and the Bank of Charleston took actual possession of enslaved persons. The total number of enslaved persons of whom the bank took possession cannot be accurately tallied due to the lack of records.

The records of the remaining Wachovia predecessors did not evidence that such companies financed slavery, held enslaved persons as collateral, owned enslaved persons, or profited from slavery. However, eleven of such predecessor companies (in addition to the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company and the Bank of Charleston) were determined to have profited indirectly from slavery through the following means:

- Founders, directors, or account holders who owned enslaved persons and/or profited directly from slavery;
- Investing in the bonds of slave states and municipalities; and
- Investing in U.S. government bonds during years when the United States permitted and profited from the labor of enslaved persons through taxation.

These institutions[1] are:

- Bank of North America (Philadelphia, Pa.)
- Bank of Baltimore
- The Philadelphia Bank (later Philadelphia National Bank)
- Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia
- Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and the Granting of Annuities
- State Bank of Elizabeth (Elizabeth, N.J.)
- State Bank of Newark (Newark, N.J.)
- Savings Bank of Baltimore
- Girard National Bank
- The Trenton Banking Company
- Atlanta National Bank (Georgia)

[1] A prior version of this summary included Carswell Insurance Group. Based upon further research, we have not identified any records of this predecessor company's direct or indirect profits from slavery.

HISTORY FACTORY

Wells Fargo Supplemental Research Report, 2025

Purpose

In 2005, Wells Fargo predecessor Wachovia Corporation engaged History Factory to research the records of Wachovia predecessor the Bank of North America. As part of its 2005 research, History Factory initiated a review of personal accounts contained in a series of ledgers (Bank of North America records, Series III: Individual Ledgers, Historical Society of Pennsylvania). The review process involved cross-referencing the names of Bank of North America account holders as identified in the ledgers against a list of reported slave owners. In 2005, History Factory examined 49 of the 217 ledgers in the series and identified 186 possible matches of Bank of North America account holder names. History Factory noted that approximately 130 linear feet of account ledgers were unviewed.

Wells Fargo subsequently engaged History Factory to review the previously unviewed ledgers of Bank of North America and supplement the 2005 research. This supplemental report reflects the review of all unviewed ledgers of the Bank of North America noted in the 2005 research report.

Process, Tools and Methodology

Research was conducted on-site at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania between Sept. 4 and Dec. 6, 2024, and used the same methodology deployed in 2005. All names of Bank of North America account holders from the reviewed account ledgers were analyzed against the lists of reported owners of enslaved persons included in the reference tools more fully described in the "Analysis Tools" section below. Possible matches were noted in the table below.

We assumed that repeated mentions of the same name in the ledgers referred to the same individual rather than different individuals. Nine of the ledgers were reviewed to confirm they were dated after Pennsylvania's 1847 enactment of the Act to Prevent Kidnapping, Preserve the Public Peace and Prohibit the Exercise of Certain Powers, which abolished all enslavement in the state.

Analysis Tools

We used the following reference tools for the 2024 review:

- Nagel, George. Afrolumens Project. Online database, accessed Oct. 15, 2024.

- Morris, Robert. *Account of the Property of Robert Morris—By Himself.* Philadelphia, 1839.
- Nash, Gary. 1973, "*Slaves and Slaveowners in Colonial Philadelphia.*" The William and Mary Quarterly, 3rd Series, 30(2) 1973: 223–256.
- Newhouse, Sarah. 2014 Bank of North America records (collection 1543) Draft Finding Aid and Publicly Accessible Inventory.

Additional Bank of North America Account Holders Who May Have Owned Enslaved Persons

The process described above resulted in the possible matches listed below.[1] [2] Although these account holder names appear in the referenced tools, there is no way for us to verify that these individuals are one and the same.

Name	Volume	Item	Date
Agnew, Samuel	225	A-F 1844	1844
	222	A-F 1843	1843
	231	A-E 1846	1846
	219	A-K 1842	1842
Alexander, William	208	A-H 1837	1837
	228	A-F 1845	1845
	222	A-F 1843	1843

[1] Volume, Item and Date in the table reflect the organization of the account ledgers by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania at the time of this review. The table in the 2005 report reflected the organization of the account ledgers by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania at the time of the 2005 review.

[2] The following names, which were identified as possible matches, are not included in this list as they were already listed in the 2005 research report: Baker, John; Bell, John; Bell, William; Bettle, John; Brown, James; Brown, Joseph; Brown, William; Campbell, James; Campbell, John; Clark, John; Clark, William; Coleman, Robert; Craig, George; Crawford, James; Davis, Caleb; Davis, John; Davis, Thomas; Davis, William; Dubois, Abraham; Elder, Thomas; Evans, David; Evans, Evan; Evans, John; Gibbons, Joseph; Gibson, William; Graham, Michael; Graham, William; Green, John; Grubb, Burd; Hamilton, Charles; Harris, Robert; Hart, John; Henderson, John; Howell, Joseph; Irwin, John; Johnson, Samuel; Johnston, John; Johnston, Thomas; Johnston, William; Jones, Jacob; Jones, Samuel; Kennedy, David; Kidd, John; Lee, William; Marshall, Christopher; Martin, James; McCall, Archibald; Miller, John; Miller, Joseph; Montgomery, William; Moore, James; Moore, John; Morgan, Jacob; Morgan, Thomas; Morton, John; Parker, Thomas; Patterson, John; Patton, John; Patton, Robert; Potts, Thomas; Price, Samuel; Reynolds, William; Richards, William; Roberts, Jonathan; Robinson, Thomas; Rogers, William; Ross, John; Shaw, Samuel; Shippen, Edward; Shoemaker, Jacob; Slough, Matthias; Smith, Charles; Smith, Frederick; Smith, James; Smith, John; Smith, Robert; Smith, William; Sproat, James; Steel, William; Stewart, Thomas; Swift, John; Taylor, James; Taylor, John; Taylor, Mary; Thomas, Benjamin; Thomas, Joseph; Thompson, George; Thompson, William; Watson, John; Wells, Richard; Welsh, John; White, William; Wilson, James; Wilson, John; Wood, William; Young, John; and Young, William.

HISTORY FACTORY

Name	Volume	Item	Date
	214	A-H 1840	1840
	212	A-H 1839	1839
Allen, David	128	A-D 1810	1810
	178	A-D 1823	1823
	132	A-C 1811	1811
	144	A-D 1814	1814
	156	A-D 1817	1817
	168	A-D 1820	1820
	175	A-D 1822	1822
Allen, William	70	A-C 1797	1797
	136	A-D 1812	1812
	148	A-D 1815	1815
	208	A-H 1837	1837
	210	A-H 1838	1839
	178	A-D 1823	1823
	168	A-D 1820	1820
	206	A-H 1836	1836
	140	A-D 1813	1813
	200	A-K 1833	1833
	198	A-K 1832	1832
	212	A-H 1839	1839
	152	A-D 1816	1816
	175	A-D 1822	1822
	202	A-K 1834	1834
	217	A-K 1841	1841
	219	A-K 1842	1842
Allison, William	104	A-E 1804	1804
	206	A-H 1836	1836
Anderson, John	92	A-E 1801	1801
Anderson, Robert	112	A-E 1806	1806
	132	A-C 1811	1811
	206	A-H 1836	1836
	140	A-D 1813	1813
Armstrong, Elizabeth	128	A-D 1810	1810
	132	A-C 1811	1811
Armstrong, John	88	A-E 1800	1800
	132	A-C 1811	1811
Austin, Samuel	148	A-D 1815	1815
	144	A-D 1814	1814

Name	Volume	Item	Date
	156	A-D 1817	1817
	168	A-D 1820	1820
Bailey, Thomas	140	A-D 1813	1813
Ball, John	70	A-C 1797	1797
	136	A-D 1812	1812
	160	A-D 1818	1818
Ball, William	88	A-E 1800	1800
Barclay, John	136	A-D 1812	1812
	144	A-D 1814	1814
	140	A-D 1813	1813
	152	A-D 1816	1816
Barnard, Thomas	148	A-D 1815	1815
	156	A-D 1817	1817
	168	A-D 1820	1820
	152	A-D 1816	1816
Barr, Samuel	70	A-C 1797	1797
	132	A-C 1811	1811
	144	A-D 1814	1814
	140	A-D 1813	1813
Bavington, Jonathan	70	A-C 1797	1797
	208	A-H 1837	1837
	132	A-C 1811	1811
	144	A-D 1814	1814
	168	A-D 1820	1820
	140	A-D 1813	1813
	200	A-K 1833	1833
	175	A-D 1822	1822
	204	A-K 1835	1835
	202	A-K 1834	1834
Bell, James	96	A-E 1802	1802
	160	A-D 1818	1818
Bell, Mary	96	A-E 1802	1802
Blair, John	206	A-H 1836	1836
Blair, William	172	A-D 1821	1821
	178	A-D 1823	1823
	168	A-D 1820	1820
	175	A-D 1822	1822
Boulden, Levi	184	A-K 1825	1825
Boyd, William	225	A-F 1844	1844

Name	Volume	Item	Date
	228	A-F 1845	1845
	222	A-F 1843	1843
	231	A-E 1846	1846
	219	A-K 1842	1842
Bradford, James	186	A-K 1826	1826
Brodhead, Daniel	82	A-C 1799	1799
Brown, David	204	A-K 1835	1835
Brown, John	82	A-C 1799	1799
	172	A-D 1821	1821
	132	A-C 1811	1811
	144	A-D 1814	1814
	156	A-D 1817	1817
	168	A-D 1820	1820
	152	A-D 1816	1816
Brown, Thomas	88	A-E 1800	1800
	160	A-D 1818	1818
	172	A-D 1821	1821
	166	M-R 1819	1819
	186	A-K 1826	1826
	188	A-K 1827	1827
	190	A-K 1828	1828
	208	A-H 1837	1837
	210	A-H 1838	1839
	228	A-F 1845	1845
	132	A-C 1811	1811
	144	A-D 1814	1814
	222	A-F 1843	1843
	231	A-E 1846	1846
	140	A-D 1813	1813
	200	A-K 1833	1833
	214	A-H 1840	1840
	198	A-K 1832	1832
	175	A-D 1822	1822
Butler, Thomas	234	A-E 1847	1847
Campbell, Charles	70	A-C 1797	1797
Campbell, John D.	136	A-D 1812	1812
Campbell, Robert	70	A-C 1797	1797
Carr, John	70	A-C 1797	1797
Chambers, Benjamin	144	A-D 1814	1814

Name	Volume	Item	Date
	140	A-D 1813	1813
Clark, George	188	A-K 1827	1827
Clark, Samuel	70	A-C 1797	1797
Clark, Thomas	212	A-H 1839	1839
Clarke, James	200	A-K 1833	1833
Clarke, Robert	144	A-D 1814	1814
Clemson, James	116	A-D 1807	1807
	148	A-D 1815	1815
	160	A-D 1818	1818
	132	A-C 1811	1811
	156	A-D 1817	1817
	140	A-D 1813	1813
	152	A-D 1816	1816
Clifton, John	82	A-C 1799	1799
Coleman, James	210	A-H 1838	1839
Cook, Edward	219	A-K 1842	1842
Cook, James	136	A-D 1812	1812
	144	A-D 1814	1814
	156	A-D 1817	1817
	140	A-D 1813	1813
	152	A-D 1816	1816
Cook, John	225	A-F 1844	1844
Cook, Joseph	124	A-D 1809	1809
	132	A-C 1811	1811
	144	A-D 1814	1814
	156	A-D 1817	1817
	152	A-D 1816	1816
Cooper, John	70	A-C 1797	1797
Coulter, Samuel	140	A-D 1813	1813
Cox, Samuel	181	A-D 1824	1824
	184	A-K 1825	1825
Cox, William	70	A-C 1797	1797
	132	A-C 1811	1811
Craig, William	70	A-C 1797	1797
	178	A-D 1823	1823
	156	A-D 1817	1817
	168	A-D 1820	1820
	200	A-K 1833	1833
	214	A-H 1840	1840

Name	Volume	Item	Date
	198	A-K 1832	1832
	212	A-H 1839	1839
	152	A-D 1816	1816
	175	A-D 1822	1822
	202	A-K 1834	1834
	175	A-D 1822	1822
Cresson, John	160	A-D 1818	1818
Cunningham, John	186	A-K 1826	1826
Currie, William	148	A-D 1815	1815
	152	A-D 1816	1816
Cuthbert, John	100	A-E 1803	1803
	160	A-D 1818	1818
	181	A-D 1824	1824
Cuthbert, Thomas	83	Co-G 1799	1799
	136	A-D 1812	1812
	132	A-C 1811	1811
	144	A-D 1814	1814
	140	A-D 1813	1813
Davidson, John	136	A-D 1812	1812
	133	D-K 1811	1811
	140	A-D 1813	1813
Davis, Benjamin	116	A-D 1807	1807
	228	A-F 1845	1845
	222	A-F 1843	1843
	231	A-E 1846	1846
Davis, Joseph	172	A-D 1821	1821
	168	A-D 1820	1820
	175	A-D 1822	1822
Davis, Lewis	225	A-F 1844	1844
	228	A-F 1845	1845
	231	A-E 1846	1846
Davis, Richard	116	A-D 1807	1807
	172	A-D 1821	1821
	144	A-D 1814	1814
	156	A-D 1817	1817
	206	A-H 1836	1836
	140	A-D 1813	1813
	200	A-K 1833	1833
	198	A-K 1832	1832

Name	Volume	Item	Date
	204	A-K 1835	1835
	202	A-K 1834	1834
Davis, Robert	160	A-D 1818	1818
	156	A-D 1817	1817
	206	A-H 1836	1836
Davis, Samuel	83	Co-G 1799	1799
DeHaven, Peter	88	A-E 1800	1800
Dickinson, John	83	Co-G 1799	1799
Dickson, John	136	A-D 1812	1812
	144	A-D 1814	1814
	156	A-D 1817	1817
	140	A-D 1813	1813
Duncan, Stephen	136	A-D 1812	1812
	178	A-D 1823	1823
	133	D-K 1811	1811
	144	A-D 1814	1814
	168	A-D 1820	1820
	140	A-D 1813	1813
	200	A-K 1833	1833
	214	A-H 1840	1840
	198	A-K 1832	1832
	212	A-H 1839	1839
	175	A-D 1822	1822
	204	A-K 1835	1835
Duncan, William	83	Co-G 1799	1799
Dunlop, James	184	A-K 1825	1825
	186	A-K 1826	1826
	190	A-K 1828	1828
	192	A-K 1829	1829
	206	A-H 1836	1836
	222	A-F 1843	1843
	200	A-K 1833	1833
	214	A-H 1840	1840
	212	A-H 1839	1839
	202	A-K 1834	1834
	217	A-K 1841	1841
Edwards, Thomas	225	A-F 1844	1844
Elliot, John	228	A-F 1845	1845
	231	A-E 1846	1846

Name	Volume	Item	Date
Elliott, Israel	88	A-E 1800	1800
	145	E-L 1814	1814
	141	E-L 1813	1813
	153	E-L 1816	1816
	173	E-N 1821	1821
Evans, Nathan	117	E-L 1807	1807
	145	E-L 1814	1814
	141	E-L 1813	1813
Evans, Samuel	112	A-E 1806	1806
Evans, Thomas	165	E-L 1819	1819
	176	E-N 1822	1822
	228	A-F 1845	1845
	179	E-N 1823	1823
	169	E-L 1820	1820
	206	A-H 1836	1836
	222	A-F 1843	1843
	231	A-E 1846	1846
	200	A-K 1833	1833
	198	A-K 1832	1832
	212	A-H 1839	1839
	173	E-N 1821	1821
	204	A-K 1835	1835
	219	A-K 1842	1842
Evans, William	182	E-N 1824	1824
	228	A-F 1845	1845
	222	A-F 1843	1843
	231	A-E 1846	1846
	219	A-K 1842	1842
Ewing, James	137	E-L 1812	1812
	141	E-L 1813	1813
Finley, James	149	E-L 1815	1815
	145	E-L 1814	1814
	157	E-L 1817	1817
	153	E-L 1816	1816
	161	E-L 1818	1818
Fisher, Joshua	83	Co-G 1799	1799
	137	E-L 1812	1812
	149	E-L 1815	1815
	133	D-K 1811	1811

Name	Volume	Item	Date
	145	E-L 1814	1814
	141	E-L 1813	1813
	161	E-L 1818	1818
Fisher, Thomas	89	F-L 1800	1800
	137	E-L 1812	1812
	149	E-L 1815	1815
	133	D-K 1811	1811
	145	E-L 1814	1814
	200	A-K 1833	1833
	196	A-H 1831	1831
	198	A-K 1832	1832
	212	A-H 1839	1839
	204	A-K 1835	1835
	202	A-K 1834	1834
Flower, John	83	Co-G 1799	1799
	137	E-L 1812	1812
	149	E-L 1815	1815
	141	E-L 1813	1813
Footman, Richard	102	M-R 1803	1803
Fry, William	93	F-L 1801	1801
Gallaher, James	83	Co-G 1799	1799
	173	E-N 1821	1821
Gibson, John	165	E-L 1819	1819
	182	E-N 1824	1824
	190	A-K 1828	1828
	176	E-N 1822	1822
	179	E-N 1823	1823
	157	E-L 1817	1817
	169	E-L 1820	1820
	206	A-H 1836	1836
	223	G-P 1843	1843
	229	G-P 1845	1845
	200	A-K 1833	1833
	215	G-O 1840	1840
	196	A-H 1831	1831
	198	A-K 1832	1832
	212	A-H 1839	1839
	232	F-O 1846	1846
	161	E-L 1818	1818

Name	Volume	Item	Date
	173	E-N 1821	1821
	204	A-K 1835	1835
	202	A-K 1834	1834
	217	A-K 1841	1841
	219	A-K 1842	1842
	235	F-O 1847	1847
Gordon, Henry	229	G-P 1845	1845
Graham, James	105	F-L 1804	1804
Gray, James	206	A-H 1836	1836
	202	A-K 1834	1834
Griffith, Isaac	89	F-L 1800	1800
	133	D-K 1811	1811
	179	E-N 1823	1823
	198	A-K 1832	1832
	204	A-K 1835	1835
Hains, Samuel	226	G-P 1844	1844
	223	G-P 1843	1843
	229	G-P 1845	1845
	232	F-O 1846	1846
	217	A-K 1841	1841
	235	F-O 1847	1847
Hall, Edward	137	E-L 1812	1812
	149	E-L 1815	1815
	133	D-K 1811	1811
	145	E-L 1814	1814
	141	E-L 1813	1813
	153	E-L 1816	1816
Hall, John	117	E-L 1807	1807
	176	E-N 1822	1822
	137	E-L 1812	1812
	133	D-K 1811	1811
	179	E-N 1823	1823
	157	E-L 1817	1817
	169	E-L 1820	1820
	153	E-L 1816	1816
	173	E-N 1821	1821
	204	A-K 1835	1835
Hamilton, John	165	E-L 1819	1819
	212	A-H 1839	1839

Name	Volume	Item	Date
	161	E-L 1818	1818
Hamilton, William	97	F-L 1802	1802
	137	E-L 1812	1812
	149	E-L 1815	1815
	141	E-L 1813	1813
	153	E-L 1816	1816
Harris, Thomas	210	A-H 1838	1839
	223	G-P 1843	1843
	212	A-H 1839	1839
	232	F-O 1846	1846
	235	F-O 1847	1847
Harris, William	190	A-K 1828	1828
	229	G-P 1845	1845
	232	F-O 1846	1846
	235	F-O 1847	1847
Hart, Joseph	194	A-K 1830	1830
	204	A-K 1835	1835
Hart, William	208	A-H 1837	1837
	206	A-H 1836	1836
	196	A-H 1831	1831
	198	A-K 1832	1832
	212	A-H 1839	1839
	204	A-K 1835	1835
	202	A-K 1834	1834
Hayes, William	226	G-P 1844	1844
	229	G-P 1845	1845
Hill, Joseph	186	A-K 1826	1826
Hill, William	84	G-K 1799	1799
Hoffman, Henry	121	E-L 1808	1808
Holmes, William	137	E-L 1812	1812
	141	E-L 1813	1813
Horner, James	188	A-K 1827	1827
Hubley, Adam	113	F-L 1806	1806
Hughes, Daniel	212	A-H 1839	1839
Hughes, James	105	F-L 1804	1804
Hughes, Thomas	113	F-L 1806	1806
	137	E-L 1812	1812
	133	D-K 1811	1811
	145	E-L 1814	1814

Name	Volume	Item	Date
	141	E-L 1813	1813
	153	E-L 1816	1816
	161	E-L 1818	1818
Humphreys, John	182	E-N 1824	1824
	179	E-N 1823	1823
Hunt, Joseph	101	F-L 1803	1803
Hunter, James	84	G-K 1799	1799
	176	E-N 1822	1822
	137	E-L 1812	1812
	220	G-O 1842	1842
	133	D-K 1811	1811
	145	E-L 1814	1814
	179	E-N 1823	1823
	157	E-L 1817	1817
	169	E-L 1820	1820
	223	G-P 1843	1843
	141	E-L 1813	1813
	200	A-K 1833	1833
	214	A-H 1840	1840
	215	G-O 1840	1840
	196	A-H 1831	1831
	198	A-K 1832	1832
	212	A-H 1839	1839
	232	F-O 1846	1846
	161	E-L 1818	1818
	173	E-N 1821	1821
	204	A-K 1835	1835
	202	A-K 1834	1834
	217	A-K 1841	1841
	219	A-K 1842	1842
	235	F-O 1847	1847
Hunter, John	84	G-K 1799	1799
	149	E-L 1815	1815
	157	E-L 1817	1817
	161	E-L 1818	1818
James, Daniel	149	E-L 1815	1815
	145	E-L 1814	1814
	141	E-L 1813	1813
Johnson, Joshua	182	E-N 1824	1824

Name	Volume	Item	Date
	179	E-N 1823	1823
Jones, David	84	G-K 1799	1799
	176	E-N 1822	1822
	169	E-L 1820	1820
	205	L-Z 1835	1835
	207	I-Z 1836	1836
	200	A-K 1833	1833
	216	I-Z 1840	1840
	198	A-K 1832	1832
	211	I-Z 1838	1838
	161	E-L 1818	1818
	173	E-N 1821	1821
	204	A-K 1835	1835
	202	A-K 1834	1834
Jones, John	84	G-K 1799	1799
	182	E-N 1824	1824
	149	E-L 1815	1815
	179	E-N 1823	1823
	157	E-L 1817	1817
	169	E-L 1820	1820
	229	G-P 1845	1845
	215	G-O 1840	1840
	216	I-Z 1840	1840
	232	F-O 1846	1846
	161	E-L 1818	1818
	217	A-K 1841	1841
	235	F-O 1847	1847
Jones, Jonathan	137	E-L 1812	1812
	133	D-K 1811	1811
	141	E-L 1813	1813
	213	I-Z 1839	1839
Jones, Joseph	97	F-L 1802	1802
	149	E-L 1815	1815
Jones, Morris	89	F-L 1800	1800
Jones, Thomas	84	G-K 1799	1799
	149	E-L 1815	1815
	145	E-L 1814	1814
Kelly, James	165	E-L 1819	1819
	169	E-L 1820	1820

Name	Volume	Item	Date
	207	I-Z 1836	1836
	211	I-Z 1838	1838
Kemp, George	165	E-L 1819	1819
	149	E-L 1815	1815
	145	E-L 1814	1814
	157	E-L 1817	1817
	141	E-L 1813	1813
	161	E-L 1818	1818
Kennedy, Samuel	182	E-N 1824	1824
	215	G-O 1840	1840
	217	A-K 1841	1841
Kennedy, William	176	E-N 1822	1822
	169	E-L 1820	1820
	173	E-N 1821	1821
Kirk, John	149	E-L 1815	1815
	145	E-L 1814	1814
	157	E-L 1817	1817
	153	E-L 1816	1816
Knox, David	113	F-L 1806	1806
Lawrence, Thomas	73	L-O 1797	1797
Lewis, Harvey	149	E-L 1815	1815
	145	E-L 1814	1814
	157	E-L 1817	1817
	153	E-L 1816	1816
Linn, William	193	L-Z 1829	1829
	205	L-Z 1835	1835
	207	I-Z 1836	1836
	199	L-Z 1832	1832
	201	L-Z 1833	1833
	197	L-Z 1831	1831
	211	I-Z 1838	1838
Logan, John	73	L-O 1797	1797
Logan, Samuel	129	E-L 1810	1810
	137	E-L 1812	1812
	141	E-L 1813	1813
Long, Alexander	165	E-L 1819	1819
	161	E-L 1818	1818
Long, Stephen	165	E-L 1819	1819
	176	E-N 1822	1822

Name	Volume	Item	Date
	157	E-L 1817	1817
	169	E-L 1820	1820
	161	E-L 1818	1818
	173	E-N 1821	1821
Long, William	121	E-L 1808	1808
	182	E-N 1824	1824
	137	E-L 1812	1812
	149	E-L 1815	1815
	145	E-L 1814	1814
	169	E-L 1820	1820
	205	L-Z 1835	1835
	207	I-Z 1836	1836
	201	L-Z 1833	1833
	197	L-Z 1831	1831
	153	E-L 1816	1816
	161	E-L 1818	1818
	173	E-N 1821	1821
	203	L-Z 1834	1834
Loxley, Benjamin	205	L-Z 1835	1835
	203	L-Z 1834	1834
Lyon, William	220	G-O 1842	1842
	221a	L-Z 1842	1842
	207	I-Z 1836	1836
	223	G-P 1843	1843
	215	G-O 1840	1840
	211	I-Z 1838	1838
	203	L-Z 1834	1834
	218	L-Z 1841	1841
Martin, Daniel	118	M-Se 1807	1807
	232	F-O 1846	1846
	235	F-O 1847	1847
Maxwell, James	209	I-Z 1837	1837
Maybury, Thomas	150	M-R 1815	1815
McAllister, John	130	M-Se 1810	1810
	176	E-N 1822	1822
	138	M-R 1812	1812
	220	G-O 1842	1842
	221a	L-Z 1842	1842
	179	E-N 1823	1823

Name	Volume	Item	Date
	207	I-Z 1836	1836
	223	G-P 1843	1843
	229	G-P 1845	1845
	215	G-O 1840	1840
	211	I-Z 1838	1838
	213	I-Z 1839	1839
	232	F-O 1846	1846
	154	M-R 1816	1816
	150	M-R 1815	1815
	162	M-R 1818	1818
	173	E-N 1821	1821
	203	L-Z 1834	1834
	218	L-Z 1841	1841
	235	F-O 1847	1847
McAllister, William	79	L-N 1798	1798
McCall, George	229	G-P 1845	1845
McCalla, Alexander	130	M-Se 1810	1810
	150	M-R 1815	1815
	162	M-R 1818	1818
	173	E-N 1821	1821
McCay, John	235	F-O 1847	1847
McClellan, John	134	L-Ro 1811	1811
	138	M-R 1812	1812
McConnell, John	205	L-Z 1835	1835
	207	I-Z 1836	1836
	203	L-Z 1834	1834
McConnell, William	226	G-P 1844	1844
	223	G-P 1843	1843
McFarland, James	235	F-O 1847	1847
McGuire, Richard	213	I-Z 1839	1839
McIlvaine, Joseph	203	L-Z 1834	1834
McIlvaine, William	218	L-Z 1841	1841
	235	F-O 1847	1847
McIntyre, William	199	L-Z 1832	1832
McPherson, William	102	M-R 1803	1803
	189	L-Z 1827	1827
Mearns, Hugh	215	G-O 1840	1840
Middleton, John	205	L-Z 1835	1835
	203	L-Z 1834	1834

Name	Volume	Item	Date
Miller, Elizabeth	189	L-Z 1827	1827
	187	L-Z 1826	1826
	229	G-P 1845	1845
	232	F-O 1846	1846
Miller, William	79	L-N 1798	1798
	136	A-D 1812	1812
	223	G-P 1843	1843
	229	G-P 1845	1845
	232	F-O 1846	1846
	235	F-O 1847	1847
Mitchell, Joseph	189	L-Z 1827	1827
	187	L-Z 1826	1826
	199	L-Z 1832	1832
	215	G-O 1840	1840
	216	I-Z 1840	1840
	197	L-Z 1831	1831
	213	I-Z 1839	1839
Montgomery, John	226	G-P 1844	1844
	220	G-O 1842	1842
	221a	L-Z 1842	1842
	223	G-P 1843	1843
	229	G-P 1845	1845
	215	G-O 1840	1840
	216	I-Z 1840	1840
	213	I-Z 1839	1839
	232	F-O 1846	1846
	218	L-Z 1841	1841
Moore, Alexander	142	M-R 1813	1813
	138	M-R 1812	1812
	187	L-Z 1826	1826
	199	L-Z 1832	1832
Moore, Hannah	158	M-R 1817	1817
	162	M-R 1818	1818
Moore, James, Jr.	85	L-O 1799	1799
Moore, Samuel	223	G-P 1843	1843
	201	L-Z 1833	1833
Moore, Thomas	73	L-O 1797	1797
	187	L-Z 1826	1826
Moorehead, James	209	I-Z 1837	1837

Name	Volume	Item	Date
	205	L-Z 1835	1835
	211	I-Z 1838	1838
Morris, Luke	114	M-R 1806	1806
Morris, Samuel	73	L-O 1797	1797
Murphy, John	226	G-P 1844	1844
	232	F-O 1846	1846
	235	F-O 1847	1847
Murray, John	215	G-O 1840	1840
	216	I-Z 1840	1840
	213	I-Z 1839	1839
	218	L-Z 1841	1841
Neely, William	216	I-Z 1840	1840
Nelson, William	195	L-Z 1830	1830
Nice, John	189	L-Z 1827	1827
	197	L-Z 1831	1831
Nichols, William	79	L-N 1798	1798
Nicholson, George	73	L-O 1797	1797
Noble, James	106	M-R 1804	1804
Norris, Isaac	207	I-Z 1836	1836
Odenheimer, John	102	M-R 1803	1803
Old, William	85	L-O 1799	1799
Owen, John	158	M-R 1817	1817
	205	L-Z 1835	1835
	207	I-Z 1836	1836
	154	M-R 1816	1816
	162	M-R 1818	1818
	203	L-Z 1834	1834
Palmer, Samuel	134	L-Ro 1811	1811
	177	O-Z 1822	1822
	138	M-R 1812	1812
	221a	L-Z 1842	1842
	180	O-Z 1823	1823
	205	L-Z 1835	1835
	207	I-Z 1836	1836
	223	G-P 1843	1843
	199	L-Z 1832	1832
	201	L-Z 1833	1833
	216	I-Z 1840	1840
	233	P-Z 1846	1846

Name	Volume	Item	Date
	197	L-Z 1831	1831
	211	I-Z 1838	1838
	213	I-Z 1839	1839
	154	M-R 1816	1816
	150	M-R 1815	1815
	174	O-Z 1821	1821
	203	L-Z 1834	1834
	236	P-Z 1847	1847
Patterson, George	142	M-R 1813	1813
	138	M-R 1812	1812
Patterson, James	158	M-R 1817	1817
Patterson, Thomas	236	P-Z 1847	1847
Pemberton, Joseph	86	P-S 1799	1799
Pennington, John	226	G-P 1844	1844
	223	G-P 1843	1843
	216	I-Z 1840	1840
	218	L-Z 1841	1841
	236	P-Z 1847	1847
Peters, William	226	G-P 1844	1844
Phillips, John	102	M-R 1803	1803
Porter, James	122	M-Sa 1808	1808
Porter, William	213	I-Z 1839	1839
Potter, James	68	Po-S 1796	1796
Power, John	90	M-Se 1800	1800
	223	G-P 1843	1843
Price, William	102	M-R 1803	1803
	154	M-R 1816	1816
Ramsey, William	195	L-Z 1830	1830
	209	I-Z 1837	1837
	199	L-Z 1832	1832
	201	L-Z 1833	1833
	203	L-Z 1834	1834
Rankin, William	205	L-Z 1835	1835
	199	L-Z 1832	1832
Reed, Alexander	216	I-Z 1840	1840
	211	I-Z 1838	1838
Reed, Francis	90	M-Se 1800	1800
Reed, John	209	I-Z 1837	1837
	207	I-Z 1836	1836

Name	Volume	Item	Date
	213	I-Z 1839	1839
Reed, Mary	221a	L-Z 1842	1842
	224	P-Z 1843	1843
	213	I-Z 1839	1839
Reed, William	166	M-R 1819	1819
	207	I-Z 1836	1836
Richards, Joseph	98	M-R 1802	1802
	138	M-R 1812	1812
	211	I-Z 1838	1838
	150	M-R 1815	1815
Richardson, John	209	I-Z 1837	1837
	205	L-Z 1835	1835
	207	I-Z 1836	1836
	230	R-Z 1845	1845
	199	L-Z 1832	1832
	201	L-Z 1833	1833
	216	I-Z 1840	1840
	211	I-Z 1838	1838
	213	I-Z 1839	1839
	202	A-K 1834	1834
	203	L-Z 1834	1834
	218	L-Z 1841	1841
	236	P-Z 1847	1847
Richardson, Richard	146	M-R 1814	1814
	150	M-R 1815	1815
Riddle, James	170	M-R 1820	1820
Roach, Thomas	218	L-Z 1841	1841
Roberts, Elizabeth	102	M-R 1803	1803
	138	M-R 1812	1812
	154	M-R 1816	1816
	150	M-R 1815	1815
	162	M-R 1818	1818
Robinson, John	118	M-Se 1807	1807
Robinson, William	68	Po-S 1796	1796
Rodgers, Robert	209	I-Z 1837	1837
Rogers, James	187	L-Z 1826	1826
Ross, James	102	M-R 1803	1803
Ross, Robert	118	M-Se 1807	1807
Rush, John	146	M-R 1814	1814

Name	Volume	Item	Date
	177	O-Z 1822	1822
	180	O-Z 1823	1823
	150	M-R 1815	1815
	174	O-Z 1821	1821
Russell, William	191	L-Z 1828	1828
Ryan, John	68	Po-S 1796	1796
Ryan, William	221b	L-Z 1842	1842
	227	R-Z 1844	1844
	230	R-Z 1845	1845
	233	P-Z 1846	1846
Scott, Alexander	209	I-Z 1837	1837
	155	S-Z 1816	1816
	205	L-Z 1835	1835
	207	I-Z 1836	1836
	216	I-Z 1840	1840
	211	I-Z 1838	1838
	213	I-Z 1839	1839
Scott, James	107	S-Z 1804	1804
Semple, Robert	205	L-Z 1835	1835
Simon, Joseph	86	P-S 1799	1799
	177	O-Z 1822	1822
	139	S-Z 1812	1812
	131	Si-Z 1810	1810
	143	S-Z 1813	1813
	155	S-Z 1816	1816
	167	S-Z 1819	1819
	151	S-Z 1815	1815
	174	O-Z 1821	1821
Sitgreaves, William	68	Po-S 1796	1796
	143	S-Z 1813	1813
Smith, Elizabeth	147	S-Z 1814	1814
	195	L-Z 1830	1830
	139	S-Z 1812	1812
	143	S-Z 1813	1813
	207	I-Z 1836	1836
	216	I-Z 1840	1840
	197	L-Z 1831	1831
Smith, George	107	S-Z 1804	1804
Smith, Hugh	119	Si-Z 1807	1807

Name	Volume	Item	Date
	127	Si-Z 1809	1809
	139	S-Z 1812	1812
	131	Si-Z 1810	1810
	207	I-Z 1836	1836
Smith, Isaac	91	S-Z 1800	1800
	184	A-K 1825	1825
Smith, Margaret	187	L-Z 1826	1826
Smith, Mary	95	S-Z 1801	1801
	155	S-Z 1816	1816
Smith, Richard	68	Po-S 1796	1796
	209	I-Z 1837	1837
	205	L-Z 1835	1835
	207	I-Z 1836	1836
	201	L-Z 1833	1833
	197	L-Z 1831	1831
	203	L-Z 1834	1834
	218	L-Z 1841	1841
Smith, Samuel	68	Po-S 1796	1796
	211	I-Z 1838	1838
	213	I-Z 1839	1839
Smith, Thomas	68	Po-S 1796	1796
	135	Ru-Z 1811	1811
	183	O-Z 1824	1824
	221b	L-Z 1842	1842
	131	Si-Z 1810	1810
	143	S-Z 1813	1813
	230	R-Z 1845	1845
	199	L-Z 1832	1832
	216	I-Z 1840	1840
	233	P-Z 1846	1846
	197	L-Z 1831	1831
	211	I-Z 1838	1838
	213	I-Z 1839	1839
	236	P-Z 1847	1847
Steel, John	107	S-Z 1804	1804
	224	P-Z 1843	1843
	227	R-Z 1844	1844
Steele, John	221b	L-Z 1842	1842
	233	P-Z 1846	1846

Name	Volume	Item	Date
	236	P-Z 1847	1847
Stephens, Benjamin	118	M-Se 1807	1807
	139	S-Z 1812	1812
	155	S-Z 1816	1816
	167	S-Z 1819	1819
	174	O-Z 1821	1821
Stevenson, George	68	Po-S 1796	1796
Stewart, Charles	122	M-Sa 1808	1808
	230	R-Z 1845	1845
	216	I-Z 1840	1840
	233	P-Z 1846	1846
	213	I-Z 1839	1839
	218	L-Z 1841	1841
Stewart, John	135	Ru-Z 1811	1811
	177	O-Z 1822	1822
	139	S-Z 1812	1812
	221b	L-Z 1842	1842
	143	S-Z 1813	1813
	180	O-Z 1823	1823
	155	S-Z 1816	1816
	207	I-Z 1836	1836
	224	P-Z 1843	1843
	227	R-Z 1844	1844
	230	R-Z 1845	1845
	199	L-Z 1832	1832
	201	L-Z 1833	1833
	216	I-Z 1840	1840
	233	P-Z 1846	1846
	197	L-Z 1831	1831
	213	I-Z 1839	1839
	218	L-Z 1841	1841
	236	P-Z 1847	1847
Stuart, James	103	S-Z 1803	1803
Taylor, William	193	L-Z 1829	1829
Thomas, Richard	147	S-Z 1814	1814
	139	S-Z 1812	1812
	143	S-Z 1813	1813
	151	S-Z 1815	1815
Thomas, William	163	S-Z 1818	1818

Name	Volume	Item	Date
	221b	L-Z 1842	1842
	155	S-Z 1816	1816
	224	P-Z 1843	1843
	227	R-Z 1844	1844
	230	R-Z 1845	1845
	233	P-Z 1846	1846
	236	P-Z 1847	1847
Thompson, James	91	S-Z 1800	1800
Thompson, Samuel	131	Si-Z 1810	1810
Thornton, Joseph	159	S-Z 1817	1817
	155	S-Z 1816	1816
	151	S-Z 1815	1815
Turner, Joseph	99	S-Z 1802	1802
Tyler, William	224	P-Z 1843	1843
	227	R-Z 1844	1844
	230	R-Z 1845	1845
	216	I-Z 1840	1840
	233	P-Z 1846	1846
	213	I-Z 1839	1839
	218	L-Z 1841	1841
	236	P-Z 1847	1847
Walker, John	81	T-Z 1798	1798
	177	O-Z 1822	1822
	227	R-Z 1844	1844
	230	R-Z 1845	1845
	236	P-Z 1847	1847
Walker, Joseph	81	T-Z 1798	1798
	147	S-Z 1814	1814
	159	S-Z 1817	1817
	143	S-Z 1813	1813
	155	S-Z 1816	1816
	151	S-Z 1815	1815
Wallace, John	209	I-Z 1837	1837
	221b	L-Z 1842	1842
	216	I-Z 1840	1840
	211	I-Z 1838	1838
	213	I-Z 1839	1839
	218	L-Z 1841	1841
Wallace, Robert	135	Ru-Z 1811	1811

Name	Volume	Item	Date
	139	S-Z 1812	1812
	143	S-Z 1813	1813
Ward, Thomas	230	R-Z 1845	1845
	233	P-Z 1846	1846
Waterman, John	81	T-Z 1798	1798
Watson, David	147	S-Z 1814	1814
	177	O-Z 1822	1822
	180	O-Z 1823	1823
	155	S-Z 1816	1816
	167	S-Z 1819	1819
	199	L-Z 1832	1832
	197	L-Z 1831	1831
	151	S-Z 1815	1815
	174	O-Z 1821	1821
Wescott, George	81	T-Z 1798	1798
West, Edward	195	L-Z 1830	1830
West, Francis	81	T-Z 1798	1798
	135	Ru-Z 1811	1811
	147	S-Z 1814	1814
	159	S-Z 1817	1817
	171	S-Z 1820	1820
	183	O-Z 1824	1824
	185	L-Z 1825	1825
	189	L-Z 1827	1827
	139	S-Z 1812	1812
	131	Si-Z 1810	1810
	143	S-Z 1813	1813
	155	S-Z 1816	1816
	207	I-Z 1836	1836
	201	L-Z 1833	1833
	216	I-Z 1840	1840
	174	O-Z 1821	1821
West, James	147	S-Z 1814	1814
	221b	L-Z 1842	1842
	224	P-Z 1843	1843
	227	R-Z 1844	1844
	230	R-Z 1845	1845
	216	I-Z 1840	1840
	233	P-Z 1846	1846

Name	Volume	Item	Date
	213	I-Z 1839	1839
	218	L-Z 1841	1841
	236	P-Z 1847	1847
White, James	99	S-Z 1802	1802
	139	S-Z 1812	1812
	131	Si-Z 1810	1810
	143	S-Z 1813	1813
White, Thomas	97	F-L 1802	1802
	205	L-Z 1835	1835
	207	I-Z 1836	1836
	216	I-Z 1840	1840
	211	I-Z 1838	1838
	213	I-Z 1839	1839
Whitehead, James	81	T-Z 1798	1798
	135	Ru-Z 1811	1811
Wikoff, Isaac	159	S-Z 1817	1817
	167	S-Z 1819	1819
Wilcox, Thomas	147	S-Z 1814	1814
	143	S-Z 1813	1813
Williams, John	135	Ru-Z 1811	1811
	139	S-Z 1812	1812
	221b	L-Z 1842	1842
	143	S-Z 1813	1813
	180	O-Z 1823	1823
	218	L-Z 1841	1841
Williams, Thomas	81	T-Z 1798	1798
	163	S-Z 1818	1818
	139	S-Z 1812	1812
	221b	L-Z 1842	1842
	131	Si-Z 1810	1810
	143	S-Z 1813	1813
	155	S-Z 1816	1816
	167	S-Z 1819	1819
	224	P-Z 1843	1843
	227	R-Z 1844	1844
	230	R-Z 1845	1845
	216	I-Z 1840	1840
	233	P-Z 1846	1846
	211	I-Z 1838	1838

Name	Volume	Item	Date
	151	S-Z 1815	1815
	218	L-Z 1841	1841
Williamson, David	135	Ru-Z 1811	1811
Williamson, John	171	S-Z 1820	1820
	233	P-Z 1846	1846
	174	O-Z 1821	1821
Willing, Charles	187	L-Z 1826	1826
	191	L-Z 1828	1828
	193	L-Z 1829	1829
	195	L-Z 1830	1830
	205	L-Z 1835	1835
	207	I-Z 1836	1836
	199	L-Z 1832	1832
	201	L-Z 1833	1833
	216	I-Z 1840	1840
	233	P-Z 1846	1846
	197	L-Z 1831	1831
	211	I-Z 1838	1838
	213	I-Z 1839	1839
	203	L-Z 1834	1834
	236	P-Z 1847	1847
Wills, Thomas	211	I-Z 1838	1838
	213	I-Z 1839	1839
Wilson, George	185	L-Z 1825	1825
	216	I-Z 1840	1840
	213	I-Z 1839	1839
Wilson, Robert	111	S-Z 1805	1805
	221b	L-Z 1842	1842
	131	Si-Z 1810	1810
	143	S-Z 1813	1813
	155	S-Z 1816	1816
	205	L-Z 1835	1835
	207	I-Z 1836	1836
	224	P-Z 1843	1843
	216	I-Z 1840	1840
	211	I-Z 1838	1838
	213	I-Z 1839	1839
	203	L-Z 1834	1834
	218	L-Z 1841	1841

Name	Volume	Item	Date
Wilson, Samuel	167	S-Z 1819	1819
Wilson, Thomas	99	S-Z 1802	1802
	139	S-Z 1812	1812
	151	S-Z 1815	1815
Woods, Robert	216	I-Z 1840	1840
	213	I-Z 1839	1839
Worrall, John	147	S-Z 1814	1814
	143	S-Z 1813	1813
	155	S-Z 1816	1816
Worrall, Peter	111	S-Z 1805	1805
	131	Si-Z 1810	1810
Wright, William	111	S-Z 1805	1805
Yardley, Thomas	147	S-Z 1814	1814
	177	O-Z 1822	1822
	180	O-Z 1823	1823
	155	S-Z 1816	1816
	167	S-Z 1819	1819
	205	L-Z 1835	1835
	207	I-Z 1836	1836
	199	L-Z 1832	1832
	201	L-Z 1833	1833
	197	L-Z 1831	1831
	211	I-Z 1838	1838
	213	I-Z 1839	1839
	151	S-Z 1815	1815
	174	O-Z 1821	1821
	203	L-Z 1834	1834
Yeates, John	187	L-Z 1826	1826
	221b	L-Z 1842	1842
	205	L-Z 1835	1835
	207	I-Z 1836	1836
	224	P-Z 1843	1843
	227	R-Z 1844	1844
	230	R-Z 1845	1845
	199	L-Z 1832	1832
	201	L-Z 1833	1833
	233	P-Z 1846	1846
	197	L-Z 1831	1831
	213	I-Z 1839	1839

Name	Volume	Item	Date
	203	L-Z 1834	1834
	218	L-Z 1841	1841
	236	P-Z 1847	1847
Young, Charles	135	Ru-Z 1811	1811
	167	S-Z 1819	1819
Young, James	216	I-Z 1840	1840
	213	I-Z 1839	1839
	236	P-Z 1847	1847
Young, Samuel	135	Ru-Z 1811	1811
	139	S-Z 1812	1812
	131	Si-Z 1810	1810

References

Records Locations
Historical Society of Pennsylvania
1300 Locust St.
Philadelphia, PA 19107
www.hsp.org