

737 feet of mahogany for the banking room furniture (Martin & Parham), soapstone door jambs and plinths for counters (Thomas Traquair & Co.), skylights (Cheever & Fales), and mahogany and cherry for the doors and counters (Samuel & Joseph Williams). Among the drafts are those that paid craftsmen and purchased a variety of goods and services: columns were fluted by Robert Bradin & Co., the Philadelphia Prison was paid for sawing marble, Daniel Groves and Joseph S. Walter laid bricks and stone, Joseph Smith carved eight marble mantles, W&D Lowber provided 250 bushels of plaistering hair for \$50.00, and R.M. Patterson provided "2 Gilt platinum Lightening rods" for \$16.00. Though the checks show that whiskey and rum were purchased throughout the project, a small note on a draft from June 16, 1820, reveals that J. Milner was paid \$21.00 for "extra liquor for carpenters during raising." Each draft is signed by Strickland, Roberts, and two members of the Building Committee, and then countersigned by the payee.

The second subseries, Financial Instruments, holds a variety of financial papers including foreign bills of exchange (for francs and pounds sterling) and promissory notes, certificates and subscription records for the Bank, and four folders of miscellaneous items. Perhaps most unusual in the latter group are the bank drafts and bills of exchange written from Cartagena and Bogota by William Henry Harrison (1773-1841); a decade before becoming president of the United States, Harrison served for just over a year as the first American minister to Colombia. Two bills of exchange are present for Joseph Bonaparte, King of Spain (1768-1844), or as he was known, Joseph, Comte de Surveilliers, who was a resident of Philadelphia in the late 1830s.

The Reports and Resolutions subseries holds committee-prepared documents related to the Bank's operations, including a file of resolutions from other Philadelphia area banks including the Bank of North America, Bank of the Northern Liberties, and the Schuylkill Bank. The first folder contains two lists naming the bank's elected directors, the first in a manuscript report of a meeting at Girard's Bank (1816), and the second a simple printed handbill (1817).

Series IV, Second Bank, Branches: Correspondence (1812-1840) is arranged in two subseries, Correspondence and Documents. The latter is further divided into three groups: Agreements; Notes and Drafts; and Stock Certificates.

The series holds letters and documents sent to the Bank's branches in Boston, Nashville, New York, New Orleans, Pittsburgh, Richmond, and Savannah. Most discuss routine and incidental financial business, though in his 1815 note, former Maryland congressman Joseph Kent (1779-1837) gave his opinion of the railroads and canals in the Boston area: their influence on the prosperity of the country "is incredible & the rail road I am induced to believe will supersede the canal." The largest groups of material can be found in the folders for Congressman Nathaniel Silsbee (1773-1850) of Salem, MA, and the government offices for Treasury and War; the latter correspondence primarily concerns the payment of pensioners. There are two folders for the Bank of the United States in Philadelphia that hold more than thirty letters from bank officers Biddle, Cheves, Thomas Cope, Cowperthwaite, Jones, and McIlvaine, to the presidents