

institution in 1809, and one from Benjamin Dillehay, a porter at the Bank of Columbia, asks for a raise in 1810. Tench Coxe (1755-1824), as Purveyor of Public Supplies, sent seven kegs of copper coins (with a face value of \$1,020) on board the sloop *Harmony* from Philadelphia to Georgetown in March 1806; his file holds a letter and bill of lading for that shipment.

Many of the writers discussed personal concerns, such as the plight of traveling in the early republic: Maryland native Charles Carroll of Bellevue (1767-1823) wrote from New York in 1815 to say that he had drawn on the Bank of Columbia in favor of a local firm because "I find I cannot pass the Southern paper I brought with me without great sacrifice." New York State representative Barent Gardenier (d. 1822) inquired about a missing check that he had received from the speaker of the house, and Peter Du Ponceau (1760-1844) wrote the bank in 1816 on behalf of the family of a deceased French woman who had had accounts there. Local businessmen appear in the files as well, such as John Wirt, a soap and candle maker of Georgetown, who asked for a capital improvement loan to fund the expansion of his company.

Among the few personal letters in the collection is one from Henry Child, written from Queen Anne, MD, in 1809, asking William Whann to purchase a French hat for him in Georgetown.

Series II, Documents (1794-1822) is arranged in three subseries: Accounts; Notes and Drafts; and Miscellaneous. The first subseries holds the account records of President James Monroe (which includes his monthly salary deposits of \$2,083.33 in cash), an unidentified interest account, and State of the Bank reports for May and July 1799. The subseries Notes and Drafts holds a number of bank notes (both printed and manuscript) which are filed by account holder and range in dollar value from 5 to 3,000. The Miscellaneous subseries has a variety of documents related to bank business: a power of attorney form, a bill in equity, bills of exchange issued as payroll for the United States army and by John Jamison, the agent at the Red River Indian Agency in Louisiana but redeemed at the Bank of Columbia, and a protested note. The final document is an undated list of subscribing shareholders and their financial commitment for a proposed bridge, possibly the 1796 wooden bridge across the Potomac designed and built by Timothy Palmer (1751-1823).