

Series X: Financial Manuscripts and Ephemera, 1776-1977

Series X: Financial manuscripts and ephemera, 1776-1977, is arranged into two distinct subseries: Subseries I: General, 1795-1977 and Subseries II: Currency, 1776-1943. Both of these subseries are arranged chronologically by creation date and contain financial reports, clippings, lists, accounting ledgers, foreign and domestic currency, illustrations, and other research pertaining to finances and businesses.

Subseries I: General, 1795-1977, contains documents pertaining to financial purchases, including financial ledgers, receipts, and orders, as well as township budget plans, trade bulletins, photostat copies of mortgages and information of local railroad and coal companies. There are also several planning and budget reviews done in the mid-twentieth century. A few of the items pertain to the building of a bridge, including a number of government contracts where the petitioners are applying for a loan. The reviews were for Luzerne County, Lehigh Township, and the city of Wilkes-Barre by the [Pennsylvania Economy League](#). In this subseries there are ledgers and receipts from eighteenth century businessmen, including Matthias Hollenback and Timothy Pickering.

[Mathias Hollenbeck](#), 1752-1829, was a businessman from the Wyoming Valley who was a merchant and President of the Wilkes-Barre Bridge Company. In addition to serving this company role, Hollenback was considered a Revolutionary war hero for his role in the [Battle of Wyoming](#), a battle on July 3rd, 1778 between the Iroquis and loyalists against Americans. Matthias Hollenback was also a merchant and owner of many distilleries throughout Northeast Pennsylvania.

[Timothy Pickering](#) was a politician and businessman, who served in both local government in the Wyoming Valley and in the Senate. He moved to the Wyoming Valley in 1783 and was heavily involved in both Pennsylvania's relationship with Connecticut settlers and Iroquis people. He negotiated on behalf of the United States with the Iroquis on November 11, 1794. This is called the [Treaty Canandaigua](#), but is also called the Pickering Treaty after the Colonel. This was one of the first treaties made between a Native American tribe and the United States. Later he was elected in 1791 by [President George Washington](#) as the Postmaster General. He served in this position until 1800 when he was dismissed from the Cabinet. Later in his life he became involved in the New England secession movement and was influential in the [Hartford Convention](#). This was a series of meetings from 1814 to 1815 opposing hostility towards England. Col. Pickering's involvement in the convention led to him being ostracized in politics. The back of this ledger is a short handwritten note summarizing the expenses listed.

There are also a number of figures pertaining to the establishment of French Azilum, which was an asylum settlement that consisted of French royalists, established in Bradford County during the fall of 1793 and the spring of 1794, when Pennsylvania residents sought a way to bolster the economy while aiding French refugees. The purpose of the settlement was to house and support those fleeing the [French Revolution](#) primarily, as well as the enslaved rebellions occurring within the French colony of [Saint-Domingue](#), Haiti. Many influential men of the valley aided two Frenchmen in particular, [Louis de Noailles](#) and [Antoine Omer Talon](#), in establishing the refugee settlement, including Matthias Hollenback, Stephen Girard, and Robert Morris. They proposed the settlement to house and support those fleeing the revolution. Though their efforts were positioned as an act of support and compassion due to the high

French population in Philadelphia and alliance ties persisting for the American Revolution, there were also many who viewed the settlement as a lucrative investment for the country ([French Azilum](#)).
Bartholomew LaPorte

Subseries II: Currency, 1776-1943, there are paper bills, international and domestic, from Austria, Italy, France, Russia, and various states within the United States. There are also a couple of vouchers for toll passage with the [Easton and Wilkes-Barre Turnpike Company](#) and the [Wilkes-Barre Bridge Company](#). These would permit the passage of persons over the bridge or along the turnpike. The currencies include various iterations of currency, including the following:

[Continental currency](#), which was printed during the period following the onset and outcome of the American Revolutionary War. Like that of colonial currency, which was produced to support the local governments and needs of the colonies they served, this evolution of currency was created to support the [American Revolution efforts](#). The Continental Congress created paper money to fund the needs of the army because they lacked the other financial powers held by the crown, such as taxing, thus they formed their own system to pay soldiers and purchase supplies. However, with nothing to back the foundation of the borrowing power in the currency, it quickly dissolved in effectiveness. Congress ended up printing past their abilities, and the [value depreciated](#) as no one in the towns or traveling merchants would accept it without the backing of gold or silver.

An assignat, which was printed shortly after the [First Republic](#) was established as government. The First Republic was the government formed after the Monarchy was disbanded during the [French Revolution](#). The French Revolution was a major movement by the people during a societal and political pushback against the monarchy. During this period of revolution for France, we see the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen, and the [execution of Louis XVI](#), giving rise to [Napoleon Bonaparte in 1799](#). The assignat faced a similar history as the Continental Currency of the American Revolution, as it was overprinted with nearly no substantial investment by the Revolutionary government. As a result, the assignat faced a steadily increasing inflation as the French Revolution continued over the next decade, from 1789-1799.

A Kreuzer, which was a currency system that predated the German gold mark's introduction in 1871-1873. These currencies were worth roughly 4 [Pfennige](#) and there were 60 Kreuzer to a [guilder](#). [K.K. Hauptmünzamt](#) was a "located east of the Wien River and today's Stadtpark , marks the end of the rich and eventful history of the Vienna Mint, whose beginnings are likely to be linked to the coinage of the silver bars delivered as ransom for Richard the Lionheart (1193) and the founding of the body of the Vienna household members" ([Wien Geschichte Wiki](#)).

[Confederate States bills](#), which were created just before the onset of the [American Civil War](#), whereby the newly formed Confederate States issued the bills to support their succession efforts and support their end of the war. The first of this money was issued in March of 1861, collecting interest as a circulation of \$1,000,000 was issued. These bills are called "Greybacks," thus distinguishing them from the U.S. dollar, known as "Greenback," which was also started in circulation at the same period to support the Union and its army during war efforts. As the war progressed, and the outcome of the South's loss became more apparent, the greyback and confederate bills lost their value quickly. The bills contained numerous

iconographies, including engravings of leading Confederates, gods and goddesses, trains, ships, and enslaved persons. The haste with which these bills were printed means that they have some anomalies that make them unique, such as hand cut scissor edging and signatures from clerks.

[Fractional currency](#), which first began its issuing at the onset of the [American Civil War](#) as a response to the shortage of coins in circulation. The public at large sought the stability of the metal coins, choosing to hold on to them, and as a result, the government began printing these fractional notes, whose denominations amounted to less than \$1. “These notes were known as postage notes because their designs were taken from existing postage stamps. Later issues of such notes in denominations under \$1 had designs more in keeping with the appearance of currency notes. These issues were known as Fractional Currency and were authorized in 1863” ([The History List](#)).

The [Russian ruble](#) has evolved through many forms, created once as silver coins and transitioning into paper notes. The name originated from the word *rubit* which refers to the division of larger currency units for smaller coins. The word itself means to chop. The 1865 edition of the ruble, which is in our collection, coincides with the establishment of the [State Bank of the Russian Empire in 1860](#). This became the dominant financial institution and would authorize banknotes to circulate alongside the silver coins already in circulation. The [Bank of Russia](#) has an extensive historical sketch of the History of the Bank of Russia where the 1865 ruble note appears.

[Italian Consortium Tickets](#) are an Italian paper banknote currency that was established “with law n.1920 of 30 April 1874, was established a consortium (hence the name consortium tickets) composed of Banca Nazionale nel Regno d'Italia, Banca Nazionale Toscana, Banca Toscana di Credito, Banca Romana, Banco di Sicilia and Banco di Napoli. These institutions advanced the budget money (940 million) to the State and in exchange could issue these forced tender notes. Initially the installation and printing work was commissioned to a printing house in Frankfurt, and then they decided to create a paper and valuables workshop in Rome with the latest printing machines. This change of program lengthened the printing time, in fact the first tickets were printed in 1875, with decree of 1874, and series of nine notes was completed in 1877. The Consortium ceased to exist on 30 June 1881 as provided for by Law n.133 of the previous 7 April, and the remaining debt (340 million) was borne by the State” ([Numista](#))

Condition Note

Overall this series is in fair condition. In Subseries II several of the currencies from the 18th century are in poor condition. They are faded and torn, making some illegible.

Subseries I: General, 1795-1977

Subseries I: General, 1795-1977, is arranged chronologically and contains financial reports, newspaper clippings, accounting, illustrations, and receipts. Items in this subseries include business information of many nineteenth century entrepreneurs from Wilkes-Barre and the surrounding Northeastern Pennsylvania region. There are also several newspaper clippings detailing the history of these businessmen and their companies. This subseries also contains receipts and accounting ledgers from early Wyoming Valley merchants from the eighteenth century.

These merchants include [Timothy Pickering](#) and [Matthias Hollenback](#). These receipts and ledgers list expenses and other business deals made between Pickering and Hollenback. Other items included are receipts from Pennsylvanian companies from the late twentieth century. There are also several planning and budget reviews made for Luzerne County, Lehigh Township, and the city of Wilkes-Barre from 1958. These reviews were done by the [Pennsylvania Economy League](#) on the request of the local governments. Reports written by this non-profit organization included audits of wage and planning budgets and how they could be improved.

16.01 Item 01: Photostat List by Unknown of Local Pennsylvania Mining Companies, [no date].

Type of Material: List

Title: List

Description: The following item depicts a printed list pertaining to local Pennsylvania coal mining companies. It is unclear who made the photostat list. The companies listed are [Penn Coal Company](#), [Pittston Coal](#), [Alden Coal](#), [Clear Spring Coal](#), [Seneca](#), and the [Lackawanna Company](#). There are a number of townships named, such as Pittston, Wyoming, Newport, Hanover, Seneca and Troy.

There is a mention of a geographical marker that the inhabitants of the valley called, “[Dial Rock](#),” more commonly known as Campbell’s Ledge. It was called Dial Rock by the earlier settlers of the valley, as many used it like a sundial, tracking noon by its illumination of the cliff side.

There is also mention of a government agency, the Department of Highways, for Newport and other surrounding counties or townships. This list mentions many collieries, shafts, and tunnels, such as [Schooley](#), page 71, and [Clark Shaft](#). It appears that some of the names may actually be the tunnels where prominent coal crashes or collapses occurred, such as [Red Ash](#), in Exeter, [Hoyt](#) shaft, with the Pennsylvania Coal Company. Other names that refer to mining shafts without evidence of accident are [Marcy](#), a vein in the Pennsylvania Coal company mines.

There are also a few other mentions on the list, including [Fort Blanchard](#), which was the original name of the Pittston Fort in 1772. [Miner mills](#), which most likely refers to the mining settlements that occur with the influx of people to the valley in search of jobs.

The document also mentions [suffering rights](#), a vote in 1771-1772 by a Connecticut company, possibly the Susquehanna Company, that proposed a protection for settlers of Wyoming who had lost their crops or buildings during brewing conflicts. “It was intended that the lower line should coincide with the upper line of Pittston but this would not allow an advantageous allotment of the new township, and a triangular gore was left between the two. ... The portion of the township lying on the west or right bank of the river, was divided into twenty-three shares, the other portion into twenty, the line running parallel with those of the township” ([Genealogy Trails](#)).

There appears to be the names of some civil suits within the list, including Hillman v Parsons and Clark v. an unnamed opponent.

There is a handwritten signature on the backside of this document. The signature is from a Henley Major.

Dates: N/A

Creator: N/A

Subjects: Business; Company; Lists; Coal Mining

Locations: N/A

People: Hillman; Parsons; Clark; Ewen; Vanscoy; Major, Henley

General Condition: Good.

Measurements: 10 7/8 in. x 8 1/2 in.

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16.02 Item 02: List of Financial Charges by Mathias Hollenback to Timothy Pickering, [ca. late nineteenth-early twentieth century]. (Removed to Legal Box #2)

Type of Material: Receipt

Title: N/A

Description: The following item depicts a receipt by Matthias Hollenback to Timothy Pickering. The account contains mostly accounts settled by Pickering or added to his own accounts, such as William George's board costs for meals, Peter Bosstet, Joseph Smith, and Jaspers Dannishes' accounts. There is also a charge for his travel to Tioga, and oats for the supply of his horse. The total of his original account was 64 pounds, 2 shillings, and 9 pence. However, it looks like Hollenback and Pickering agreed to a barter payment for a portion of the account, as we see on the bottom that his account has been credited for 20 bushels of wheat. The bushels were worth 4 pounds, 6 shillings, and 8 pence per one, and reduced the account total to 39 pounds, 16 shillings, and 1 pence. There is a secondary account owed to Hollenback, added to the sum here noted on the front, which totals 973 pounds, 19 shillings, and 5 pence.

[The University of Nottingham](#) has a digitized history and explanation on the history of Business Accounting, explaining the use and shorthand available in Double-entry book-keeping, such as the [Dr/Cr](#) shorthands. "The person who RECEIVES is Dr. (Debtor) for that which he receives," such as that following Matthias Hollenback, and "the person who PARTS WITH is Cr. (Creditor) for the article which he parts with." The abbreviations Dr. and Cr. often appear at the left-hand and right-hand sides of double-entry accounts. Dr. is an abbreviation for Debitor [Latin for debtor], and Cr. is an abbreviation for Creditor. For each transaction there is a debtor and a creditor, and the amounts of money recorded on each side of the account must be the same for the account to be correct.

Christopher Densmore, with Wisconsin University, has an article looking at the history of nineteenth century accounts entitled, "[Understanding and Using Early Nineteenth Century Account Books.](#)"

[Mathias Hollenbeck](#), 1752-1829, was a businessman from the Wyoming Valley who was a merchant and President of the Wilkes-Barre Bridge Company. In addition to serving this company role, Hollenback was considered a Revolutionary war hero for his role in the [Battle of Wyoming](#), a battle on July 3rd, 1778 between the Iroquis and loyalists against Americans. Matthias Hollenback was also a merchant and owner of many distilleries throughout Northeast Pennsylvania.

[Timothy Pickering](#) was a politician and businessman, who served in both local government in the Wyoming Valley and in the Senate. He moved to the Wyoming Valley in 1783 and was heavily involved in both Pennsylvania's relationship with Connecticut settlers and Iroquis people. He negotiated on behalf of the United States with the Iroquis on November 11, 1794. This is called the [Treaty Canandaigua](#), but is also called the Pickering Treaty after the Colonel. This was one of the first treaties made between a Native American tribe and the United States. Later he was elected in 1791 by [President George Washington](#) as the Postmaster General. He served in this position until 1800 when he was dismissed from the Cabinet.

Later in his life he became involved in the New England secession movement and was influential in the [Hartford Convention](#). This was a series of meetings from 1814 to 1815 opposing hostility towards England. Col. Pickering's involvement in the convention led to him being ostracized in politics. The back of this ledger is a short handwritten note summarizing the expenses listed.

The dates for this manuscript has been estimated by the life dates due to the life dates of Matthias Hollenback.

Dates: [ca. late nineteenth-early twentieth century]

Creator: [Hollenback, Mathias, 1752-1829](#)

Subjects: Finances; Bills; Debts; Accounts;

Locations: N/A

People: [Hollenback, Mathias, 1752-1829](#); [George, William, \[Pos. George, William\]](#); Bostett, Peter; [Pickering, Timothy, 1745-1829](#); Dannishes, Jasper

General Condition: Fair. Page is discolored and slightly torn.

Measurements: 7 ½ in x 4 ¾ in

Front:

Col[onel] Timothy Pickering to M. Hollenback Dr [Debtor]	[pound-shilling-pence]
to your bill of Expense at Tyoga (sic) [Tioga]	£0-6-11
to Wm G[e]orges Supper and Brackfast (sic) [Breakfast]	0-2-0
to 10.q[uar]ts oats by your for house-	0-3-0
to Cash paid to your order ten Dollars	3-15-0
to cash paid yourself thirty Dollars	11-5-0
to cash paid peter Bosstet on your order	7-13-4
to Joseph Smiths order by your right	12-0-0
To Jaspers(?) Dannishes(?) order and by you acc[oun]t[ed]	20-17-6
	£64-2-9
By 20. Bushhills (sic) [Bushels] wheat 4/4[*] p[e]r B[ushel]	
[*shillings/pence]	4-6-8
Balance Dew (sic) [due]	£39-16-1

Document 4 Back:

Timothy Pickering	
out to Matthias Hollenback	£59-16-1
the Ballance (sic) }	
of the }	973-19-5
other acc[oun]t }	£1633-15-6

-----END-----

16.03a-c Item 03a-c: Photocopies and List, by Unknown, [no date], of John Boyd's Accounts, 1784 October 15. (removed to legal box #2)

Type of Material: Photocopies/Accounts

Title: Expense Account for Boyd's Campaign to Wyoming and back to Philadelphia

Description: The following items, dated originally October 15, 1784, depict photocopied accounts of John Boyd's campaign to Wyoming and back to Philadelphia. The funds were read and approved through the Comptroller's office, October 15, 1784. The photocopies were created by an unknown creator at an unknown time. In the accounts, we see that Boyd lists a number of debts recorded for cash given to different ranking officers on their travels. The first account comes to a total of £62, 18 shilling, and 3 pence. There is an addendum to the balance with dues paid by David Rittenhouse on July 30, 1784, which total to £50 even. This brings the new total of the account to £12, 18 shilling and 3 pence. The second account displays the same charges of commissions given to various officers. This second account comes to a total of £100 even, and the same was paid by David Rittenhouse on September 10th. Boyd writes a testimony that the dues were paid by Rittenhouse in full at the bottom of the page.

Dates: October 15, 1784 (Original); N/A (Photocopy)

Creator: Boyd, John (Original); N/A (Photocopy)

Subjects: Accounts; Finances; Debts;

Locations: N/A

People: [Boyd, John, 1737-1817](#); [Armstrong, John, 1758-1843](#); [VanCampen, John, 1726-1805](#); Brisbin; [Sims, William, b. ca. 1750](#); [Nicholas, John, \[Pos. Nicholas, John, 1764-1819\]](#); [Shrader, Philip, 1782-1860](#); Robinson, John; [Rittenhouse, David, 1732-1796](#); Allhouse; [Lee, Francis, 1749-1815](#); Trumble, James; [Courtright, \[Pos. Courtright, Cornelius, 1764-1848\]](#);

General Condition: Fair, the photocopy condition is rough for legibility as the original seems to have suffered tearing.

Measurements:

Transcript Attempt:

Item A:

Annotations on the bottom right hand corner of the page:

Boyd's Campaign into Valley

1784

This item depicts a typed transcription of the following items.

Item B:

D^r [Debtor] the State of Penns^{y[lvani]a} to John Boyd
1784 to the Expenses of two Commissioners from Philadelphia to
Wyoming ^ their Expenses there ~~Hon~~ and returning, by order of the Supreme Executive Council 23,,16,,7
Aug^{[us]t} 4th to Cash paid Cap^{[tai]n} Brisbin as a receipt for bearing the Expenses of the wagoons (sic) dispatched to 3,,0,,0
to Cash paid Major Allshouse the diff[eren]t places
to Cash paid Cap^{[tai]n} Brisbin

Item C:

State of the Penn^[sylvania] of the Hon[ora]ble John Boyd Esq^{[ui]r[e]}
John Boyd Esq^{[ui]r[e]} D^r [Debitor] to David Rittenhouse Esq^{[ui]r[e]}

Rec^[eive]d of him for

-----END-----

16.04 Item 04: Accounting Ledger by Unknown, 1795 April 26-1796 February 4. (Removed the Legal Box #2)

Type of Material: Accounting Ledger

Title: N/A

Description: The following item, dated between April 26, 1795 and February 4, 1796, contains an accounting ledger by unknown, containing numerous accounts with persons, including John Montulli, Elizabeth Barney, and Contra. These accounts contain various purchases by the holders, including transport of mail and goods along the river and valley region, debts paid off of other accounts on the same books, cash borrowed from other people on the accounts, a charge by Matthias Hollenback for cash paid to his wife and a blacksmith, and for keeping livestock. The account totals ranges, with Montulli's account being 60 pounds, 6 shillings, and 20 pence, Barney's account being 5 shillings and no pence, and two accounts under Contra in the back, those totals being 53 pounds, 14 shilling, and 4 ½ pence, and 9 pounds, 5 shilling, and 3 pence, respectively.

[The University of Nottingham](#) has a digitized history and explanation on the history of Business Accounting, explaining the use and shorthand available in Double-entry book-keeping, such as the [Dr/Cr](#) shorthands. "The person who RECEIVES is Dr. (Debtor) for that which he receives," such as that following Matthias Hollenback, and "the person who PARTS WITH is Cr. (Creditor) for the article which he parts with." The abbreviations Dr. and Cr. often appear at the left-hand and right-hand sides of double-entry accounts. Dr. is an abbreviation for Debitor [Latin for debtor], and Cr. is an abbreviation for Creditor. For each transaction there is a debtor and a creditor, and the amounts of money recorded on each side of the account must be the same for the account to be correct.

Christopher Densmore, with Wisconsin University, has an article looking at the history of nineteenth century accounts entitled, "[Understanding and Using Early Nineteenth Century Account Books.](#)"

Matthias Hollenbeck was a businessman from the Wyoming Valley who was a merchant and President of the Wilkes-Barre Bridge Company. In addition to serving this company role Hollenback was considered a Revolutionary war hero for his role in the [Battle of Wyoming](#), a battle between the Iroquis and loyalists against Americans. Matthias Hollenback was also a merchant and owner of many distilleries throughout Northeast Pennsylvania.

Dates: April 26, 1795-February 4, 1796

Creator: N/A

Subjects: Finances; Accounting; Ledger; Bills; Accounts

Locations: N/A

People: [Hollenbeck, Matthias, 1752-1829](#); Montulli, John; [Horton, John, 1753-1810](#); [Fell, Amos, \[Pos. Fell, Amos, 1742-1821\]](#); Fellows, Amos; Sachets, Richard; Barney, Elizabeth; Benjamin; Contra; [\(Burritt\) Hollenback, Sarah, 1750-1833](#);

General Condition: Good.

Measurements: 7 15/16 in. x 12 7/8 in.

Transcript Attempt:

Front Page:

(53.)

1795 Dr. [Debtor] John Montulli

Folio £ S D.

April	26	To the Carriage of 3950 of Goods from Wilksbarre to Standing Stone - - -	6/ 47	[Pound-Shilling-Pence] 11"17"0.
		Storage of the above goods, and having to the River		2"0"0.
June	7	To Cash paid John Horton as p[e]r your letter and said		
1796		Horton receipt + inclosed(sic) [enclosed] to you	69	7"5"6.
February	4	To Amos Fell a/c [account] for keeping the Blind Hare	179	4"5"9.
		Ballance (sic) [Balance] of your note to James Fellows		1"19"9/20
		Ballance (sic) of Richard Sachetts Note		32"18"1 ½
				£60"6"20
1795		Dr [Debtor] Elizabeth Barney		
April	28	To remain of Tabbereen	47	5"0.

Back Page:

		(56.)		
		Contra Cr [Creditor]	Folio	£ S D.
		By Amount Brought from Ledger A. Folio	93	23"3"2.
		By Cash Borrowed of you Brother Benj ^{[ami]n}		6"7"6.
1795				
July 24th		By his account against Matthias Hollenback		
		for Blacksmith	95	24"0"2 ½
		25 Cash p[e]r wife 3/6		3"6.
				£53"14"4 ½

Transferred to Folio 105

		Contra Cr [Creditor]	Folio	£ S D.
1795				
October 6th		By Grandell Willcocks Note for		9"0"0
		John Clark		5"3.
				£9"5"3

-----END-----

16.05 Item 05: A Note by [John] Brevost to Unknown, 1795 January 17.

Type of Material: Note

Title: N/A

Description: The following note, dated January 17, 1795, is written by John Brevost, a french asylum seeker in the settlement of French Azilum, situated in Bradford county. The note is to an unnamed recipient. In the note, Brevost is stating that he, for the community, has paid St. Crook's carpenter 26 pounds of Pennsylvanian money. This payment is stated for the second term of this work, with a partial payment for Brevost's house.

The French Azilum was an asylum settlement that consisted of French royalists, established in Bradford County during the fall of 1793 and the spring of 1794, when Pennsylvania residents sought a way to bolster the economy while aiding French refugees. The purpose of the settlement was to house and

support those fleeing the French Revolution primarily, as well as the enslaved rebellions occurring within the French colony of Saint-Domingue, Haiti. Many influential men of the valley aided two Frenchmen in particular, Louis de Noailles and Antoine Omer Talon, in establishing the refugee settlement, including Matthias Hollenback, Stephen Girard, and Robert Morris. They proposed the settlement to house and support those fleeing the revolution. Though their efforts were positioned as an act of support and compassion due to the high French population in Philadelphia and alliance ties persisting for the American Revolution, there were also many who viewed the settlement as a lucrative investment for the country (French Azilum).

Dates: January 17, 1795

Creator: Brevost, John

Subjects: Finances; Note; Bills; Debts;

Locations: French Azilum, Pennsylvania

People: Brevost, John

General Condition: Good.

Measurements: 6 ½ in x 4 in

Transcript Attempt:

Je Soussigné' recommois que Nous niue
l'abbé Colin pour le Societe' J'asluyum, a
payé au S Crooks charpentier, la somme
se vingt six pounds monnoy de Pensitrame
pour le second terme et Sol de depayement de ma
maison. A Asylum le 17 Janvier 1795

Brevost

Translation Attempt:

I, the undersigned, recommend that we(?),
Abbot Colin(?), for the Society, have
paid to St. Crooks, carpenter, the sum of
twenty-six pounds in pensitrame(?) [Pennsylvania?]
money for the second term and
one for the payment of my house.
At Asylum, January 17, 1795

Brevost

-----END-----

16.06 Item 06: A Check by Louis Lebegue Duportail to John Craig, 1795 August 12.

Type of Material: Check

Title: N/A

Description: The following item depicts a check by Louis Lebegue Duportail to John Craig, dated August 12, 1795. The check is for \$216.00. This check was issued by the Bank of the United States which was located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This bank is also known as the First Bank of the United States

as it was the first official national bank for the United States. The bank was established in 1791 and operated until 1811. The Bank of the United States collected government tax revenues and acted as the federal government's bank. The bank served as a bank to the general public as well as the Federal government.

Dates: August 12, 1795

Creator: [Duportail, Louis Lebègue de Presle, 1743-1802](#)

Subjects: Finances, The Bank of the United States

Locations: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

People: [Duportail, Louis Lebegue, 1743-1802](#); Craig, John

General Condition: Good.

Measurements: 5 ½ in x 2 in

Transcript Attempt: The page is made of printed and annotated text

[Bold text depicts printed text]

Philadelphia August 12th

1795

Bank of the United States,

Pay to M^r John Craig - - - or Bearer,

two hundred ~~Dollars~~ **Dollars.**

Louis Lebegue Duportail

DOLLARS

-----END-----

16.07 Item 07: An Accounting Ledger by Monsieur L[ouis] Balas to Berot, 1797 May 14 (Removed to Legal Box #2)

Type of Material: Ledger

Title: French Accounting Ledger

Description: The following item, dated May 14, 1797, depicts an accounting ledger by a hand under Mr. Berot, to Louis Balas. In the account, Balas is being charged for a variety of goods, such as wine, cheese, pates, and other luxurious items. There are also charges for travel and transportation, potentially of goods. Laneau was a secretary who signed the second and fourth pages of this item. The final charge of the account is £10,413.15

There are a number of lines that note accounts of enslaved persons pertaining to food purchased for or through them. These occurrences are at the bottom of page 1.

Dates: May 14, 1797

Creator: Balas

Subjects: France, Accounting, Wine, Commerce, Finances; Slavery; Slavery--1790-1800

Locations: N/A

People: Berot, Louis; Balas;

Harmful Language Tag: There is language within the item that may be harmful to people of the African American community. This language is a product of the time it was written.

General Condition: Good, there are several small stain spots and the edges are becoming worn; however the paper and ink are still in great condition considering the age of the document.

Measurements: 8 5/16 in. x 12 7/8 in.

Transcript Attempt:

Page 1:

Monsieur L^{[oui]s} Berot à Plimouth (sic) [Plymouth] Doit
à Balas ce qui suit
Savoir

					[pound . shilling . pence]	
1797						
May 14	1	Ancre petit Sale	-	-	-	£ 66" "
	23	2 Q[uart] Vin Rouge + blanc	-	-	-	" 198" "
	24	4 Damejeanes [Dame Jeannes] Vin Saint Emilion				£ 330 " "
		1 fromage pâte grape	-	-		"49"10"
		2 Bouteilles huile fine	-	-		"24"15"
		1 forme Sucre 872 8 1/2 @ a 1/4 . 2 . 6 -				"35"13"
		1 freguin mantegue 58 w.a' 53~				"159.10" "
		2 Jambons 25 @ a 1/3' -	-	-	"75" " "	673"16"3
	26	1 B ^{lle} huile à brûler	-	-		"4"2"6
		1 Ditto Terebentine	-	-	"16"10 " "	20"12"6
Juin 1		4 Damejeanes [Dame Jeannes] Vin Rouge	-			"297" " "
[June]		2 Jambons 22 @ a' 3' -	-	-		"66" "
		10 Saucissons. --	-	-		"61.17.6
		Compte aun negres pour vivres -				"12"7.6
						£537"5
		1 moulin a grage fait au pays avec				
		toutes ses pieces livré à ses negres				
		survivant sa demande du 31 May Dar ^e . "2,000" "				
		1/2 fromage pate grasse. -	-	-	24"15" "	"2462" " "
	6	Compte à Mr Bordenave pour suvrage pour 1/4 son"				594"
	7	Compte aun Espagnols pour vivres	-	-		" 33"
	12	6 pelotes fil a fol. -	-	-	-	" 12.7.6.
	15	a lui prête 40 Sacs illegible Gaifes(?) qui ont pene net 4000@				
		a 22. la @ (?) -	-	-	-	4,400" " "
	19	Pour a[c]quit de son mandat o/ Gardien s/ Gerant			" 1,116"	
	20	2 Jambons pen ^t 16 @ a 1/3 -	-	-		£48" " "
		2 Demy Barils farine	-	-	-	132"
		2 Bricolles	-	-	-	123.15 " 303"15
	29	Pour acquit d'un Compte paye à Lausseau.			" 204"3"9	
Vuilles 3		1 Q[uart] Vin blanc de grave pour present a m ^l				
		Grand Dutreuith [Dutreil] en retour d'un Monton"			99" " "	
	24	Pour autant compte de s/o. a sa fille 66" "				
		4 pag ^t d'herbes Loregu il est venu				
		ici avec Claire -	-	-	-8.5 " "	74.5

Transporte en l'autre part. £ 10,256" "

Page 1 Translation Attempt:

					[pound . shilling . pence]
1797					
May 14	1	Small anchor(?)	-	-	£ 66" "
	23	2 Q[uart] Red and White Wine	-	-	" 198" "
	24	4 Damejeanes [Dame Jeannes] Wine Saint Emilion			£ 330 " "
		1 grape cheese pate	-	-	"49"10"
		2 Oil Bottles	-	-	"24"15"
		1 Sugar forms 872 8 ½ @ a ¼ . 2 . 6 -			"35"13"
		1 freguin mantegue 58 w.a' 53~			"159.10" "
		2 Hams 25 @ a ⅓'	-	-	"75" " "
					673"16"3
	26	1 Bottles of Oil, Burning-	-		"4"2"6
		1 [Same as above] Turpentine-	-	-	"16"10 " "
					20"12"6
Jun 1		4 Damejeanes [Dame Jeannes] Red Wine—			"297" "
[June]		2 Hams 22 @ a' 3'	-	-	"66" "
		10 Sausages.	-	-	"61.17.6
		Food on account for negros -			"12"7.6
					£537"5
		1 Grain Milled, made of the country, all parts delivered to the negroes serving the request 31 May Dar ^e . "2,000" "			
		½ fromage pate grasse.	-	-	24"15" "2462" "
	6	Account of Mr Bordenave for work at ¼ son"			594"
	7	Account of Spanish for food	-	-	" 33"
	12	6 thread balls.	-	-	" 12.7.6.
	15	To Lending 40 bags [illegible] Gaifes(?) qui ont pene net 4000@ a 22. la @ (?)	-	-	4,400" "
	19	For the acquittal/case of Gardien vs Gerant			" 1,116"
	20	2 Hams pen ^(?) 16 @ a ⅓ -	-	-	£48" "
		2 Half barrels flour	-	-	132"
		2 Bricolles	-	-	123.15 " 303"15
	29	For acquisition of account paid to Lausseau.			" 204"3"9
Vuilles	3	1 Q[uart] White wine as present to m ^r [monsieur?] Grand Dutreuith [Dutreil] in return from Monton"			99" "
	24	For account of s/o his daughter			66" "
		4 pag ^t of herbs Loregu he came here with Claire-	-	-	-8.5 " 74.5
		Transport to the other part			£ 10,256" "

Page 2:

1797 Suite & transport de L'autre part. £ 10,257 " "

Cottatrvin Fivisire' a Ete Le Compte lu deriur
& de L'autre part Crauscrit, Son nous etelegne(?) -
du Evennement Francoiur et Souvir & Janinque(?)
Eu Cette etes inlence, fulligne, Lin Lo piece - originale a nuns regnes entee par Le Cinyen salour la lin
neudre agnes en annin ine Lar presence cupie.

Fautyagoile Cuba Le Gingt quatre Rhunoirx our beige de la Rejablizne Florueoute Xa de Atoyera
Galanc figne' avei nous X Le Seretaire de la Detegatin.

Balalle

in mle Garland

L. Landeau

secretaire de la Dele gon

Page 3:

Doit Monsieur Le" Berot o/Cte" Courant avec Balas, aun Cayemittes Avoir.

1797

Juilles 27 Pour le montant du Compte detaille
en l'autre part.----- £10,413"15"

£10,413"15"

1797

May 6 Pour la fonte cel ancen Compte jusgu a cejour suivt c de Dipolution £2,049.15

Averit 21 Pour la folde de 4 miniers de Cafe' guemt. abeille a vender deduit les 3300 : qu 'il avait
compte' - - £231"36

Pour la vente de 2te facr Cafe' p 2417

a 18 la w. - - - - 2175.6

Nov 21 Pour la vente de 14 Facs Cafe' if 1430

a 17. 3. 1,233"76

£5,688"18 5

Dec 19 Pour Balance M Berot doit

a Balas. £4,724"16 7

£10,413.15

Arrete le present Compte Courant en double sauf erreur ou Omission Montanten debit or Credit a
Din mille quatre Cent treize livres quinse for, pour la Balance du guel jeredon a Mr Balas quatre mille
Sept Cent vingt quatre livres Seize Sols Sept deniers ayant Recu Souben les prests a l'appus du present
Compte Cayemittes le 8 Fevrier 1798. (Signe) L. Berof

Collabourre ViVinne a et ele canyne Cucurant C Dethu Franscue, Dom wur delegue du
enverinent Francoin de fount Domingue Es fette Ne's ulence, fouthque, sue Le Piece-

Page 4:

Originals a noun representee our le citogen Balaure Na lin rendue agnes eu avoir tire lo fresente copia.

A family ages se liba le gingt gone Dominante au heize de la republugue Francaise, a Le citrogen
Garlour Signe Avec uwar + Le Secretaire de la Detegatios

j". M". Garland

Balall

L. Landeau
secretaire de la diligon.

-----END-----

16.08 Item 08: Receipt by B[artholomew] LaPorte for Road Taxes of Matthias Hollenback, 1813 March 6.

Type of Material: Receipt

Title: N/A

Description: This item, dated March 6, 1813, depicts a tax receipt by Bartholomew LaPorte for road taxes paid by Ebenezer Horton for Matthias Hollenback. The receipt shows that Ebenezer Horton received ten dollars and sixty eight cents from Mathias Hollenback. This receipt says that Hollenback paid this amount in both 1807 and 1812, but the receipt itself is dated 1813. There is a signature on the bottom of the front from Bartholomew Laporte, a merchant and manager of business affairs within the Asylum colony, and a land steward for Omar Talon.

Mathias Hollenback, 1752-1829, was a businessman from the Wyoming Valley who was a merchant and President of the Wilkes-Barre Bridge Company. In addition to serving this company role, Hollenback was considered a Revolutionary war hero for his role in the [Battle of Wyoming](#), a battle on July 3rd 1778, between the Iroquis and loyalists against Americans. Matthias Hollenback was also a merchant and owner of many distilleries throughout Northeast Pennsylvania.

Dates: 1807, 1811, 1812, 1813

Creator:

Subjects: Finances

Locations: French Azilum

People: [Horton, Ebenezer, 1786-1826](#); [Hollenbeck, Matthias, 1752-1829](#); [Laporte, B\[artholomew\], 1758-1836](#)

General Condition: Fair.

Measurements: 7 ¾ in x 1 ¾ in

Front:

Received of Ebenezer Horton ten Dollars and Six^{ty} eight Cents
for road tax of Matthias Hollenback in Eighteen hundred
and eleven and and ~~twelve~~ Eighteen (sic) [Eighteen] hundred and twelve - - -
\$10.68 Asylum th[e] (sic) 6 March¹⁸¹³—.
B Laporte

Back:

1811 + 1812

B. Leporte
Rec[ei]pt for \$10.68
Road Taxes for

the years 1811+12
wyhaluhsing (sic) [wyalusing]
Hollenback

-----END-----

16.09 Item 09: Two Distillery Permits by Samuel [Harrison] Smith, the Commissioner of the Revenue, for William Hart, 1814 November 8.

Type of Material: Permit

Title: N/A.

Description: The following items, dated November 8, 1814, depicts two permits to distill spirits in Bradford County, PA, issued by Samuel Harrison Smith, the commissioner of revenue, and received by William Hart. These permits are allowing Hart to distill spirits for six months, beginning on the 1st of November and through the 13th day of April of the following year. The manuscript appears to have a mistaken dated range, because they are both said to end in the same year, 1814, though the permit would take Hart through the following year, November to April. The distillery is being leased to Hart by Matthias Hollenback, owner of the building in Wysox. The two permits have different gallon amounts, with the front of the manuscript allowing 60 gallons to be distilled, and the back of the item allowing for 176 gallons. The permits are countersigned by Andrew Beaumont, the collector of revenue for the 20th district of Pennsylvania.

Samuel Harrison Smith has been ascertained by the title held in 1814, commissioner of revenue, which he was appointed to in 1813.

Mathias Hollenback, 1752-1829, was a businessman from the Wyoming Valley who was a merchant and President of the Wilkes-Barre Bridge Company. In addition to serving this company role, Hollenback was considered a Revolutionary war hero for his role in the [Battle of Wyoming](#), a battle on July 3rd 1778, between the Iroquis and loyalists against Americans. Matthias Hollenback was also a merchant and owner of many distilleries throughout Northeast Pennsylvania.

Dates: November 8, 1814

Creator: [Smith, Samuel Harrison, 1772-1845](#)

Subjects: Permit; Distillery by products; contract

Locations: Bradford County, PA.

People: [Hart, William, 1790-1863](#); [Hollenbeck, Matthias, 1752-1829](#); [Smith, Samuel Harrison, 1772-1845](#); [Beaumont, Andrew, 1790-1853](#)

General Condition: Fair.

Measurements: 8 x 10 in.

Transcript Attempt: Front

[License to work a Still for distilling Spirits form Domestic Materials.]

No.13

WHEREAS William Hart of the township of
Wysox in the County of Bradford in the twentieth
Collection District of Pennsylvania possessor of a Still of the capacity of
Sixty~~~~ Gallons, including the head thereof, at this time erected
and intended to be used in the town of Wysox in the County of
Bradford in the District aforesaid, and owned by Matthias

Hollenback of Wilkes- Barre in the County of Luzerne
and the District aforesaid, hath duly applied for a License to distil Spirits from Domestic Materials,
during the term of six months, to commence on the first of November 1814 and to end
on the thirteenth day of April 1814:

**KNOW KNOW YE, That the said Willaim Hart is hereby licensed to work and
employ the said Still in distilling DOMESTIC MATERIALS, for the said term of SIX MONTHS, as
above defined, in conformity with an Act of Congress, passed the 24th day of July 1813.**

Countersigned at Wilkes-Barre in the Col-
lection District aforesaid, this eighth day of
November 1814

Andrew Beaumont

Collector of the Revenue for the twentieth Collection
District of Pennsylvania

—(?) Smith {signature}

Commissioner of the Revenue

Back:

[License to work a Still for distilling Spirits form Domestic Materials.]

No.14

**WHEREAS William Hart of the township of
Wysox in the County of Bradford in the twentieth
Collection District of Pennsylvania possessor of a Still of the capacity of one
hundred Seventysix~~~~ Gallons, including the head thereof, at this time erected
and intended to be used in the town of Wysox in the County of
Bradford in the District aforesaid, and owned by Matthias
Hollenback of Wilkes- Barre in the County of Luzerne
and the District aforesaid, hath duly applied for a License to distil Spirits from Domestic Materials,
during the term of six months, to commence on the first of November 1814 and to end
on the thirteenth day of April 1814:**

**KNOW KNOW YE, That the said Willaim Hart is hereby licensed to work and
employ the said Still in distilling DOMESTIC MATERIALS, for the said term of SIX MONTHS, as
above defined, in conformity with an Act of Congress, passed the 24th day of July 1813.**

Countersigned at Wilkes-Barre in the Col-
lection District aforesaid, this eighth day of
November 1814

Andrew Beaumont

Collector of the Revenue for the twentieth Collection
District of Pennsylvania

—(?) Smith {signature}

Commissioner of the Revenue

-----END-----

16.10 Item 10: Three Government Contracts with Homan Morgan, Samuel Sutton, Ezra Tuttle, Charles Thomas, Stephen Decker, Ebenezar Carey, James Thompson, John P. Arndt, and James Sutton, 1816 October 31; 1816 November 14; 1816 November 28. (Removed to Legal Box #2)

Type of Material: Government contracts.

Title: N/A.

Description: The following items, dated October 31, 1816, November 14, 1816, and November 28, 1816, depict three legal contracts between various parties and the Wilkes Barre Bridge Company. The first contract is signed with Homan Morgan Samuel Sutton and Ezra Tuttle, and is indebted for the sum of \$400.00, to be paid in what appears to be two payments, the first \$200.00 with interest on the rest of the account. This contract is witnessed by Jonathan Hancock and Lewis Jones. The second contract is signed by Samuel Sutton, Charles Thomas and John P. Arndt, and is indebted for the sum of \$400.00, to be paid in what appears to be two payments, the first \$200.00 with interest on the rest of the account. This contract is witnessed by C.W. Brinkeley. The final contract is signed by Stephen Decker, Eleazar Carey and James Thompson, and is indebted for the sum of \$200.00, to be paid in what appears to be two payments, the first \$100.00 with interest on the rest of the account. This contract is witnessed by Daniel E. Brown and Merritt Slocum. There appears to have been edits made to this final contract, as there is an addendum of erasures occurring before the signing of Merritt Slocum, those witnessed by the same.

Dates: October 31, 1816; November 14, 1816; November 28, 1816

Creator: [Decker, Stephen, 1789-1862](#); [Cary, Eleazar, 1786-1853](#), Thompson, James; Morgan, Homan, [Tuttle, Ezra, 1768-1826](#), [Sutton, Samuel, 1788-1842](#); [Thomas, Charles, \[Pos. Thomas, Charles A., 1787-1864\]](#), and [Arndt, John Penn, 1780-1861](#)

Subjects: Wilkes-Barre History.

Locations: Wilkes-Barre, PA.

People: [Decker, Stephen, 1789-1862](#); [Cary, Eleazar, 1786-1853](#); Thompson, James; [Brown, Daniel E.](#); [Slocum, Merritt](#); [Bowman, Ebenezer, 1757-1829](#); Morgan, Homan; [Hancock, Jonathan](#); [Tuttle, Ezra, 1768-1826](#); Jones, Lewis, [Pos. [Jones, Lewis, 1786-1841](#)/ [Jones, Lewis, 1769-1855](#)]; [Sutton, Samuel, 1788-1842](#); [Thomas, Charles, \[Pos. Thomas, Charles A., 1787-1864\]](#); Brinkley, C. W.; [Arndt, John Penn, 1780-1861](#)

General Condition: Fair. The contract pages all suffer discoloration and tearing along the seams where once folded.

Measurements: Three documents: 16 x 12.25 in.

Transcription Attempt: The page is composed in printed and annotated text. Bolded text denotes printed text.

Document One:

TO EBENEZER BOWMAN, Esquire ...

WHEREAS we Homan Morgan Samuel Sutton
and Ezra Tuttle all of Luzerne County State of Pennsylvania

**by a certain obligation bearing even date herewith, do stand bound unto the President, Managers
and Company for erecting a BRIDGE over the river Susquehanna ...**

in the sum of Four hundred dollars—
money of the United States —
conditioned for the payment of Two hundred dollars—
money aforesaid —

three months after the date hereof, with interest for the same—

THESE are to desire and authorise you to appear for us ... any other subsequent Term or Sessions there of elsewhere to be held, and confess judgement thereupon against us or either of us for the sum of Four hundred dollars —

Debt ... And we do hereby for ourselves ... remise, release, and forever quit claim unto the said President, Managers & Company ... all manner of error ... Defects and imperfections whatever in the entering the said Judgement ...

IN WITNESS whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals at Wilkes Barre, the thirty first day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and Sixteen —

Signed, Sealed and Delivered }	Homan Morgan {seal}
in the presence of }	Samuel Sutton {seal}
Jonathan Hancock	Ezra Tuttle {seal}
Lewis Jones	

To the treasurer of the Bridge Company
if his obligation Can Stand tit [it] the expension (?)
of Six months by paying the interest My man
shall slaine(?) good at the investment(?) Samuel Sutton

Back:

KNOW all men by these Presents

THAT we Homan Morgan Samuel Sutton
and Ezra Tuttle all of Luzerne County State of Pennsylvania
are held and firmly bound unto the President, Managers and Company for erecting a bridge over the river Susquehanna ...
in the sum of Four hundred dollars—
money of the United States —

to be paid to the said **President, Managers and Company ... Sealed with out seals, dated at Wilkes Barre the thirty first day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and Sixteen**

THE CONDITION OF THIS OBLIGATION IS SUCH, That if the above Bounden Homan Morgan Samuel Sutton and Ezra Tuttle — **their Heirs, Executors, Administrators, or any of them, shall and do well and truly pay ... the just sum of** Two hundred dollars—
money aforesaid — **three months from the date**
hereof, with the lawful interest thereon ... or else to be and remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered }	Homan Morgan {seal}
---------------------------------------	---------------------

in the presence of }
Jonathan Hancock
Lewis Jones

Samuel Sutton {seal}
~~Ezra~~ Ezra Tuttle {seal}

(25 c[en]ts Paid)

Document Two:

TO EBENEZER BOWMAN, Esquire ...

WHEREAS we Samuel Sutton Charles Thomas and
John P. Arndt all of Luzerne County
State of Pennsylvania

**by a certain obligation bearing even date herewith, do stand bound unto the President, Managers
and Company for erecting a BRIDGE over the river Susquehanna ...**

in the sum of Four hundred dollars—

money of the United States —

conditioned for the payment of Two hundred dollars—

money aforesaid —

three months after the date hereof, with interest for the same—

THESE are to desire and authorise you to appear for us ... any other subsequent Term or Sessions
there of elsewhere to be held, and confess judgement thereupon against us or either of us for the
sum of Four hundred dollars —

**Debt ... And we do hereby for ourselves ... remise, release, and forever quit claim unto the said
President, Managers & Company ... all manner of error ... Defects and imperfections whatever in
the entering the said Judgement ...**

IN WITNESS whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals at Wilkes Barre, the
Fourteenth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and Sixteen —

Signed, Sealed and Delivered }
in the presence of }
C.W. Brinkeley(?)

Samuel Sutton {seal}
Charles Thomas {seal}
John P. Arndt {seal}

Back:

KNOW all men by these Presents

THAT we Samuel Sutton Charles Thomas and
John P. Arndt— all of Luzerne County
State of Pennsylvania

**are held and firmly bound unto the President, Managers and Company for erecting a bridge over
the river Susquehanna ...**

in the sum of Four hundred dollars—

money of the United States —

to be paid to the said President, Managers and Company ... Sealed with out seals, dated at Wilkes Barre the Fourteenth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and Sixteen

THE CONDITION OF THIS OBLIGATION IS SUCH, That if the above Bounden Samuel Sutton Charles Thomas and John p. Arndt aforesaid — their Heirs, Executors, Administrators, or any of them, shall and do well and truly pay ... the just sum of Four hundred dollars—

money aforesaid — three months from the date hereof, with the lawful interest thereon ... or else to be and remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered }
in the presence of }
C. W. Brinkley(?)

Samuel Sutton {seal}
~~charles~~ Charles Thomas {seal}
John P. Arndt {seal}

(25 c[en]ts Paid)

Document Three:

TO EBENEZER BOWMAN, Esquire ...

WHEREAS we Stephen Decker, Eleazar Carey and James Thompson all of Luzerne County

by a certain obligation bearing even date herewith, do stand bound unto the President, Managers and Company for erecting a BRIDGE over the river Susquehanna ...

in the sum of Two hundred dollars—

money of the United States —

conditioned for the payment of one hundred dollars—

money aforesaid —

three months after the date hereof, with interest for the same—

THESE are to desire and authorise you to appear for us ... any other subsequent Term or Sessions there of elsewhere to be held, and confess judgement thereupon against us or either of us for the sum of Two hundred dollars —

Debt ... And we do hereby for ourselves ... remise, release, and forever quit claim unto the said President, Managers & Company ... all manner of error ... Defects and imperfections whatever in the entering the said Judgement ...

IN WITNESS whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals at Wilkes Barre, the Twenty Eighth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and Sixteen —

Signed, Sealed and Delivered }
in the presence of }

Stephen Decker {seal}
Eleazar Carey {seal}

Daniel Brown
Merritt Slocum

James Thompson {seal}

Erasures made before signing
in presence
Merritt Slocum

Back:

KNOW all men by these Presents

THAT we Stephen Decker Eleazar Carey and
James Thompson— all of Luzerne County
**are held and firmly bound unto the President, Managers and Company for erecting a bridge over
the river Susquehanna ...
in the sum of** Two hundred dollars—
money of the United States —
**to be paid to the said President, Managers and Company ... Sealed with out seals, dated at Wilkes
Barre the** Twenty eighth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and
Sixteen

THE CONDITION OF THIS OBLIGATION IS SUCH, That if the above Bounden Stephen Decker
and aforesaid — **their Heirs, Executors, Administrators, or any of them, shall and do well and truly
pay ... the just sum of** one hundred dollars money aforesaid — **three months from the date
hereof, with the lawful interest thereon ... or else to be and remain in full force and virtue.**

Signed, Sealed and Delivered }
in the presence of }
Daniel E. Brown
Merritt Slocum

Stephen Decker {seal}
Eleazar Carey {seal}
James Thompson {seal}

Erasures made before signing
in presence
Merritt Slocum

(25 c[en]ts Paid)

-----END-----

16.11 Item 11: An Accounting Ledger of *The Gleaner*, by Unknown, [1817] May 2-30.

Type of Material: Account

Title: N/A

Description: The following item, dated April 28-May 30, 1817, depicts an account ledger for the month
of May for a Newspaper company. The newspaper company has been identified as *The Gleaner*, by a

comparison of one of the accounts, the Estate of William Barnes settled by James Barnes, printed in a digitized copy of [The Gleaner](#). These accounts vary between individuals, with some people advertising their businesses, including coppersmithing, wood work, watch making, and wool carding. There are other accounts that are settling estates of the recently deceased, including Zebulon Butler, William Barnes, and Jude Goodale. These accounts are often followed by a charge for an advertisement of Orphans court. Other accounts on the books include company advertisements, such as The Wilkes Barre Bridge Company, The Wilkes Barre and Bridgewater Turnpike, The Clifford Turnpike, and The Lackwannock Turnpike. There are also a few accounts of men settling previous charges or purchasing goods, such as bushels of potatoes and flour.

The estate of [Jude Goodale was opened in 1814](#) after his death, but appears to still be in the process of settlement during the 1817 printing.

Dates: May 2-30, [1817]

Creator: N/A

Subjects: Accounts; Accounting Ledger; Finances; Bills; The Gleaner;

Locations: N/A

People: [Oat, Joseph, 1796-1888](#); Brown, Jonathan; [Ash, Ira, 1794-1873](#); [Buckingham, Henry, 1779-1845](#); [Forbes, Justin](#); [Bowman, Isaac, 1773-1850](#); [Bowman, Ebenezer, 1757-1829](#); Barnes, James; Barnes, William, d.1817; [Courtright, Cornelius, 1764-1848](#); [Roop, Jacob, \[Pos. Roop, Jacob, 1780-1858/ Roop, Jacob, 1782-1875\]](#); [Beaumont, Andrew, 1790-1853](#); Harding, Elisha; [Osterhout, David, 1783-1833](#); [Goodale, Jude, 1775-1814](#); Hart, Isaac; [Butler, Zebulon, 1731-1795](#); [Hentz, M/N., \[Pos. Hentz, Nicholas, 1799-1851\]](#); [Delamanom, Lewis](#); [Rogers, Joel, 1780-1850](#); Wright, William; [Mr. Delachauzx](#); [Drinker, Henry Waln, 1787-1866](#); [Hamer, John, 1794-1866](#); [Ward, John J, 1784-1857](#); [Hoyt, Elias, 1784-1853](#); Shoemaker, Samuel; [Smith and Fuller](#); [The Wilkes Barre Bridge Company](#); [The Wilkes Barre & Bridgewater Turnpike](#); [The Wilkes Barre & Clifford Turnpike](#); The Lackawannock Turnpike; Halifax Dauphin Company

General Condition: Excellent.

Measurements:

Transcription Attempt:

Front:

May 2 ^{[n]d}	Settled accounts this day with Jonathan ✓ Brown, balance due him \$2.72 due in 20 days ~~~~~	33 272
May 3 ^{[r]d}	Ira Ash C ^r [Creditor] By making the wood work of a Perambulation D ^d [same as above] D ^r [Debitor] To cash paid April 16 To cash paid May 3 ^{[r]d} To one Newspaper sent for him to Owege to No. 40 N ^[ew] Hampshire spread(?) To Gleaner one year ending June 2 ^{[n]d} 1817	5.00 2.00 1.00 2.00 5.00 2.00
11		

April 28 11	Henry Buckingham C ^r [Creditor] By (fifteen bundles) thirty reams of printing paper at three dollars per ream ~~~	90.00
May 4 th 11	Settled accounts this day with <u>Justin Forbes</u> up River Mail carrier and gave him a Note for the balance due him of 24.06 on credit of 30 days war Bills omitted thro[ugh] mistake	24.06
D ^o 11	The Wilkesbarre and Bridgewater Turnpike C ^r D ^r To advertising notice for meeting of Managers 1 S _{qr} N ^o 45	1.00
D ^o 11	The President & Managers of the Clifford and Wilkesbarre Turnpike road D ^r To advertising notice of meeting of Managers 1 S _{qr} N ^o 45	1.00
D ^o 11	Isaac Bowman Col ^{lo[n]ell} 2 nd <u>Reg^{iment}</u> Poll D ^r To advertising notice of meeting of Regiment 2 ½ S _{qr} N ^o 47	2.50
D ^o 11	James Barnes (Administration of M ^r Barnes Dec ^{ease} d) D ^r To advertising notice to creditors 1 Square ... N ^o 47	1.00
D ^o 11	Smith and Fuller D ^r To advertising notice of dissolution of partnership 1 Sq ^{[ua]r[e]} N ^o 44	1.00
May 5 11	Cornelius Cortright Esq ^{[ui]r[e]} C ^r By three and a half bushels of potatoes at By a quarter of a hundred of flour at \$6 per cent	1.75
May 9 11	Jacob Roop (Halifax Dauphin C ^o [mpany] D ^r To advertising a German Redemptioners 2 Sq ^{[ua]r[e]} N ^o 48	2.00
May 9 11	Andrew Beaumont {or Elisha Harding & David Osterhout Clerk { advertising of Jude Goodale dec ^{ease} d) D ^r To advertising Orphans Court sale 2 Squares N ^o 48 counting to work	2.00 .50
May 4 11 X	Ebenezer Bowman D ^r To an order on Bridgewater & Wilkesbarre Turnpike C ^o [mpany] acc[oun]ts	14.50

Back:

34 May 9th 11	Andrew Beaumont Clerk or Isaac Hart administrators of Abraham Rice dec ^{ease} d D ^r To advertising Orphans Court sale 2 Sq ^{[ua]r[e]} s N ^o 48	2.00 .50
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D° 44	The Estate of Zebulon Butler Deceas ^{[e]d} D ^r To advertising sale of Goods 1 Sq ^{[ua]r[e]} N° 48	1.00
May 16 11	M Hentz To advertising for an apprentice ½ Sq ^{[ua]r[e]} N° 49	0.50
May 16 11	Lewis Delamanom D ^r To advertising property for sale ½ Sq ^{[ua]r[e]} N° 49	1.50
D° 11	Wilkesbarre Bridge Company D ^r To advertising notice to pay installment 1 Sq ^{[ua]r[e]} N° 49	1.00
D° 11	Wilkesbarre Bridge C° C ^r By one dollar order on Treasurer for old act	1.00
D° 11	Joel Rogers Treasurer of Luzerne C° D ^r To advertising notice to Supervisors ¾ Sq ^{[ua]r[e]} N° 49	0.75
D° 11	William Wright (Merchant) D ^r To advertising New Goods 1 ½ Sq ^{[ua]r[e]} N° 49	1.50
D° 23 ^{[r]d} <u>Paid</u> 11	The Philadelphia Bank D ^r ₅₀ To advertising notice relative to Discounts in Gleaner 1 Sq ^{[ua]r[e]} N° Paid 49 50	1.00
D° 11	Mr Delachouse [Delachauzx] (watchmakers Berwick) D ^r To advertising Watchmaking business 1 Sq ^{[ua]r[e]} N° 4950	1.00
D° 11	The Estate of Henry Drinker dec ^{[ease]d} 50 To advertising Notice to Creditors 1 ¼ Sq ^{[ua]r[e]} N° 4950	2.00
D° 30 11	John Hamer D ^r To advertising Notice to creditors 1 ¼ Sq ^{[ua]r[e]} N° 51	1.25
D° 11	Joseph oat (Coppersmith) D ^r To advertising the coppersmith business 1 Sq ^{[ua]r[e]} N° 51	1.00
D° 11	John J Ward D ^r To advertising re-commencement of [Tayloring] business 1 ¾ Sq ^{[ua]r[e]} N° 51	1.75
D° 11	The Lackwannock (sic) Turnpike C° D ^r [Lackawanna/Lackawannock] To advertising notice of spring Books 2 Sq ^{[ua]r[e]} N° 51	2.00
D° 11	Elias Hoyt D ^r To advertising Whiskey & Gin ¾ Sq ^{[ua]r[e]} N° 51	0.75
D° 11	Samuel Shoemaker D ^r To advertising wool carding ½ Sq ^{[ua]r[e]} N° 51	0.50

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16.12 Item 12: Photocopy of American Land Company in Luzerne County, Pa, 1818. (Removed to Legal Box #2)

Type of Material: Photocopy.

Title: American Land Company

Description: The following item, dated in 1818, depicts a photostat by unknown of an original page of the accounting ledger from the American Land Company, operating in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. This was used to keep track of purchases of land. These lands contain lot numbers, found on the far left side, numbered 800-810, and are marked as being purchased in August 19, 1803, noted in two purchases, another in April 14, 1806, and December 8, 1813. On the far right side of the list, the creator of the original has given directional notes of where the land's situation is. These routes and markers follow some of the early surveying practices when laying tract or land boundaries.

To the right side of this ledger is a note from the original creator about Salem Township, Pennsylvania. In this note the author notes the Townships beauty and wrote the phrase "All in the beautiful Township" four times in a row. They also mentioned they sold John Scott's land for \$50 to John Koors.

Dates: 1818

Creator: American Land Company

Subjects: Titles, Land; Finances; American Land Company; Photostat

Locations: Luzerne County, PA

People: Beach, Nathan; Scott, Jesse; Koons, John; Evans, John; Hancock, John

General Condition: Good.

Measurements: 7 ½ in x 12 ¾ in

Transcription Attempt:

America Land Company Situate in Luzerne County Pa—

Nº [number] on C'o's [Company's] Books	Time of Sale for taxes	To whom Sold	Amount Sold for	Quantity Sold	Situation
809 808 803 804 802 805 806 800 810 801 807	Aug ^[us] t 19 1803 April 14 1806 [illegible] Dec[ember] 8 1813 Aug ^t 19 1803	1 st Nathan Beach 2 nd John Evans [illegible] Nathan Beach 2 nd John Hancock	\$9.81 15. 0 4, 1806 9.20	440 ^{a[cre]s} 350 ^{a[cre]s}	Townships of Salem} On the NW corner of the Certified Town ^[ship] Adj ^[oin] north line of the Certified Town ^[ship] part in T. Adj ^[oin] north line of Certified Town ^[ship] all out Jesse Scott in between Huntington & Salem Cert ^[ified] On the noth line of Certified Town ^[ship] part in T Between Huntington & Salem Certified Townships North of Cert ^[ified] Township Line near River

					All in the Certified Township All in the Certified Township All in the Certified Township All in the Certified Township
	above mentioned tracts Sold Jesse Scott Tract Dec ^[emebe] r 8th 1878 by Deed Dated Oct[ober] 17th 1818 to John Koons for \$50				
	above mentioned tracts		Office No. 1290 1289 1286 1292 1291 1288 12787 12943 12954 12965 1296 1300 1299		

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16.13 Item 13: Wilkes-Barre Board of Trade Bulletin, 1908-1909

Type of Material: Bulletin.

Title: Wilkes-Barre 1908-1909.

Description: A yearly bulletin highlighting major city projects and financial events of the year. This is a 68 paged booklet summarizing the accomplishments of the businesses and government of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. They included statistics on how the city was growing, both financially and physically. Visitors of the city also wrote about how they enjoyed their time there and what specifically made the trip better. In between the information on the growing city artwork located in the Luzerne County Courthouse.

These paintings each had a theme of justice and truth as they were commissioned specifically for the courthouse. The first painting is “The Awakening of a Commonwealth” by [W. T. Smedley](#). Smedley was an internationally recognized illustrator and portrait painter. He was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, and learned his trade in Philadelphia. His popularity was at its highest in the late 19th to early 20th century. This is when he worked on commissioned art and magazine illustration throughout North America and Europe. The city also celebrated the win of the Quaker City Motor Club Endurance Run, which went from Philadelphia to Wilkes Barre and back. The car was owned by [Fred Morgan Kirby](#). F.M. Kirby was a five and dime store owner and philanthropist from Wilkes Barre. He is known for his business partnership with [Charles Woolworth](#) and his charitable causes. The winning car was driven by his chauffeur William Miller. The city also celebrated what they called “civic revival” this is when local civic organizations raised money to invite civic organizers to speak and review the city. The speaker in January 1909 was [Caroline Bartlett Crane](#). Crane was a suffragette, journalist, reformer, and educator from Michigan. The author notes that she did not find a large amount of flaws with Wilkes-Barre. It includes photographs of the [Luzerne County Courthouse](#) in the center of it. This middle page broke off from the rest of the booklet, but the only damage is near the staples. This booklet concludes with the address, titled “The Story of Public Square”, made by Oscar J. Harvey before the Board of Trade in 1909. Harvey was a local historian, who is most well known for his books “A History of Wilkes-Barre and the Wyoming Valley.” This section of the booklet is marked with pencil, mostly sentences underlined.

Dates: 1908-1909.

Creator: Wilkes-Barre Board of Trade

Subjects: Wilkes-Barre (Pa.); County courts; Trade;

Locations: Wilkes-Barre, PA.

People: [Smedley, William Thomas, 1858-1920](#); [Crane, Caroline Bartlett, 1858-1935](#); [Kirby, Fred Morgan, 1861-1940](#); Miller, William; [Harvey, Oscar Jewell, 1851-1922](#); [Woolworth, Charles Sumner, 1856-1947](#)

General Condition: Good.

Measurements: 8.5 x 4.5 in.

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16.14 Item 14: Two Bank Notices to the Patron’s of Miners and People’s Banks of Wilkes Barre, 1915 December 11

Type of Material: Public notice.

Title: N/A.

Description: The following item, dated December 11, 1915, depicts two notices to patrons of the Miners Bank of Wilkes Barre and People’s Bank of Wilkes Barre. Within these notices, the bank is making their clients aware of the recent finalization for a merger between the two banks. The two inside pages of this notice are letters from each of the merging banks. The left side has a letter to the patrons of The People’s Bank of Wilkes-Barre written by the bank president, John Welles Hollenback. In this letter Hollenback explains to the patrons how the merger will change the business. High ranking board members are listed at the top of the page. These members are J.W. Hollenback, I.M. Thomas, Samuel McCracken, and W. H. Turrell. The right side of the notice is a letter from Miners Bank of Wilkes-Barre written by the President F.M. Kirby and the cashier C.W. Laycock. Kirby writes about how the merger was beneficial to both institutions. The new board of directors is listed in this list, consisting of Thomas H. Atherton, Paul Bedford, F. M. Chase, Herbert Conyngham, J. N. Conyngham, Wm. H. Conyngham, Franck G. Darte, H.

A. Fuller, Isaac P. Hand, J. W. Hollenback, Lyman H. Howe, Laning Hacery, F. M. Kirby, E.T. Long, Bernhard Long, Andrew H. McClintock, F. E. Parkhurst, T. F. Ryman, H.F. Stern, A.L. Stull, Isaac M. Thomas, F. W. Wheaton.

John Welles Hollenback was a local businessman and philanthropist who was the director of Miners Bank and the president of the People's Bank of Wilkes-Barre, Board of Lafayette College, Wilkes-Barre Bridge Company, YMCA, Historical Society, and vice president of Wyoming Commemorative Association. F.M. Kirby was a five and dime store owner and philanthropist from Wilkes Barre. He is known for his business partnership with [Charles Woolworth](#) and his charitable causes. [John Nesbitt Conyngham](#) held several high ranking positions in businesses both in New York and Pennsylvania. These companies were the Standard Register Company of New York, National Biscuit Company, West End Coal Company, Tioga Coal Company and was the vice president and director of Miners National Bank.

Dates: December 11, 1915.

Creator: N/A.

Subjects: Miners Bank, The People's Bank of Wilkes-Barre

Locations: Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

People: [Atherton, Thomas Henry, 1884-1978](#); [Bedford, Paul, 1875-1967](#); [Chase, Frederick Merrill, 1865-1921](#); [Conyngham, Herbert, 1874-1940](#); [Conyngham, John Nesbitt, 1865-1935](#); [Conyngham, William Hillard, 1868-1943](#); [Darte, Frank G.](#); [Fuller, Henry Amzi, 1855-1931](#); [Hand, Isaac Platt, 1843-1931](#); [Hollenback, John Welles, 1827-1923](#); [Howe, Lyman H, 1856-1923](#); [Harvey, Lanning](#); [Kirby, Frederick Morgan, 1861-1940](#); [Long, Edwin Thomas, 1848-1920](#); [Long, Bernhard, 1868-1936](#); [McClintock, Andrew Hamilton, 1852-1919](#); [Parkhurst, Frank Ellsworth, 1862-1944](#); [Ryman, Theodore Frelinghuysen, 1845-1919](#); Stern, H. F.; [Stull, Arthur Lewis, 1862-1942](#); Thomas, Isaac M., [Pos. [Thomas, Isaac Miner, 1844-1928](#) / [Thomas, Isaac M., 1885-1957](#)]; [Wheaton., Frank Woodruff, 1855-1937](#)

General Condition: Excellent.

Measurements: 16.5 x 10.75 in.

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16.15 Item 15: Lehigh Valley Coal Co. Mortgage for 15 million dollars, and land index showing trust estates which were mortgaged, 1924 February 1.

Type of Material: Photocopied Booklet.

Title: N/A.

Description: The following item, dated February 1, 1924, depicts an official document detailing mortgages taken by the Lehigh Valley Coal Company to pay for damages. On November 7, 1923 the Lehigh Valley Coal Company was a defendant in a court case against Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. This case is [U.S v. Lehigh Valley Coal Company](#), et al. The Coal Company agreed to pay the Railroad Company the full amount of the debt they were owed. This booklet was created to list the company's assets so they could effectively create a mortgage to pay off this debt. This includes a list of land and companies owned by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company throughout Northeast Pennsylvania. They list the deeds owned in Schuylkill, Northumberland, Columbia, Carbon, and Luzerne counties. The last page of this photocopied document is crumpled up. There are more pages in this report that are missing from this booklet, as it stops in the middle of a sentence.

Dates: 1924 February 1

Creator: N/A

Subjects: Coal Industry; Court Cases; [U.S v. Lehigh Valley Coal Company](#).

Locations: Luzerne County, PA.

People: Amsbury, W. W.; Atherton, James P.; [Atherton, Thomas H., 1884-1978](#); [Maltby, Caleb Smith, 1811-1892](#); Benedict, Thomas; Babcock, Lilian; Blackman; [Bolin, Michael, 1834-1914](#); Brandenburg, Frank; Brown, Chester L.; Broadhead, Calvin E.; Davidson, Martha; Drake, Charles; Brodhead, Calvin E.; Hill, Guinea; Bramhem, Ebenezer; Huber, John; Emmert, George L.; Filbert, Peter; Schall, John; Horn, Martin; Roberts; Bullock; Wilbur, E. P.; Head, Panther; Kidd, John; Reese, Mitchael; Otto, John; Lands, Delano; Grove, Andrew; Church, John B.; Gay, Harry S.; Delano, Warren, Jr.; Haag, Harry O.; Robertson, G. L.; Marshall, Samuel; Fortner, Elizabeth J.; Riley, L.A.; Martyn, John; Piatt, John; Haven, Penn; Kean, Mary; Kean, Patty; Vaughn; Hillman; Hollenback; Burroughs; McClintock, Andrew Hamilton; Hunt, Sarah A.; Sperring, William H.; Fellows, A. W.; Hollenback, J. W.; Everett, Joseph H.; Sterling, W. C.; Conyngham, William M.; Davis, Jonathan R.; Derr, Mary D.; Dickson, Kate P.; Felts, Isaac B.; Payne, H. B.; Langdon, Andrew; Wilcox, John D.; Wade, C. K. B.; Booth, Jesse; Stearns, L. A.; Harrower, Marion W.; Swoyer, J. H.; Pearn, James; Stern, Emanuel J.; Hill, Church; Shaft, Coxey; Jordan, John; Pfingsten, J.; Newton, G. B.; Babcock, Mary L.; Flanagan, Constance A.; Grove, Jacob W.; Fuller, Charles R.; Hancock, Jonathan; Helme, Frank; Henry, Sally; Shales, Henry P.; Johnson, Priscilla; Joyce, Peter; Keating, Bridget; Lacoe, Ralph D.; Sayre, Robert H.; Maloney, Thomas; Shiffer; Shoemaker, Jane W.; Swoyer, John Henry; Slocum, James S.; Sayre, Robert H.; Stark, Robert H.; Strong, Theodore; Ferguson, Margaret; Finan, Frank; Van Duzer, Gladys W.; Bowkley, Edward; Stern, Emanuel J.; Wagner, Clara L.; Packer, Asa; Packer, wife; Nesbitt, Abram; Drake, Flagg; Marcy; Knapp, Z; Scott, James; Farm, Evans; Roberts, Aaron; Jones, Nina D. E.; Everhart, G. W.; Gill, Elizabeth May; Holden, Mary E.; Blewellyn, Clara E.; Taylor, George; Horsefield, Joseph; Green, John; Van Buren, Isaac; Delans, Elisha; Falkner, Robert; Everhart, J. T.; Davidson, Martha; Llewellyn, Clara E.; Connell, William; Bacon; May; Lightfoot; Zoll, William; Brickley, Jacob; Coleman, William; Wilbur, E. P.; Schaperkotter, J. F.; Kaercher, S. H.; Reed, Charles G.; Schall; Gaynor; Zimmerman; Wentz; Allen, Necho; Huntzinger; Galbraith; Willing; Spyker, John; Dilsworth; Clymer; Bannan; Dundas; Graff; Kleckner; Rahn; Clouser; Boyd, John; Maurer, Peter; Yoxtheimer, Henry; Wilson, William; Grant, Thomas; Cowden, John; Prince, George; Ziegler, Isaac; Bailey, John; Martin, John; Kroll, Michael; Himmelreich, Henry; Sassaman, Peter; Lands, Brown; Brobst, Valentine; Helfenstein; Mercur, R. S.; Hartshorne, Charles; Bock, John C.; Haydon, Ellen F.; McAllister, A. T.; Williams, A. L.; Janesville; Shaffer; Reiter; Rope, Nicholas; Rope, Henry; Kunkle, John; Chapman, J.H.; Horn, Conrad; Hill, Charles F.; Waechter; Kunkle, John; Kunkle, John Jr.; Ashburton; Humboldt; Plumb, H. B.; Mitchell, John; Mitchell, George W.; Swoyer, J. H.; Shoemaker, R.C.; Shoemaker, Fannie B.; Miner, Grace S.; Reynolds, J. Herbert; Ellsworth, A. J.; McCall, Amelia L.; Stroh; Myers; Knight, E. C.; Field, Samuel; Coray, George; McCloskey, James; Coray, E. A. Jr.; duPont de Nemours, E. L.; Lampman, A. F.; Turner; Breese; Carpenter; Polen, Ruth A.; Pettebone, Payne; Phoenix; Dininny; Newton, G. B.; Thomas, David; Davis, Reese B.; Ramey, C.C.; Mitchell, R. C.; Bolin, Michael; Dorio, Giovanni; Bennett, Philip; Dininny, Feral C.; Barnes, Simon H.; Wisner, John W.; Wisner, S. P.; Lacoe, R. D.; Swoyer, John Henry; Mitchell; Pettebone, Caroline M.; Langdon, Andrew; Roberts, H. C.; Price, Eli K.; Fuller, Charles R.; DeWitt, A. McL.; Connell, William; Beach, W. Herbert; O'Malley, Belinda A.; Reilay, Gilbert R.; Maltby, Caleb S.; Reynolds, J. Herbert; Messinger, W. T.; Fuller, Charles R.; Tompkins, W. S.; Searle, Daniel; Shoemaker, Anna E.; Shoemaker, Jane H.; Shoemaker, Elijah; Seurle; Scoville; Reap; Price; Strumer, Valerie; Sturmer; Welles, Henry H.; Williams; J. R.; Strong, Theodore; Wright, Emily L.;

General Condition: Good.

Measurements: 6.75 x 8.5 in.

Transcription:

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16.16 Item 16: Newspaper Clipping of an Article entitled, “Miners Bank Established 75 Years Ago,” 1943 July 8.

Type of Material: Newspaper article.

Title: Miners Bank Established 75 Years Ago.

Description: The following item depicts a newspaper clipping from an article detailing the history of the Miners Bank on the 75th anniversary of its founding. There are six clippings of newspaper commemorating the anniversary included. Three of these are about the history of the establishment, and the other three make a full page illustration promoting the bank's 75th year. This article is applauding the growth of the bank throughout their time in business. The column is split onto two pages of the newspaper with a separate piece with the date, July 8, 1943, on it. This article tells the history of Miners Bank from its beginnings in 1868. It was approved to open by Governor John W. Geary. Once established members of the local community became corporators of the bank. Some were well-known in the regions. Andrew T. McClintock was a Wilkes-Barre attorney who was one of these members. His home was later donated to Wilkes University and was used as a dorm called McClintock Hall, but has since returned to a private residence. Elijah C. Wadhams was also a corporator. Wadhams served as a Representative in the Pennsylvania state senate for Luzerne County. John Welles Hollenback, a local businessman and philanthropist, was the director of Miners Bank and the president of the People's Bank of Wilkes-Barre, Board of Lafayette College, Wilkes-Barre Bridge Company, YMCA, Historical Society, and vice president of Wyoming Commemorative Association. Walter G. Sterling, a local businessman, was also a corporator at the bank. His house was donated to Wilkes University in 1949 and converted into dorms. Another local politician that worked with the bank is Garrick M. Harding. Harding was a Judge and author, who wrote about the region. Lewis Landmesser was also a corporator for the bank. He was a businessman working in real estate and the coal companies in Wilkes-Barre. Landmesser also served on the Wilkes-Barre City Council. Major. Charles M. Conyngham was a local coal operator whose land was later donated to the University. Honorable Ziba Bennett owned several restaurants, stores, and bridges in the city. Bennett along with Sterling were elected as vice presidents of Miners Bank. Charles L. Lamberton, another corporator, was a Pennsylvania politician and credited as a founder of the bank. Augustus C. Laning was elected president of the bank at the same time. Laning was the Burgess of Wilkes-Barre and was well known for buying the first steam fire engine for the future city. In addition to his political career he was one of the first manufacturers of iron castings in the region, which was located on Public Square in Wilkes-Barre. After listing the founding members of Miners Bank, the article traces the establishment's presidents. The next two presidents were John S. Law and Nathaniel Rutter. The last president of the original Miners Bank was Andrew F. Derr. In 1912 Miners Bank merged with Anthracite Savings Bank. In 1915 the bank then merged with the People's Bank of Wilkes-Barre. This same year local philanthropist and store owner Fred M. Kirby became the President then Chairman. The newspaper notes at the time of this article's publication in 1943 Miners National Bank was the largest financial institution in Luzerne County. At the time the following were board chairmen. W. B. Schaeffer, vice president, John A. Hourigan, vice president; Paul Bedford, vice president; Guy W. Moore, secretary; William J. Ruff, cashier; M. G. Robbins, assistant cashier; Roland Grover, assistant cashier; R. H. Mitchell, assistant cashier; George Z. Keller, assistant cashier; Donald C. Patterson, assistant cashier; Edwin C. Norcross, comptroller; A. W. Dreisbach, trust officer G. M. Miller, and Lloyd E. Meyer as estate manager.

Directors in 1943 were Paul Bedford, Malcolm, Burnside, C. F. Goeringer, Harry Goeringer, John A. Hourigan, Benjamin R. Jones, Jr., Edward L. Lewith, Gilbert S. McClintock, Samuel McCracken, Guy W. Moore, F. E. Parkhurst, M. Peruzzi, W. B. Schaeffer, Julius Long Stern, Edwin L. Walter, William O. Washburn and W. Gordon Williams. Gilbert S. McClintock donated the McClintock home and items in the collection to Wilkes University. Paul Bedford was the original owner of Bedford Hall which is a part of the Wilkes campus.

Dates: July 8, 1943.

Creator: N/A

Subjects: Bank; Miner's Bank; History; Newspapers; Times-Leader Newspaper

Locations: Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

People: [Geary, John White, 1819-1873](#); [McClintock, Andrew Todd, 1810-1892](#); [Woodward, Stanley, 1899-1992](#); [Atherton, Thomas Henry, 1884-1978](#); [Wadhams, Elijah Catlin, 1825-1889](#); [Hollenback, John Welles, 1827-1923](#); [Sterling, Walter Green, 1821-1889](#); [Paine, Lewis Compton, 1827-1890](#); [Ilsley, John Parker, 1825-1902](#); [Everitt, Matthew L., 1822-1872](#); [Harding, Garrick Mallery, 1827-1904](#); [Landmesser, Lewis Bartz, 1850-1920](#); [Conyngham, Charles Miner, 1840-1894](#); [Bennett, Ziba, 1800-1878](#); [Lamberton, Charles Lytle, 1829-1906](#); [Laning, Augustus C., 1808-1875](#); [Law, John Shennen, 1826-1893](#); [Rutter, Nathaniel Burdett, 1871-1907](#); [Derr, Andrew Fine, 1853-1915](#); [Reynolds, Benjamin, 1849-1913](#); [Kirby, Frederick Morgan, 1861-1940](#); [Laycock, Charles Wilbur, 1860-1938](#); McClintock, Gilbert Stuart, 1886-1959; [Schaeffer, William Butler, 1865-1951](#); [Hourigan, John Aloysius, 1872-1951](#); [Bedford, Paul, 1875-1967](#); [Moore, Guy W., 1868-1953](#); Ruff, William J.; [Robbins, Melvin Granville, 1876-1945](#); [Grover, Roland, 1886-1983](#); Mitchell, R. H.; Keller, George Z., [Pos. [Keller, George Zachary, 1884-1960](#) / [Keller, George Zachary, 1910-1952](#)]; [Patterson, Donald Cameron, 1885-1974](#); Norcross, Edwin C.; [Dreisbach, A. W., \[Pos. \[Dreisbach, Albert Walter, 1905-1993\]\(#\)\]](#); Miller, G. M.; Meyer, Lloyd E.; [Burnside, Malcolm, 1873-1946](#); [Goeringer, Conrad Ferdinand, 1887-1958](#); Goeringer, Harry, [Pos. [Goeringer, Harry F., 1923-2000](#) / [Goeringer, Harry Frederick, 1894-1967](#)]; [Jones, Benjamin Rowland Jr., 1906-1980](#); [LeWITH, Edward L.](#); McCracken, Samuel; [Peruzzi, Michael, 1875-1955](#); [Stern, Julius Long](#); [Walter, Edwin L., \[Pos. \[Walter, Edward Leroy, 1880-1961\]\(#\)\]](#); [Washburn, William Oliver, 1869-1958](#); Williams, W. Gordon

General Condition: Poor.

Measurements: 11 x 2.25 in.

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16.17 Item 17: Miners National Bank, 75th Year Anniversary Advertisement, 1943 July 9.

Type of Material: Newspaper advertisement.

Title: N/A.

Description: The following item depicts a newspaper advertisement for the Miners Bank and their celebrating 75 years in business. The advertisement includes a graphic of the bank, drawn in geometric, fine lines, with the title, "It Took Vision." It contains the dates of the business' celebratory service, beginning on July 9, 1868, and being celebrated today on the 9th of July, in 1943. There is a blurb accompanying the image of the bank, which expresses the determination and vision it took to see the business through "clouds of wars and depressions," and ends with a note of confidence that is born from both their own work and the loyalty of their clientele.

Dates: July 9, 1943

Creator: N/A

Subjects: Times-Leader Newspaper; Advertisement; Newspaper; Bank

Locations: Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

People: N/A.

General Condition: Poor. The page is torn in three pieces.

Measurements: 14 x 12 in.

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16.18 Item 18: Luzerne County Personnel: A Study of Employee Utilization Position Classification Rates of Pay, 1956

Type of Material: Report

Title: Luzerne County Personnel: A Study of Employee Utilization Position Classification Rates of Pay

Description: A report to review the needs of personnel of Luzerne County. This study was conducted by [Pennsylvania Economy League](#), which is an independent organization that reviews the spending of local Pennsylvania governments, so they can improve. This group is still active today. The employees that participated in this study were the Clerk of Courts, Controller, Coroner, District Attorney, Prothonotary, Recorder of Deeds, Register of Wills, Sheriff, and the Treasurer. Author says that one of Luzerne County's problems is the inability to balance the political ties these jobs hold and the needs of the public. The main conclusion of this study is that the County employed 478 employees in these offices, but only 327 were needed to function effectively. The first office discussed in the data report is the County Commissioner's office. A list of all the positions and how many people work them are available, with details about what that position entails. The author of this report suggests that many positions in this office should be combined to reduce the number of employees. This is the case of the Inspectors of Weights and Measures, where it is suggested that they reduce the number of Inspectors from 3 to 2. The Purchasing department is also told to combine the positions of Supply and Receiving Clerk. This report also states that some jobs were completely unnecessary and the county should get rid of them. They determined that watchmen for the voting machines were not required by the insurance company and that the job of Investigator was being done by the Controller's Office. The second office reviewed is the Buildings and Grounds department. The author states that this department was very well run, but suggests some reorganization of tasks for employees and a reduction of staff. They included an organizational chart to sort the department's workers into three groups. The groups being special-crews, night crew, and general staff. They suggested that the Courthouse only employ one engineer and the watchmen take over the other duties. At the time of this study the night cleaner being paid the least amount was making \$2.07, when the average wage for the job was between 87 cents to \$1.04. They suggested that either the wages should be lowered to \$1.00, which would have cut the lowest paid cleaner's hourly wage in half, or reduce the number of cleaners. They believe that other positions in this department could be combined and some employees could become general utility workers. One area that the report states that needs to be done is the cleaning of the blinds by the night shift, and that the county should hire someone to clean the marble. The Registration Commission and Election Bureau which was appointed by the County Commissioner's office was the next department reviewed in this study. This department was responsible for overseeing the local elections. This chapter mostly describes how the Registration Commission and Election Bureau operate. It was suggested that Luzerne County should reduce the number of election districts, because they had the most out of Pennsylvania's "third-class" counties. The author also believes that this department is overstaffed compared to other Pennsylvania counties. Luzerne county employees

handles about 5,700 registrations per worker on average while other counties handled more than 10,016. So they thought they could cut the number of workers. Their final summary of how the Registration department could improve is to employ 17 permanent employees and that temporary workers should be paid per diem. They say that the Election Bureau only needs 2 full time employees. The next chapter is the review of the Board of Assessment and Revision of Taxes. The review summarizes this board was not well run as local counties in the area. Personal costs in this department are twice that of Westmoreland and Berks Counties. They also found that this department could be more efficient in collecting taxes, and that they should hire a stenographer to help. The last departments included in the review are the County Treasurer, Tax Claim Bureau, County Controller, Register of Wills, Sheriff, Prothonotary, Clerk of Courts, District Attorney, and the Bridge and Road department. These nine departments were all said to need a reduction of employees. The assessment found that because the departments were overstaffed the employees had a small workload. After the review of the individual county departments the Pennsylvania Economy League suggested a way of classifying the jobs available and the rate of pay. This review finishes by listing the names of the people that were in those positions and a table of what the position's yearly salary should look like.

Dates: 1956

Creator: Pennsylvania Economy League, Inc.

Subjects: Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, Luzerne County Personnel

Locations: Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania

People: N/A

General Condition: Fair. The binding is missing.

Measurements: 9 in. x 11 ½ in.

Transcription Attempt:

-----END-----

16.19 Item 19: Typed Report by the Pennsylvania Economy League, titled “Report on 1958 Budget of Wilkes-Barre City,” 1957 December

Type of Material: Report

Title: Report on the 1958 Budget of Wilkes-Barre City

Description: The following item, dated December of 1957, depicts a brief report printed by the [Pennsylvania Economy League](#), titled a “Report on 1958 Budget of Wilkes Barre City”. This report offers an independent organization's lens to review the spending of local Pennsylvania governments. It is presented with the intention that this information will aid them in improving their spending and make more effective plans for use. They give breakdown information on the budget as they found evidence of the spending, such as the assessed valuation on page 2, which states that the total assessed valuation for the City in 1957 was \$82,913,754. The report goes on to mention that nearly \$5,044,770 was spent on personal valuation for the occupation tax. The proposal by this group states that the city's budget should have been \$2,272,341, which would have increased it from 1957 by \$23,723.

Dates: December 1957

Creator: [Pennsylvania Economy League, Inc.](#)

Subjects: Budget; Wilkes-Barre; Planning

Locations: Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania

People: N/A

General Condition: Good.

Measurements: 8 ½ in. x 11 in.

-----END-----

16.20 Item 20: A Typed Report, by Unknown, titled the “Lehigh – Lackawanna Township Proposed Budget,” 1958

Type of Material: Report

Title: Lehigh Township - Lackawanna County 1958 Proposed Budget

Description: The following item, dated 1958, depicts a typed budget report of Lehigh and Lackawanna Township, including various tax documents and receipts. This report is missing the cover and the first page. In this budget proposal the author analyzes money spent by the township in 1957 to make a budget for the new year. In the pages we have of this report the amount of money collected by the township from taxes are examined. These taxes fall under a title called the Liquid fuels tax, and looks at the total mileage of roads to be maintained and the proposed expenditures. They anticipated an increase of revenue from real estate tax, but a decrease in other areas that were not specified. The total estimated expenditures for 1958 are \$6,362, compared with the actual expenditures of 1957, which were \$5, 864. There was a cash balance for 1957 of \$3,786.

Dates: 1958

Creator: Lehigh Township

Subjects: Budget, Lehigh Township, Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania, Taxes

Locations: Lehigh Township, Northampton, Pennsylvania

People: N/A

General Condition: Fair. Lightweight paper and missing pages.

Measurements: 8 9/16 in. x 11 1/16 in.

-----END-----

16.21 Item 21: A Typed Report by the Pennsylvania Economy League, titled “The Luzerne County Planning Commission,” 1958 January.

Type of Material: Report

Title: The Luzerne County Planning Commission

Description: The following item, January 1958, depicts a report of the proposed budget for Leigh township in Lackawanna county. A written justification for a city planning commission. The report was written by the [Pennsylvania Economy League](#). This is an independent organization that reviews the spending of local Pennsylvania governments, so they can improve. This report has a notice on the front declaring that it can not be published prior to Wednesday, January 29, 1958. This report is about how Luzerne County would benefit from the formation of a Planning Commission. At the time of writing there was a debate on if the county needed one or if the politicians handled all of the planning they needed. The author references the well known urban planner [Walter Blucher](#). Blucher was an influential figure in early 20th century city planning. This report calls him a “leader of the planning field”. The author quotes him in this report to advocate for a Planning Commission to be established. They say it will be helpful in future construction in the area such as highways.

Dates: January 1958

Creator: [Pennsylvania Economy League, Inc.](#)

Subjects: Luzerne County, Planning Commission

Locations: Luzerne County, Pennsylvania

People: [Blucher, Walter, 1901-](#)

General Condition: Fair, back cover is coming loose.

Measurements: 8 ½ in. x 11 in.

Transcription Attempt:

-----END-----

16.22 Item 22: A Typed Report by the Pennsylvania Economy League, titled the “Tentative Budget — Lehigh Township Supervisors, Lackawanna County, PA.,” 1958 February 19.

Type of Material: Report

Title: Tentative Budget - 1958 Lehigh Township Supervisors Lackawanna County, PA.

Description: The following item, dated February 19, 1958, depicts a brief report printed by the [Pennsylvania Economy League](#), titled a “Tentative Budget, 1958, Lehigh Township Supervisors, Lackawanna County, PA.” This report offers an independent organization’s lens to review the spending of local governments. It is presented with the intention that this information will aid them in improving their spending and make more effective plans for use. In this report they review the amount of revenue Lehigh Township made through taxes in 1957. The report breaks down assessed valuation of the year, their tax rate, and the revenue anticipated. They used this information to craft a budget for the Township to follow for 1958.

Dates: February 19, 1958

Creator: [Pennsylvania Economy League, Inc.](#)

Subjects: Finances, Report, Budget, Taxes

Locations: Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania

People: N/A

General Condition: Good.

Measurements: 8 ½ in. x 11 in.

Transcription Attempt:

-----END-----

16.23 Item 23: A Typed Report by I[sadore Candeub] and Associates, titled the “Master Plan Report, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,” 1959 May.

Type of Material: Report

Title: Master Plan Report for Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Description: The following item, dated May 1959, depicts an urban planning report made by Isadore Candeub and Associates Planning Consultants in 1959. This firm was headed by Isadore Candeub, well-known urban planner. This report breaks down the sections of Wilkes-Barre in 1959. The report’s three topics were Economic and Population Analysis, Existing Land Use Survey, and Neighborhood Analysis and Urban Renewal Program. They reported on the sections of Wilkes-Barre and the conditions of each one. They focused on conditions of housing and land usage. They concluded with their 20 year plan to revitalize the city. Their main plan for doing this was to establish new zoning sections throughout Wilkes-Barre. This report also contains four maps of Wilkes-Barre. These maps show land usage, section boundaries, housing conditions, and where they would focus on renewal.

Dates: May 1959.

Creator: Isadore Candeub and Associates Planning Consultants

Subjects: Urban Planning, Wilkes-Barre, Finances

Locations: Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

People: Candeub, Isadore

General Condition: Fair; There is not any binding.

Measurements: 8 ½ in x 11 in

-----END-----

16.24 Item 24: A Notarized Receipt of Advertising Costs, by Ketti O' DConnor to Dorothy C. Stets, Notarized by James H. Hopper, 1964 (Removed to Legal Box #2) February 19-20.

Type of Material: Receipt

Title: N/A

Description: The following item, dated February 19-20, 1964, includes a notarized notice of purchase and the accompanying receipt for Dorothy *Chapman* Stets. The notice of purchase provides confirmation that an advertisement is being published for the Wilkes-Barre Times Leader for \$8.25. Article is depicted in 16.00 Item 4n. This is the proof of publication signed by Kitti O H Conner who was a bookkeeper for the paper. This form is also signed by James H. Hopper, who is the public notary working for them. This was made to ensure that the ad Dorothy C. Stets bought would not be a tampered contractor within any way. A receipt that totals how much was spent on that ad is also included. The total amount was \$8.25.

Dates: 19-20 February 1964

Creator: Dorothy C. Stets

Subjects: Notary; Contract; Receipt; Advertising

Locations: 803 E. Northampton Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

People: Connor, Ketti H.; Hopper, James H.; (Chapman) Stets, Dorothy Blanchard, 1912-1985

General Condition: Good.

Measurements: 13 in. x 8 ⅜ in. (Proof of Publication); 9 ⅞ in. x 5 ⅝ in. (receipt)

Transcript Attempt:

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16.25 Item 25: Harrisburg Builders Exchange, 1977 December 15

Type of Material: Building plans

Title: Harrisburg Builders Exchange Plans on File

Description: The following item, dated December 15, 1977, depicts a weekly bulletin entitled the *Harrisburg Builders Exchange*, to demonstrate what the contractors were working on. The first section of this bulletin is on Private Projects members of the Exchange were hired on. These projects were for businesses and organizations in the Eastern Pennsylvania region. There are two projects in Luzerne County. The first is for the construction of an addition on a Kingston municipal building. This entry has a red checkmark made near Luzerne County. The second project is for the construction of squash courts for a school in the Wilkes Barre school district. The bulletin also includes lists of Government Projects and Apparent Low Bidders. The final page is the Exchange welcoming new members and encouraging contractors to hire members of the Exchange.

Some of the organizations who are listed in the biddings are John M, Kostecky Jr. & Associates, H. B. Alexander & Son, Eugene Dales Associates, Kabeschat Construction, Draco Development Corporation, Ashland Construction, G.M. Hock Construction, Zartman Construction, Nobel Quandel & Son, Jimarja Construction, Cresswell Brothers, Thomas H. Ross, Inc., Haak, Kaufman, Reese & Beers, Buckwalter Construction, Consolidated Construction, Diller Plank, Toews, Ayers, & Hubber, Inc., George Wenrich, Wickersham, and Rea, Hayes, Large & Suckling.

Dates: December 15, 1977

Creator: [Preble, Elizabeth, 1928-2011](#)

Subjects: Architectural plans; Architecture; Building; Bids

Locations: 2501 North Front Street / Harrisburg, Pa. 17110

People: Smith, Henry,

General Condition: Good, no issues.

Measurements: 8 ½ in. x 11 in.

Transcription Attempt:

-----END-----

Subseries II: Currency, 1776-1874

Subseries II: Currency, 1776-1943, there are paper bills, international and domestic, from Austria, Italy, France, Russia, and various states within the United States. There are also a couple of vouchers for toll passage with the [Easton and Wilkes-Barre Turnpike Company](#) and the [Wilkes-Barre Bridge Company](#). These would permit the passage of persons over the bridge or along the turnpike. The currencies include various iterations of currency, including the following:

[Continental currency](#), which was printed during the period following the onset and outcome of the American Revolutionary War. Like that of colonial currency, which was produced to support the local governments and needs of the colonies they served, this evolution of currency was created to support the [American Revolution efforts](#). The Continental Congress created paper money to fund the needs of the army because they lacked the other financial powers held by the crown, such as taxing, thus they formed their own system to pay soldiers and purchase supplies. However, with nothing to back the foundation of the borrowing power in the currency, it quickly dissolved in effectiveness. Congress ended up printing past their abilities, and the [value depreciated](#) as no one in the towns or traveling merchants would accept it without the backing of gold or silver.

An assignat, which was printed shortly after the [First Republic](#) was established as government. The First Republic was the government formed after the Monarchy was disbanded during the [French Revolution](#). The French Revolution was a major movement by the people during a societal and political pushback against the monarchy. During this period of revolution for France, we see the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen, and the [execution of Louis XVI](#), giving rise to [Napoleon Bonaparte in 1799](#). The assignat faced a similar history as the Continental Currency of the American Revolution, as it was overprinted with nearly no substantial investment by the Revolutionary government. As a result, the assignat faced a steadily increasing inflation as the French Revolution continued over the next decade, from 1789-1799.

A Kreuzer, which was a currency system that predated the German gold mark's introduction in 1871-1873. These currencies were worth roughly 4 [Pfennige](#) and there were 60 Kreuzer to a [gulden](#). [K.K. Hauptmünzamt](#) was a "located east of the Wien River and today's Stadtpark , marks the end of the rich and eventful history of the Vienna Mint, whose beginnings are likely to be linked to the coinage of the silver bars delivered as ransom for Richard the Lionheart (1193) and the founding of the body of the Vienna household members" ([Wien Geschichte Wiki](#)).

[Confederate States bills](#), which were created just before the onset of the [American Civil War](#), whereby the newly formed Confederate States issued the bills to support their succession efforts and support their end of the war. The first of this money was issued in March of 1861, collecting interest as a circulation of \$1,000,000 was issued. These bills are called "Greybacks," thus distinguishing them from the U.S. dollar, known as "Greenback," which was also started in circulation at the same period to support the Union and its army during war efforts. As the war progressed, and the outcome of the South's loss became more apparent, the greyback and confederate bills lost their value quickly. The bills contained numerous iconographies, including engravings of leading Confederates, gods and goddesses, trains, ships, and enslaved persons. The haste with which these bills were printed means that they have some anomalies that make them unique, such as hand cut scissor edging and signatures from clerks.

[Fractional currency](#), which first began its issuing at the onset of the [American Civil War](#) as a response to the shortage of coins in circulation. The public at large sought the stability of the metal coins, choosing to hold on to them, and as a result, the government began printing these fractional notes, whose denominations amounted to less than \$1. "These notes were known as postage notes because their designs were taken from existing postage stamps. Later issues of such notes in denominations under \$1 had designs more in keeping with the appearance of currency notes. These issues were known as Fractional Currency and were authorized in 1863" ([The History List](#)).

The [Russian ruble](#) has evolved through many forms, created once as silver coins and transitioning into paper notes. The name originated from the word *rubit* which refers to the division of larger currency units for smaller coins. The word itself means to chop. The 1865 edition of the ruble, which is in our collection, coincides with the establishment of the [State Bank of the Russian Empire in 1860](#). This became the dominant financial institution and would authorize banknotes to circulate alongside the silver coins already in circulation. The [Bank of Russia](#) has an extensive historical sketch of the History of the Bank of Russia where the 1865 ruble note appears.

[Italian Consortium Tickets](#) are an Italian paper banknote currency that was established "with law n.1920 of 30 April 1874, was established a consortium (hence the name consortium tickets) composed of Banca Nazionale nel Regno d'Italia, Banca Nazionale Toscana, Banca Toscana di Credito, Banca Romana, Banco di Sicilia and Banco di Napoli. These institutions advanced the budget money (940 million) to the State and in exchange could issue these forced tender notes. Initially the installation and printing work was commissioned to a printing house in Frankfurt, and then they decided to create a paper and valuables workshop in Rome with the latest printing machines. This change of program lengthened the printing time, in fact the first tickets were printed in 1875, with decree of 1874, and series of nine notes was completed in 1877. The Consortium ceased to exist on 30 June 1881 as provided for by Law n.133 of the previous 7 April, and the remaining debt (340 million) was borne by the State" ([Numista](#))

16.26 Item 26: Twelve Shilling Note, New Jersey Colonial Currency, Printed by I[saac] Collins, 1776 March 25.

Type of Material: Currency

Title: N/A

Description: The following item, dated March 25, 1776, depicts a printed New Jersey dollar, created during the American Revolution and valued at twelve shillings. The front has an illustration of a leaf in the center of the bill. Below the illustration is the information that it was printed in Burlington, New Jersey by the printer I. Collins, or [Isaac Collins](#), a printer and publisher in the late 18th century. The back of the dollar has a proclamation saying that the 12 shilling bill is approved by King George III in red ink. At the bottom there are three handwritten signatures for Jona Deare, Rob Smith, and Joe Smith.

Another common term for these bills was the [banknote, or "bills of credit"](#) which were printed in the American colonies as a convenient medium of exchange for merchants and traders, as well as a method of finance for the colonial governments and their operations. These became a more popular method as coins were scarce, especially during wartime, and thus the colonies responded by printing their own money. However, it was only done so during this period with the express authority of the crown still in place, as seen by the inscription on the reverse of the manuscript, where by a proclamation of the Law of the Colony of New Jersey, passed the the Fourteenth Year of the Reign of his Majesty King George the Third, the bill was printed in March of 1776.

Iconography: while our manuscript has a leaf depicted on the front of the manuscript, there were other symbols printed on the colonial currency, such as a "sundial with the "FUGIO" legend and "MIND YOUR BUSINESS" motto appear[ing] on the right center of the front, [with the] back show[ing] the thirteen linked rings representing the colonies and legends "WE ARE ONE" and "AMERICAN CONGRESS," ([Potomack Company](#)).

[The University of Chicago](#) has a concise history pertaining to the American paper currency systems within their digitized collections.

[Isaac Collins](#) worked at several printing presses throughout the Northeast colonies. He was the official printer for King George the Third in the colonies, and would print government documents and currency such as this dollar. Even though he worked for the monarch he was involved in the American Revolution and later printed the new nation's currency.

Dates: March 25, 1776

Creator: [Collins, Isaac, 1746-1817](#)

Subjects: Currency; Bank note paper; colonial history; Finances

Locations: Burlington, New Jersey

People: Deare, Jona; Smith, Robert; Smith, Joseph; [Frederick, George William, Third King of England, 1738-1820](#); [Collins, Isaac, 1746-1817](#)

General Condition: Fair.

Measurements: 4 $\frac{7}{8}$ in. x 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ in.

Transcript Attempt:

Front: All text in bold is printed.

Twelve Shillings
To counterfeit is Death
[Illustration of a leaf]
Burlington in New-Jersey

Printed by I. Collins, 1776.

Back:

TWELVE SHILLINGS.

No. g541

In red text:

THIS BILL of TWELVE SHILLINGS

Proclamation, is emitted by a Law of the Colony of
New-Jersey, passed the the Fourteenth Year of the Reign of
his Majesty King George the Third. Dated March 25, 1776

Twelve Shillings

Jona Deare

Rob Smith

Joe Smith

-----END-----

**16.27 Item 27: Three Dollar Note, Pennsylvania Continental Currency,
Printed by [\[David\] Hall & Sellers](#), 1776 May 9.**

Type of Material: Currency

Title: N/A.

Description: The following item, dated May 9, 1776, depicts a three dollar banknote of Pennsylvania, created by David Hall & Sellers, under the approval of the Continental congress. It was printed during the early period of the American Revolutionary War. It was printed in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The font of this bill has an illustration of skeletonized elm and maple fruit which was common on printed items from Pennsylvania. The back of this bill is very faded making most of it illegible. A stamped logo is visible on the right side. This stamp is of an eagle fighting a heron with the motto "Exitus in dubio est" which translates to "The outcome is in doubt".

The [continental currency](#) period follows the onset and outcome of the American Revolutionary War. Like that of colonial currency, which was produced to support the local governments and needs of the colonies they served, this evolution of currency was created to support the [American Revolution efforts](#). The Continental Congress created paper money to fund the needs of the army because they lacked the other financial powers held by the crown, such as taxing, thus they formed their own system to pay soldiers and purchase supplies. However, with nothing to back the foundation of the borrowing power in the currency, it quickly dissolved in effectiveness. Congress ended up printing past their abilities, and the [value depreciated](#) as no one in the towns or traveling merchants would accept it without the backing of gold or silver.

The printers of this bill were Hall & Sellers. This printing company was started by [Benjamin Franklin](#) who later sold the business to his employee [David Hall](#). This printing firm worked printing government documents and currency of both Britain and the United States.

Dates: May 9, 1776

Creator: [Hall and Sellers](#)

Subjects: Currency; Bank note paper; Continental Congress (United States); Finances

Locations: Philadelphia, PA.

People: [Franklin, Benjamin, 1706-1790](#); [Hall, David, 1714-1772](#)

General Condition: Poor. The paper is scuffed and torn, with the ink heavily faded.

Measurements: 4 1/8 in. x 2 7/8 in.

Transcript Attempt:

FRONT: All text in bold is printed.

THREE DOLLAR
Philadelphia: PRINTER BY
Hall & Sellers. 1776

BACK:

THREE Dollars

No.77900

THIS bill entitles the

BEARER to receive

Three Spanish milled

Dollars, or the Value

Thereof in Gold or Silver,

According to a Resolution

Of CONGRESS passed,

At Philadelphia, May 9,

1776.

Marter

Duans

THREE DOLLARS.

-----END-----

16.28 Item 28: Five Continental Currencies of South Carolina, Printed by Peter Timothy, 1776 October 19-1777 December 23

Type of Material: Currency

Title: N/A

Description: The following items, ranging in dates from October 19, 1776 to December 23, 1777, depict five Continental banknotes of South Carolina, printed by [Peter Timothy](#) under the approval of the Continental congress. It was printed during the early period of the American Revolutionary War. It was printed in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Each of these bills contains the numeric value of the bill in both dollars and the exchange rate of the British pound, and received an official seal under the Continental Congress, including many graphics and latin phrases, some of which were a Rooster, with the phrase, [“ET SOLI ET MARTI” \(For the Sun and for Mars\)](#), and a Ship with the phrase, [“MULTORUM SPES” \(The Hope of Many\)](#).

The back has an official stamp and ensures to the owner that the bills are equivalent to the amount in Spanish milled dollars. The back of these bills has four Hebrew letters printed along the border. These letters were included on the bills as an anti- counterfeiting measure.

The [continental currency](#) period follows the onset and outcome of the American Revolutionary War. Like that of colonial currency, which was produced to support the local governments and needs of the colonies they served, this evolution of currency was created to support the [American Revolution efforts](#). The Continental Congress created paper money to fund the needs of the army because they lacked the other financial powers held by the crown, such as taxing, thus they formed their own system to pay soldiers and

purchase supplies. However, with nothing to back the foundation of the borrowing power in the currency, it quickly dissolved in effectiveness. Congress ended up printing past their abilities, and the [value depreciated](#) as no one in the towns or traveling merchants would accept it without the backing of gold or silver.

Dates: October 19, 1776; December 23, 1776; December 23, 1777;

Creator: [Timothy, Peter, 1724-1782](#)

Subjects: Currency; Bank note paper; Continental Congress (United States); Finances

Locations: Charlestown, South Carolina

People: McCall, J; Fisher, James; Lightwood, Edward; [Timothy, Peter, 1724-1782](#)

General Condition: Poor.

Measurements: Item 1: Item 2: Item 3: Item 4: Item 5:

4 ¼ in. x 2 ⅞ in.; 4 ¼ in. x 3 ⅛ in.

Transcript Attempt:

Currency 1: [Composed of printed and annotated text. Printed text is bolded below]

Front:

FOUR DOLLARS

SOUTH CAROLINA N.⁰

This Bill entitles the Bearer to receive
Four Dollars of the Value of Six pounds
Ten Shillings Current Money which will
Be provided for by this State according to an
Ordinance of October 1776.

[An Official Stamp: INFESTUS TANTUM INFESTIS
Elephant]

L6 10 0.

Back:

Six Pounds Ten
Shillings

Four dollars, value(vertical)

The State of(vertical)

SOUTH-CAROLINA.(upside down)

Currency 2: [Composed of printed and annotated text. Printed text is bolded below]

Front:

1 Dollar

SOUTH-CAROLINA. N.⁰

This Bill entitled the Bearer to receive
One Spanish milled Dollar,
Or the Value thereof in GOLD or SILVER,
According to an Act of the General Assembly,
Passed, at CHARLES-TOWN, the 23rd Day of
December, 1776.

[An Official stamp
With a palm tree
on a rock]

Ja^s Fisher
Ed LightWood
Hw. Farnem

Back:

1 Dollar
DEATH TO COUNTERFEIT
£. 1 : 12 : 6
CHARLES-TOWN:
Printed by Peter Timothy, 1777
Death to counterfeit

Currency 3: [Composed of printed and annotated text. Printed text is bolded below]

Front:

SOUTH-CAROLINA. 3 DOLLARS
N.^o
This Bill intitles the Bearer to receive
Three Spanish milled Dollars,
Or the Value thereof in Gold or Silver
according to an Act of the General Assembly
passed, at Charlestown, the 23rd day
of December, 1776
[FATA VIAM INVENIENT; Tree stump]
J McCall
Hm Janum
[unreadable name]

Back:

3 DOLLARS
DEATH to Counterfeit
£. 4: 17 : 6
CHARLES-TOWN:
Printed by Peter Timothee, 1777.
DEATH to Counterfeit.

Currency 4: [Composed of printed and annotated text. Printed text is bolded below]

Front:

VIII. Dollars.
SOUTH-CAROLINA N.^o [ink faded but a number would have appeared]
THIS Bill intitles (sic) [entitles] the Bearer to receive
EIGHT Spanish milled **DOLLARS**,
Or the Value thereof in Gold or Silver,
According to an Act of the General Assembly.

**Passed, at CHARLES-TOWN, the 23d Day of
December, 1776**

Sir [illegible]

John [illegible]

[An Official Stamp

Depicting a Ship

and the Phrase

“MULTORUM SPES”

(The Hope of Many)]

(13:0:0)

Along the left hand side of the page appears the phrase “EIGHT DOLLARS” printed, with “VIII” in four corners”

Back:

VIII Dollars.

DEATH to counterfeit.

£. 13:0:0

CHARLES-TOWN

PRINTED BY PET. TIMOTHY, 1777

DEATH TO COUNTERFEIT.

Currency 5: [Composed of printed and annotated text. Printed text is bolded below]

Front:

II DOLLARS

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

N.^o 771

THIS BILL intitles (sic) [entitles] the Bearer to receive

TWO Spanish milled DOLLARS

Or the Value thereof in Gold or Silver,

According to an Act of the General Assembly

passed at Charles-Town, the 23rd Day of

December, 1777

_____(?)

Ja^s Fisher

[A. Official stamp

With a rooster on it.

Has the Latin phrase

“ET SOLI ET MARTI”

(For the Sun and for Mars)]

£ 3 . 5 . 0 —

Along the left hand side of the page appears the phrase “TWO DOLLARS” printed.

Back:

2 Dollar
Death to counterfeit
£.3 :5: 0
CHARLES-TOWN:
Printed by P. Timothety, 1777
Death to counterfeit

-----END-----

16.29 Item 29: Twenty Five Sols Assignat, French Currency, 1792 January 4

Type of Material: Currency

Title: N/A

Description: The following item depicts an assignat, printed January 4, 1792. It was printed during the French Revolution, under the approval of the [Constituent Assembly](#), to fund the military needs of the revolutionary war. The bill contains an image of a rooster, with a ribbon above its head that contains the phrase, “La Liberté ou La Morte” (Liberty or Death). At the top of the image is an eye circled by what appears to be sun rays, an accompanying phrase which states, “La Loi Punit de Mort Le Contrefacteur” and “La Nation Récompense Le Démonciateur”, which mean “The Law Punishes the Counterfeiter with Death” and “The Nation Rewards the Whistleblower”.

This dollar was printed shortly after the [First Republic](#) was established as government. The First Republic was the government formed after the Monarchy was disbanded during the [French Revolution](#). The French Revolution was a major movement by the people during a societal and political pushback against the monarchy. During this period of revolution for France, we see the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen, and the [execution of Louis XVI](#), giving rise to [Napoleon Bonaparte in 1799](#). The assignat faced a similar history as the Continental Currency of the American Revolution, as it was overprinted with nearly no substantial investment by the Revolutionary government. As a result, the assignat faced a steadily increasing inflation as the French Revolution continued over the next decade, from 1789-1799.

Dates: 1792 January 4

Creator: N/A

Subjects: Currency; French Revolution; Assignats; Assignats--Early works to 1800;

Locations: N/A

People: N/A

General Condition: Fair.

Measurements: 4 x 2.25 in.

Transcription Attempt :

Currency 1: [Composed of printed and annotated text. Printed text is bolded below]

Printed in a Decorative Scroll at the Top:

La Loi Punit de Mort Le Contrefacteur

[The Law Punishes the Counterfeiter with Death]

La Nation Récompense Le Démonciateur

[The Nation Rewards the Whistleblower]

Loi du 4 Janvier 1792, L'an 4 de la Liberté

[Law of January 4, 1792, Year 4 of Liberty]

DOMAINES NATIONAUX
Assignat de
VINGT-CINQ SOLS
[Image of a Rooster with Phrase
“La Liberte ou La Morte” (Liberty or Death)]

____(?) 25 SOLS ____(?)

S^{ie} [Series] 501^e

In Pencil: 240

{Signature} ____(?)

-----END-----

16.30 Item 30: Fifty Pounds Assignat, French Currency, 1792 December 14.

Type of Material: Paper currency.

Title: N/A.

Description: The following item depicts an assignat, printed December 14, 1792. It was printed during the French Revolution, under the approval of the [Constituent Assembly](#), to fund the military needs of the revolutionary war. The bill has a romanesque border going around it. In the center is an illustration of a woman dressed in Roman clothing holding laurels and in her other hand a shovel. She is likely [Marianne](#), a symbolic figurehead of justice and Goddess of Liberty during the French Revolution. By her feet is a rooster and some hay. The base of where she is seated has the saying “LIBERTE EGALITE”, a saying originating during the Revolution meaning liberty equality.

This dollar was printed shortly after the [First Republic](#) was established as government. The First Republic was the government formed after the Monarchy was disbanded during the [French Revolution](#). The French Revolution was a major movement by the people during a societal and political pushback against the monarchy. During this period of revolution for France, we see the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen, and the [execution of Louis XVI](#), giving rise to [Napoleon Bonaparte in 1799](#). The assignat faced a similar history as the Continental Currency of the American Revolution, as it was overprinted with nearly no substantial investment by the Revolutionary government. As a result, the assignat faced a steadily increasing inflation as the French Revolution continued over the next decade, from 1789-1799.

Dates: 1792 December 14

Creator: N/A

Subjects: Currency; French Revolution; Assignats; Assignats--Early works to 1800;

Locations: N/A

People: N/A

General Condition: Fair.

Measurements: 2: 7.25 x 4.25 in.

[Composed of printed and annotated text. Printed text is bolded below]

République Française
Assignat de cinquante LIVRES.

De la Création du 14. Dec^{[em]bre}. 1792.

l'Au premier de la République
Domaines Nationaux.

Hypothèque sur leu

[VERTICAL TEXT LEFT]

LA LOI PUNIT DE MORT

LE CONTREFCTEUR

[The Law Punishes the Counterfeiter with Death]

[VERTICAL TEXT RIGHT]

LA NATION RECOMPENSE

LE DENONCIATEUR.

[The Nation Rewards the Whistleblower]

{Signature} Gaistes

N.o 32

LIBERTE EGALITE

serie 366

-----END-----

16.31 Item 31: Easton and Wilkes Barre Turnpike Company Currency, Sheet and Individuals, 1816 March 1 (removed to Black Box #1)

Type of Material: Bank note.

Title: N/A.

Description: The following item depicts a sheet of eight bank notes, plus an additional loose note, for the Easton and Wilkes Barre Turnpike Company. The fares range in value from 5 to 25 cents, and are meant for passage along the turnpike as fare, similar to toll booths of today. The notes are worth 5, 6 ¼, 10, 12 ½, and 25 cents respectively. These notes were printed by Murray Draper Fairman & Co. Murray Draper Fairman & Co was a printing company specializing in bank notes and currency from 1795. This company is still in business but is now called [ABC Corp.](#)

[The Easton and Wilkes-Barre Turnpike Company](#) was a privately owned road going from Easton to Wilkes-Barre. Travelers had to pay a toll to use this road. It was opened for use in 1816 and was the main road for merchants until railroads became more popular. These vouchers were used by travelers to pay the turnpike toll instead of federal currency, as well as Pocono lumber, Wyoming Valley grain, and building plaster from New York ([Historical Marker Database](#)). These vouchers were printed in 1816 and some that are in this collection are in the original currency sheets meaning that they were not distributed. They would have been a part of the everyday lives of people traveling and working in Northeastern Pennsylvania. The turnpike was the first major road along the western region of the township, and served as a pivotal trade route in Pennsylvania until about the 1860s when it was replaced with railroads. This turnpike opened the region up to trade across the state.

Dates: March 1, 1816.

Creator: Easton and Wilkes-Barre Turnpike Company

Subjects: Wilkes-Barre (Pa.); Currency; Easton and Wilkes-Barre Turnpike Company

Locations: Wilkes-Barre, PA.

People: N/A

General Condition: Fair.

Measurements: (Sheet) 7.5 x 12 in.; (Loose)

Transcript Attempt:

[Beginning from the top, left hand corner of the sheet down; laid horizontally]

Three Bills at 5 Cents:

5 (Five V Five) 5
The President and Managers
of the
FIVE CENTS [vertical on both sides] Easton and Wilkesbarre
Turnpike Company
promise to pay the bearer, on demand, at the Office
of their Treasurer, in bills current in Pennsylvania,
FIVE CENTS.
Wilkesbarre, March 1st 1816

Treasurer.

Two Bills at 6 ¼ Cents:

6 1/4 (Cts 6 ¼ Cts) 6 1/4
The President and Managers
SIX ¼ CENTS [vertical on both sides] of the
EASTON and WILKESBARRE
TURNPIKE COMPANY
promise to pay the bearer, on demand, at the Office
of their Treasurer, in bills current in Pennsylvania,
SIX and a QUARTER CENTS.
Wilkesbarre, March 1st 1816.

Treasurer.

Two Bills at 10 Cents:

10 (TEN CENTS) 10
The President and Managers
TEN CENTS [vertical on both sides] of the
EASTON and WILKESBARRE
TURNPIKE COMPANY
promise to pay the bearer, on demand, at the Office
of their Treasurer, in bills current in Pennsylvania,
TEN CENTS.
Wilkesbarre, March 1st 1816.

Treasurer.

There is red pencil marks on one of the bills, by the printed word “Treasurer”

Four Bills at 12 ½ Cents:

12 ½ (cents 12 ½ cents) 12 ½

The President and Managers
of the
EASTON and WILKESBARRE
TURNPIKE COMPANY
Promise to pay the bearer, on demand, at the Office
of their Treasurer, in bills current in Pennsylvania,
TWELVE and a HALF Cents.
Wilkesbarre, March 1st 1816.

Treasurer.

Annotation at the top of one bill, loose bill:

In pencil: 100

One Bill at 25 Cents:

QUARTER DOLLAR
[vertical on both sides]

25 (25) 25
The President and Managers
of the
EASTON and WILKESBARRE
TURNPIKE COMPANY
promise to pay the bearer, on demand, at the Office
of their Treasurer, in bills current in Pennsylvania,
TWENTY FIVE CENTS.
Wilkesbarre, March 1st 1816.

Treasurer.

-----END-----

16.32 Item 32: Wilkes-Barre Bridge Company, Currency, Issued to Lord Butler by Jacob Cist and M[atthias] Hollenback, 1816 October 28

Type of Material: Paper currency.

Title: N/A.

Description: The following item depicts a bank voucher from the Wilkes-Barre Bridge Company, dated October 28, 1816, and is worth three dollars. It was issued to Lord Butler by Jacob Cist, company treasurer, and Matthias Hollenback, the president of the company. This bridge connects Wilkes Barre to Kingston. The original Market Street Bridge was built in 1816, built by the founding, prominent Wilkes Barre men who formed the Wilkes Barre Bridge Company in order to build the bridge. Vouchers such as this one were used to pay the toll to get across the bridge. The Wilkes Barre Bridge Co. owned the Market Street Bridge until 1908 when they sold it to Luzerne County. This bill was printed by Murray, Draper, Fairman & Co. They were a printing company specializing in bank notes and currency from 1795. This company is still in business but is now called [ABC Corp.](#)

Lord Butler was the son of Revolutionary war hero [Zebulon Butler](#). Lord Butler was the first sheriff of Luzerne County and was a brigadier general in the Pennsylvania militia. Butler was a member of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania. He was also active in local government serving in positions such as clerk of the Orphans Court and Court of Quarter sessions, Register of Wills and Recorder of

Deeds, President of the borough of Wilkes-Barre's town council, treasurer of Luzerne County, and county commissioner. Lord Butler was also the first Postmaster of Wilkes Barre. To see more on General Lord Butler see [Subseries III: Butler Correspondence, 1770-1820](#).

This voucher was signed by two owners of the bridge Jacob Cist and Hollenback. [Jacob Cist](#) was the Treasurer of the Bridge Company. Cist operated a Wilkes-Barre newspaper, The *Gleaner*, but was also an inventor, postmaster, and geologist. One of his most notable inventions was a stove that could burn the anthracite coal he was also selling. The Bridge Company's President, Matthias Hollenback, also signed this voucher. In addition to serving this company role Hollenback was considered a Revolutionary war hero for his role in the [Battle of Wyoming](#), a battle between the Iroquis and loyalists against Americans. Matthias Hollenback was also a merchant and owner of many distilleries throughout Northeast Pennsylvania.

Dates: October 28, 1816.

Creator: [Hollenback, Matthias, 1752-1829](#) (President)

Subjects: Currency; Wilkes-Barre Bridge Company; Wilkes-Barre (Pa.); Finances; Travel

Locations: Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania

People: [Cist, Jacob, 1782-1825](#); [Hollenback, Matthias, 1752-1829](#); [Butler, Lord, 1761-1824](#)

General Condition: Poor. The page suffers discoloration and tearing.

Measurements: 6.5 x 3.75 in.

Transcription Attempt:

[vertically THREE]

3 No 110

[LUZERNE CY]

A (III)

THE

Wilkesbarre

Bridge Comy

Promise to pay L Butler or bearer on demand in

Notes of an Incorporated Bankin the State

of PENNSYLVANIA

THREE dollars

Wilkes Barre October 28 1816

Jacob Cist Treas^[ure].r

M: Hollenbeck Pres^[iden].t

Murray Draper Fairman & Co.

-----END-----

16.33 Item 33: Ten Coin Kreuzer, Austrian Currency, 1860 November 1

Type of Material: Currency.

Title: N/A.

Description: The following item depicts a [kreuzer](#), a form of Austrian paper currency, dated November 1, 1860. This is an Austrian bill worth 10 Kreuzer, or 10 silver coins. This bill was made in the Austrian capital Vienna on November 1, 1860. It has ornate illustrations bordering the edges of the bill. Two illustrations of young boys are included on each side, and the [Austrian coat of arms](#) is at the bottom. This bill has the pencil writing of 238 in the bottom margin. Paper Kreuzers such as this one were printed as temporary replacements for coins.

The bill also contains the languages for its worth for the neighboring countries, including Slovenia, Croatia, Italy, Poland, and Hungry.

The kreuzer was a currency system that predated the German gold mark's introduction in 1871-1873.

These currencies were worth roughly 4 [Pfennige](#) and there were 60 Kreuzer to a [gulden](#).

[K.K. Hauptmünzamt](#) was a “located east of the Wien River and today's Stadtpark , marks the end of the rich and eventful history of the Vienna Mint, whose beginnings are likely to be linked to the coinage of the silver bars delivered as ransom for Richard the Lionheart (1193) and the founding of the body of the Vienna household members” ([Wien Geschichte Wiki](#)).

[Golden Eagle Coin](#) has an in depth historical sketch of the Austrian empire and their currency system. Their focus is on the copper coins but the sketch still possesses a great amount of detail on the evolution of the currency system: “The Austria Kreuzer 1860 is a historically significant copper coin issued during the reign of Emperor Franz Joseph I, who ruled the Austrian Empire from 1848 to 1916. The 1 Kreuzer denomination was an essential part of the Austrian monetary system, widely used in everyday transactions across the empire. By the mid-19th century, Austria was undergoing significant economic and political changes, including financial reforms aimed at stabilizing the currency. The 1 Kreuzer coin of 1860 was part of a broader effort to modernize and standardize Austria’s coinage, ensuring a reliable medium of exchange for the growing economy” ([Golden Eagle Coin](#)).

Dates: November 1, 1860

Creator: N/A.

Subjects: Currency.

Locations: Vienna, Austria.

People: N/A.

General Condition: Fair.

Measurements: 3 15/16 in. x 1 15/16 in.

Transcript Attempt:

Wird für
K. Behn 10 Kreuzer
Silberscheidemünze bei allen Zahlungen an öffentliche
Gassen Statt Barem angenommen. Vom K.K. Hauptmünzamt.
Wien 1. November 1860.
{signature} _____

Десетъ Н. крайцаревъ

Dziesięć now. krajcarów. [Polish]

Deset n. krajcarjev. [Slovenian]

Deset novičićah [novcica (Croatian)]

Dieci soldi Val. Austr. [Italian]

Десетъ новчића.

Зече крѣчері ноі.

Oest.

Währ.

Deset n. krajcarjev.

Tiz újkrajczár.

Translation Attempt:

Will for



K. Behn 10 Kreuzer
Silver coin for all payments to public offices
instead of cash. From the Imperial and Royal Main Mint
Vienna 1. November 1860.

Десатh N. крайцаpdez

Ten New. Kreuzers [Polish]

Ten n[ew]. Kreuzers [Slovenian]

Ten Coins. [Croatian]
Десетъ новчића.

Ten Cents Val. Austr. [Italian]
Зече крѳчері ноі.

East(?).

True.

-----END-----

16.34 Item 34: Twenty Dollar Bill, Confederate Currency, Issued to C. L. Shoyer, Printed by Unknown, after [Samuel C. Upham], 1861 July 25.

Type of Material: Dollar

Title: N/A

Description: The following item, dated July 25, 1861, depicts a twenty dollar bill printed for the Confederate States of America. This bill has twenty dollars on it four times in red ink. There are two illustrations, one in the center and one on the lower left corner. In the lower left corner there is an illustration of a Native American man sitting on a barrel, smoking a pipe. This item is a counterfeit bill, which can be ascertained by the imagery on the bill, as well as potentially by the signature of the treasurer for the Confederate states. The treasurer for the Confederates during 1861 was [Edward Carrington Elmore, ca. 1826-1873](#). However, the bill could have been signed by a clerk in office with the haste that was required of these printings, but it also possibly notes the false signature of the fake bill.

This illustration was originally included as a way to advertise tobacco. The center is an illustration of the Greek goddess Artemis riding a deer. This bill is known as the female riding a deer or FRD bills. These were a series of bogus bills that were circulated throughout the Confederate states. The original engraving is believed to be made by [Samuel C. Upham](#), a printer from Philadelphia. Upham is the most well known counterfeiter who printed forged Confederate bills. He denied making the FRD engraving, but many believe that the art style is the same.

The true [Confederate States bills](#) were created just before the onset of the [American Civil War](#), whereby the newly formed Confederate States issued the bills to support their succession efforts and support their end of the war. The first of this money was issued in March of 1861, collecting interest as a circulation of \$1,000,000 was issued. These bills are called “Greybacks,” thus distinguishing them from the U.S. dollar, known as “Greenback,” which was also started in circulation at the same period to support the Union and its army during war efforts. As the war progressed, and the outcome of the South’s loss became more apparent, the greyback and confederate bills lost their value quickly. The bills contained numerous iconographies, including engravings of leading Confederates, gods and goddesses, trains, ships, and enslaved persons. The haste with which these bills were printed means that they have some anomalies that make them unique, such as hand cut scissor edging and signatures from clerks.

For more information on this currency, see reference pages, 100-102 in the *Confederate States Paper Money* by George Cuhaj.

Dates: July 25, 1861.

Creator: N/A (Confederate Bill); [Upham, Samuel C., 1819-1885](#) (Engraving)

Subjects: Civil war--History--19th century; Currency; Finances; Counterfeit

Locations: Richmond, Virginia

People: Shoyer, C L; Wolff(?); [Upham, Samuel C., 1819-1885](#)

General Condition: Poor. The paper is very thin and fragile, with tearing along the seams.

Measurements: 7 ½ in. x 3 ¼ in.

Transcript Attempt: Bolded text indicates printed text.

Receivable in payment of all
dues except export dues

Two years

After date

The CONFEDERATE

State of

America

No.6430

No. 6430

Fundable in

Confederate States

Stock bearing Eight

percent interest

Will pay to Bearer

TWENTY DOLLARS

Richmond, Va July 25, 1861th

C. L. Shoyer for REGISTER

Wolff 99

Treas^{[ure]r}

-----END-----

16.35 Item 35: Twenty Cent Note, Confederate Currency, 1862 June

Type of Material: Paper currency.

Title: N/A.

Description: The following item, dated in June of 1862, depicts a twenty cent note printed for the Confederate States of America, printed in the city of Charleston. This was issued in the middle of the American Civil War by South Carolina as a tax note. Tax notes were made by cities and towns to be used to pay taxes by the citizens. This note is signed on the bottom indicating that it was used. This bill has the arm and hammer symbol on it, which was commonly used by banks. The note is being issued to E. W. Edmunson.

The true [Confederate States bills](#) were created just before the onset of the [American Civil War](#), whereby the newly formed Confederate States issued the bills to support their succession efforts and support their end of the war. The first of this money was issued in March of 1861, collecting interest as a circulation of \$1,000,000 was issued. These bills are called “Greybacks,” thus distinguishing them from the U.S. dollar, known as “Greenback,” which was also started in circulation at the same period to support the Union and its army during war efforts. As the war progressed, and the outcome of the South’s loss became more apparent, the greyback and confederate bills lost their value quickly. The bills contained numerous

iconographies, including engravings of leading Confederates, gods and goddesses, trains, ships, and enslaved persons. The haste with which these bills were printed means that they have some anomalies that make them unique, such as hand cut scissor edging and signatures from clerks.

Dates: June 1862.

Creator: N/A.

Subjects: Currency; Civil war--History--19th century; Finances; Confederate States;

Locations: Charleston, South Carolina.

People: Edmunson, E. W.

General Condition: Poor. The page suffers tearing and discoloration.

Measurements: 3.5 x 2.5 in.

Transcription Attempt:

Front

June

1862

CITY OF CHARLESTON. S.O

20

20

TWENTY CENTS

**This Note shall be received in payment of Taxes and other
Dues to the City of Charleston.**

E. W. Edmunson(?)

For Mayor and Aldermen

Back

Twenty

-----END-----

16.36 Item 36: Fifty Cent Note, Confederate Currency, Issued to H.

Homounly, 1863 February 1

Type of Material: Paper currency.

Title: N/A.

Description: The following item, dated February 1, 1863, depicts a fifty cent note printed for the Confederate States of America, and issued by The Bank of the State of South Carolina. The note was used when South Carolina was a member of the Confederacy. It has a palm tree and flowers in the middle which is the symbol for the state. The bill was issued to H. Homounly.

The true [Confederate States bills](#) were created just before the onset of the [American Civil War](#), whereby the newly formed Confederate States issued the bills to support their succession efforts and support their end of the war. The first of this money was issued in March of 1861, collecting interest as a circulation of \$1,000,000 was issued. These bills are called "Greybacks," thus distinguishing them from the U.S. dollar, known as "Greenback," which was also started in circulation at the same period to support the Union and its army during war efforts. As the war progressed, and the outcome of the South's loss became more apparent, the greyback and confederate bills lost their value quickly. The bills contained numerous iconographies, including engravings of leading Confederates, gods and goddesses, trains, ships, and enslaved persons. The haste with which these bills were printed means that they have some anomalies that make them unique, such as hand cut scissor edging and signatures from clerks.

Dates: February 1, 1863.

Creator: The Bank of the State of South Carolina.

Subjects: Currency; Finances; Civil war--History--19th century

Locations: South Carolina, USA.

People: N/A.

General Condition: Good.

Measurements: 3.5 x 2.5 in.

Transcription Attempt

The Bank

or the

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

50

50

WILL PAY BEARER ON DEMAND

“IN CURRENT FUNDS”

FIFTY CENTS

Feb 1, 1863.

H Homounly For Cashier.

BACK

Fifty

Issued under Act Feb., 1863

-----END-----

16.37 Item 37: Two Dollar Bill, Confederate Currency, Lithographed by Evans & Cogswell, and Engraved by Keatinge & Ball, 1864 February 17

Type of Material: Paper currency.

Title: N/A.

Description: The following item, dated February 17, 1864, depicts a two dollar bill printed for the Confederate States of America, printed in the city of Richmond, Virginia. This note has a red background and the amount of two dollars stated 5 times. On the far right side of the bill there is a portrait of [Judah Benjamin](#). Judah Benjamin was the first Jewish United States cabinet member who did not leave the religion. He worked as a lawyer and was a pro-slavery advocate. Benjamin was a Louisiana state senator until 1861 when he joined the Confederacy. He served in many important positions in the Confederacy including Attorney General, Secretary of War, and Secretary of State. When they lost the war Benjamin fled to England where he practiced law. This bill is marked with a pencil with 212.

The true [Confederate States bills](#) were created just before the onset of the [American Civil War](#), whereby the newly formed Confederate States issued the bills to support their succession efforts and support their end of the war. The first of this money was issued in March of 1861, collecting interest as a circulation of \$1,000,000 was issued. These bills are called “Greybacks,” thus distinguishing them from the U.S. dollar, known as “Greenback,” which was also started in circulation at the same period to support the Union and its army during war efforts. As the war progressed, and the outcome of the South’s loss became more apparent, the greyback and confederate bills lost their value quickly. The bills contained numerous iconographies, including engravings of leading Confederates, gods and goddesses, trains, ships, and enslaved persons. The haste with which these bills were printed means that they have some anomalies that make them unique, such as hand cut scissor edging and signatures from clerks.

Dates: February 17, 1864.

Creator: N/A.

Subjects: [Keatinge & Ball](#); [Evans & Cogswell](#); Currency; Finances; Civil war--History--19th century; Confederate States

Locations: Richmond, Virginia.

People: [Benjamin, Judah Philip, 1811-1884](#); Keatinge, Edward; Ball, Thomas A.;

General Condition: Good.

Measurements: 6.75 x 3.75 in.

Transcription Attempt: Bolded Text indicates printed text

[TWO]

Richmond Feb. 17th.. 1864 [TWO]
(No.) 2 (24208)
Two Years after the ratification of a Treaty of Peace between
The Confederate States of the United States of America
the
CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA
Will pay to the bearer on demand
[TWO DOLLARS]
Lithog^[graphie]d. By Evans & Cogswell
E E
S Huana H Balayuea
27 for Register Engraved by Keatinge & Ball, Columbia S.C. for Treasurer [Two]

-----END-----

16.38 Item 38: Ten Cent Note, Fractional Currency, ca. 1869-1875.

Type of Material: Currency.

Title: N/A.

Description: The following item depicts a ten cent note New York, printed as fractional currency by the United States of America. The ten cent bill has a portrait of [Lady Liberty](#) on the left side on the front. This is a personification of Liberty and the United States. This ten cent bill is part of the fourth issue of these bills produced. This issue of the bill was made between 1869 to 1875.

[Fractional currency](#) first began its issuing at the onset of the [American Civil War](#) as a response to the shortage of coins in circulation. The public at large sought the stability of the metal coins, choosing to hold on to them, and as a result, the government began printing these fractional notes, whose denominations amounted to less than \$1. "These notes were known as postage notes because their designs were taken from existing postage stamps. Later issues of such notes in denominations under \$1 had designs more in keeping with the appearance of currency notes. These issues were known as Fractional Currency and were authorized in 1863" ([The History List](#)).

Dates: ca. 1869-1875

Creator: American Bank Note Company

Subjects: Currency; Finances; Civil war--History--19th century; Liberty

Locations: N/A.

People: Allison, John

General Condition: Poor.

Measurements: 3 1/8 in. x 2 13/16 in.

Transcript Attempt:

FRONT

American Bank Note Co. N.Y

ACT OF MARCH 3RD 1863

UNITED 10
STATES
TEN CENTS

Receivable for
All United States
Stamps

(FRACTIONAL CURRENCY)

BACK

TEN

TEN

10

This note

10

Is exchangeable for
United States Notes

The Assistant Treasuries
And designated Depositories
of the
UNITED (X) STATES
[illegible]

[illegible] Dollars
Receivable in payment of all
The UNITED STATES less
than Five Dollars
(Except Customs)

CENTS

CENTS

-----END-----

**16.39 Item 39: Two Twenty Five Cent Notes, Fractional Currency,
[[ca.1874-1876](#)].**

Type of Material: Currency.

Title: N/A.

Description: The following items depict two twenty-five cent notes, printed as [fractional currency](#) during the American Civil War. These twenty-five cent currencies have [Robert J. Walker](#)'s portrait on the left side. Walker served as a United States senator from 1835 to 1845 and the Secretary of the Treasury from 1845 to 1849 under [President Polk](#). Walker County, Texas was initially named after him but that was changed due to Walker's support of the Union. These bills are from the fifth issue that was printed during the years 1874 to 1876. The date range has been ascertained by a comparison with similar manuscripts found on [National Museum of American History](#)'s website.

[Fractional currency](#) first began its issuing at the onset of the [American Civil War](#) as a response to the shortage of coins in circulation. The public at large sought the stability of the metal coins, choosing to hold on to them, and as a result, the government began printing these fractional notes, whose denominations amounted to less than \$1. "These notes were known as postage notes because their designs

were taken from existing postage stamps. Later issues of such notes in denominations under \$1 had designs more in keeping with the appearance of currency notes. These issues were known as Fractional Currency and were authorized in 1863” ([The History List](#)).

Dates: [\[ca.1874-1876\]](#)

Creator: United States Treasury

Subjects: Currency; Finances; Civil war--History--19th century

Locations: N/A

People: [Walker, Robert J., 1801-1869](#)

General Condition: Poor. Faded and torn. The page suffers discoloration.

Measurements: 2 1/8 in. x 3 9/16 in.

Transcript Attempt:

-----END-----

16.40 Item 40: 1 Ruble Note, Russian Currency, Signed by the Acting Governor of the State Bank Evgeny Lamansky, 1865

Type of Material: Paper currency.

Title: N/A.

Description: The following item, dated 1865, depicts 1 [Russian ruble](#) note, with an attached signature of the acting Governor of the state bank, Evgeny Lamansky. The front of this bill has the [Russian coat of arms](#) in the top center of the page and in the center of the back. It comes with a printing number which is No.34220937. The front of the bill has a conversion rate printed, which states that 1 ruble worth of silver or gold coin is immediately transferable for this banknote. The back has a printing of the Extract from the Highest Manifesto on Credit Tickets. There is a rough translation of the principles pertaining within. The [Russian ruble](#) has evolved through many forms, created once as silver coins and transitioning into paper notes. The name originated from the word *rubit* which refers to the division of larger currency units for smaller coins. The word itself means to chop. The 1865 edition of the ruble, which is in our collection, coincides with the establishment of the [State Bank of the Russian Empire in 1860](#). This became the dominant financial institution and would authorize banknotes to circulate alongside the silver coins already in circulation. The [Bank of Russia](#) has an extensive historical sketch of the History of the Bank of Russia where the 1865 ruble note appears.

Dates: 1865.

Creator: [Lamansky, Evgeny, 1825-1902](#)

Subjects: Currency;

Locations: Russia.

People: [Lamansky, Evgeny, 1825-1902](#)

General Condition: Excellent.

Measurements: 6.6 x 4.5 in.

Translation attempt:

State Credit Ticket

Upon presentation of his ticket one ruble in silver or gold coin is immediately

issued from the exchange offices of the
Expeditionary Credit Bank

E. [Lamansky] {signature}

—(?)

—(?)

Director

Cashier

Back:

Extract from the Highest Manifesto on Credit Tickets

1. State credit tickets are backed by the entire
wealth of the State and are continuously
exchangeable at all times for hard currency
from the designated fund.

1. State credit tickets are backed by the entire
wealth of the State and are continuously
exchangeable at all times in hard currency
from the designated fund

1. State credit tickets are backed by the entire
wealth of the State and are continuously
exchangeable for a large premium for a single coin
from the designated fund

2. Credit notes are granted circulation
throughout the Empire on an equal basis
with Silver coins

2. Credit notes are granted circulation
throughout the Empire on par with silver coins

2. To the credited balance —(?)

3. The exchange of credit notes for hard
currency is carried out at exchange offices established
in both capitals

3. The exchange of credit notes for hard
currency is carried out at exchange offices established
in regional capitals

5. The circulation of credit tickets for hard currency was made on the basis of the funds established by the capital
4. To facilitate The exchange of credit notes and small amounts in the provinces the district treasuries are obliged to do so for each person who brings in an amount of up to 100 rubles per hand
4. to facilitate the exchange of credit notes and small amounts and the provinces the district treasuries are obliged to carry out this each person bringing in an amount of up to 100 rubles will receive a handout
4. to facilitate the exchange of credit notes and small sums in the provinces the district treasuries Are obliged to do so for each person bringing a sum of up to 100 rubles per hand
5. “the issue abroad and import from there of credit notes are prohibited by existing Customs regulations”
5. “the issue abroad and import from there of existing credit bank notes is prohibited by existing Customs regulations”
5. —(?)
6. Counterfeiting of credit notes subjects the guilty to punishment under certain laws
6. the forgery of credit notes subjects the guilty to punishment determined by laws
6. the clerk of the credit bureau will be able to restrain the guilty parties in accordance with the laws established

-----END-----

16.41 Item 41: Wilkes-Barre Check from A[ndrew] T[odd] McClintock to the Miners’ Savings Bank of Wilkes-Barre, Signed by W[alter] G[reen] Sterling, 1868 June 27

Type of Material: Paper currency.

Title: N/A.

Description: A record of Miners’ Savings Bank shares purchased by Andrew T. McClintock. This check is for the amount of twelve hundred and fifty dollars made out to the bank from McClintock. This was the first installment of a series of checks he would pay for his fifty shares with Miners’ Bank. They processed this payment on June 29, 1869 but there is a stamp in the top left hand corner, one from the post office, one from the Bank of Wilkes-Barre dated June 27, 1868.

Andrew T. McClintock was a Wilkes-Barre attorney who was a corporator of this bank. His home was later donated to Wilkes University and was used as a dorm called McClintock Hall, but has since returned to a private residence. This check was signed by W. G. Sterling. Walter G. Sterling, a local businessman, was a corporator at the bank. His house was donated to Wilkes University in 1949 and converted into dorms. There is a handwritten note on the back of this check giving a description of it.

Dates: June 27, 1868, June 29, 1868, July 1, 1868.

Creator: [Sterling, Walter Green, 1821-1889](#)

Subjects: Currency; Check; Finances; Miners Bank.

Locations: Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

People: [McClintock, Andrew Todd, 1810-1892](#); [Sterling, Walter Green, 1821-1889](#)

General Condition: Fair.

Measurements: 8.25 x 3 in.

TRANSCRIPTION ATTEMPT:

Received, June 29 1868, of A. T McClintock
Twelve hundred fifty Dollars, being the First Installment of
Twenty=Five Dollars per share on Fifty shares of the capital stock of the
Miners' Savings Bank of Wilkes=Barre, Payable July 1, 1868.
\$1,250. W.G. Sterling Treasury

-----END-----

16.40 Item 40: Two Lire Consortium Ticket, Italian Currency, Signed by [Giuseppe] Dell'Ara and Mirone, 1874 April 30

Type of Material: Paper currency.

Title: N/A.

Description: The following item dated April 30, 1874, depicts a two lire consortium ticket. The item is Italian currency. There is a right facing portrait of [Italia Turrita](#) on the front of the paper note. She is a symbolic representation of the country and is one of the oldest national symbols. There is a pencil marking of 33 on the Front side of this note. The note is signed by Giuseppe Dell'Ara, the consortium delegate in 1874, then Special Cassier till 1923, and G. Mirone, a Government delegate. That information was ascertained by further research by other collectors digitized on [Numista](#).

Giuseppe Dell'Ara (The consortium delegate in 1874, then Special Cassier till 1923)



Mirone (Government delegate)

The following item dated April 30, 1874, depicts a two lire consortium ticket. The item is Italian currency. There is a right facing portrait of [Italia Turrita](#) on the front of the paper note. She is a symbolic representation of the country and is one of the oldest national symbols. There is a pencil marking of 33 on the Front side of this note. The note is signed by Giuseppe Dell'Ara, the consortium delegate in 1874, then Special Cassier till 1923, and G. Mirone, a Government delegate. That information was ascertained by further research by other collectors digitized on [Numista](#).

Dates: April 30, 1874

Creator: N/A.

Subjects: Currency; Italia Turrita;

Locations: Italy
People: Dell'Ara, Giuseppe; Mirone
General Condition: Excellent.
Measurements: 3.25 x 1.5 in.

Transcription Attempt:

FRONT

94

008235

BIGLIETTO CONSORZIALE

a corso forzoso ed inconvertibile

Vale **DUE** lire

Legge 30 aprile 1874

L DELEGATO DEL CONSORZIO . IL DELEGATO CONVERNATIVE

Dell'Ara [Giuseppe Dell'Ara] - G. Mirone {signatures}

008235

36

94

Back (Latin)

2

DUE LIRE

2

DUE LIRE

2

La legge

punisce I fabbri

catori di biglietti

falsi, chi li introdu. ce e li usa nel Regno

e chi, avendoli ricevu

ti per veri, li rimette

in circolazione dopo consociutane

la falsità

DUE LIRE

La legge

punisce I fabbri

catori di biglietti

falsi, chi li introdu. Ce e li usa nel Regno

e chi, avendoli ricevu

ti per veri, li rimette

in circolazione dopo consociutante

la falsità

DUE LIRE

Translation:

CONSORTIUM TICKET

forced tender and inconvertible

it's worth TWO lire

Law 30 April 1874

The Consortium Delegate

The Government Delegate

Back:

The law punishes the makers of counterfeit banknotes, those who introduce and use them in the Kingdom and those who, having received them as genuine, put them back into circulation after having discovered their falsity.