



• 西方金融经典名著原版选粹 •

信托公司史

The Story of the Trust Companies



[美] 爱德华·坦·布洛克·佩林 Edward Ten Broeck Perine



经济科学出版社 Economic Science Priss





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我们认为,阅读这6部名著,能使读者管中窥豹,粗略地了解一个多世纪前西方金融领域的发展状态,同时也能强烈感受到整个经济社会百余年来的巨大变迁。它们总结了那个时代金融业的经验与教训,时至今日,仍然值得我们回味和借鉴。正所谓"洗尽岁月铅华,显现恒久光彩",这些作品,堪称金融领域的传世之作。

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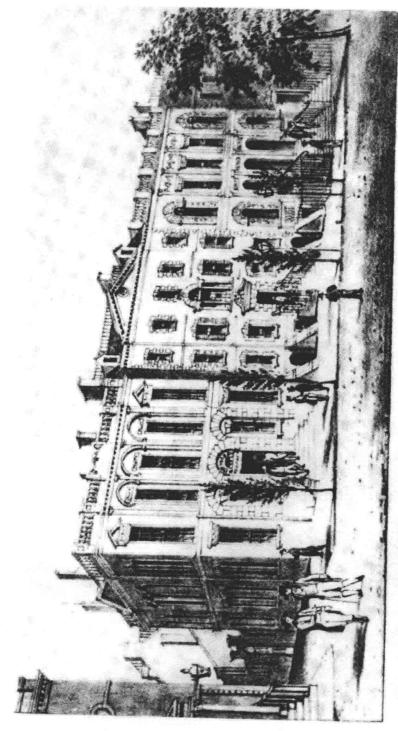
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距今百余年的作品,其中定会有一些过时理论的描述,以及同现代 英语在词汇、语法等方面的差异。在选编过程中,我们尽力保留作品的 原貌,力争把作者当时试图反映的情况如实呈现在读者面前。读者在阅 读时,应注意结合当下金融发展的实际情况,选择性地借鉴吸收。

得益于经济科学出版社出版基金的资助,丛书才得以顺利出版。在此,我们要衷心感谢社领导所给予的大力支持和帮助。同时,要特别感谢舒新国先生为丛书提供了最初的选题思路和方案。还要再次感谢北京大学光华管理学院张圣平教授和北京大学经济学院谢世清教授在专业领域所提供的指导与建议。

由于编者水平和精力所限,书中难免疏漏和不当之处,敬请有关专家和读者不吝指正。

经济科学出版社 金融编辑中心 2014年7月



Corner of Wall and William Streets, 1800. No. 34 (old number) in center, first home of The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, the oldest loan and trust institution in America.

To

MY FRIEND OF MANY YEARS

JAMES HERBERT CASE

FOREWORD

TRUST companies are a modern development. Their literature, as revealed in the bibliography at the close of this volume, has been of limited scope, although statistics have now been available for some years and the legal aspects and technical methods of operating the companies have had bestowed upon them a considerable degree of attention. The present book is intended, with an avoidance of technicalities, to sketch the beginnings and advances of the older companies, and to bring the individual narratives of a number of the largest institutions down to 1916,—a point within one hundred years of the original announcement by an American corporation of an intention to transact a trust business.

In most localities there are well defined differences between banks and trust companies. The former serve their clients as depositories and extend credit in proportion to the accounts thus handled, the general rule being not to pay interest on deposits belonging to those who are borrowers. Many trust companies, particularly in the smaller communities, follow the same practice, but their usual function is as the holders of moneys not actively employed for commercial purposes; on these sums interest is paid;

when they are withdrawn it is frequently for permanent investment. Their so-called trust powers comprise the registering and transferring of stock, the certification of corporate bonds, appointment to act as executor, administrator, trustee, committee, agent, and in almost every capacity in which individuals might act with the more limited ability of individuals.

One author has said of the trust companies that they are the department stores of finance. It is an apt metaphor, for the service they render in these times, and the skill and common sense demanded of their managements are exacting to a degree greater than in almost any other line of business activity. Their history deserves to be written, and although it has been necessary to omit references to many hundreds of institutions of less size than those whose names have been woven into the following text, it is, nevertheless, due them to say that each has its honorable part in a line of endeavor in which the test is not merely dollars piled up, but a good name.

The author owes much to the other writers mentioned herein. Thanks are also due for the generous help given by trust company officials everywhere who have aided in gathering and assembling specific facts, figures, and illustrations. Of the last named, those which serve as a reminder of the old days when trust companies put out their own circulating notes have been furnished from a splendid collection of paper money made by Mr. David Proskey of the New York Coin & Stamp Company. This is true of each of the facsimile notes, except the little Fairfield Loan & Trust Company's half-dollar of scrip, which has been kindly loaned by Mr. Wayte Raymond of the United States Coin Company of New York.

E. T. P.

New York, September 30, 1916.

CONTENTS

CHAPTER I
Events prior to and during 1812; An address from the President and
Trustees, Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and
Granting Annuities; Farmers Fire Insurance & Loan Company,
the first incorporation with trust powers 1-10
CHAPTER II
Events following 1822; New York Life Insurance & Trust Company,
the first incorporation with "trust" in title; Its organization;
Early reports
CHAPTER III
Banking expansion; Warnings in the public prints; Re-incorporation
of Farmers'; Re-incorporation of Pennsylvania Company;
Incorporation of Girard
CHAPTER IV
Bank statistics of 1835; Ohio Life Insurance & Trust; Southern
Life Insurance & Trust; Fairfield, Connecticut Loan & Trust

Company; Panic of 1837; First convention of American bankers 2	29-36
CHAPTER V	
New York State Free Banking Act and its consequences; New York State trust companies incorporated under Free Banking Act; Invasion of Wall Street by out-of-town concerns; "The Wall Street Chorus"; Supervision by Comptroller at Albany; Office of Superintendent of Banks established at Albany; Buffalo and Philadelphia trust companies; Early litigation; Magazine comment of 1854.	37-48
CHAPTER VI	
Incorporation of United States Trust of New York, 1853; Test of constitutionality of its charter; Early reports; An auction sale of property held under a receivership; American Bible Society Trusteeship	49-54
CHAPTER VII	
Failure of Ohio Life Insurance & Trust; Panic of 1857; Incorporation of Merchants' Loan & Trust of Chicago	55-62
CHAPTER Ⅷ	
Six pioneers described since 1865: Farmers'; New York Life; Pennsylvania Company; Girard; United States Trust; Merchants' of Chicago; Some functions and illustrative appointments	63-71
CHAPTER IX	
Union of New York; Provident Life & Trust of Philadelphia;	

Fidelity of Philadelphia; Brooklyn Trust; Rhode Island Hospital Trust; A Bankers Directory of 1868
CHAPTER X
Citizens Savings & Trust of Cleveland; New England of Boston; Philadelphia Trust; Union of Chicago; Illinois Trust & Savings; Panic of 1873; Boston Safe Deposit & Trust; Central of New York
CHAPTER XI
Supervisory legislation; Lack of early figures; Report by New York State Superintendent of Banks; First Tabulation by Comptroller of the Currency; Real Estate Loan and Trust of Washington, D. C; Inactivity from 1876 to 1880
CHAPTER XII
Metropolitan of New York; Title Guarantee & Trust of New York; Land Title & Trust of Philadelphia; Lawyers Title Insurance of New York; Fidelity of Newark; Industrial of Providence; Franklin of Brooklyn
CHAPTER XIII
New York Trust; Union of Pittsburgh; Security Trust & Savings of Los Angeles; Continental and Commercial of Chicago; Old Colony of Boston; Mississippi Valley of St. Louis

CHAPTER XIV

	Guaranty of New York; Contrast of 1896 and 1916 aggregates; Panic of
ι	1893; United States Mortgage & Trust of New York; Union of San
;	Francisco; Cleveland Trust; Canal Bank & Trust of New Orleans;
110-120	Mercantile of St. Louis; Commercial of Jersey City

CHAPTER XV

Growth in the new century; "Trust Companies"— Magazine;	
Equitable of New York; Empire of New York; Central of	
Chicago; First Trust and Savings of Chicago; Bankers of New	
York; Baltimore and San Francisco fires	121-129

CHAPTER XVI

Panic of 1907; Re-opening of Knickerbocker Trust; Columbia Trust of New York; Astor Trust of New York; Foreign companies ... 130-134

CHAPTER XVII

Savings Union Bank & Trust of San Francisco; Los Angeles Trust & Savings; German American Trust & Savings of Los Angeles; Commerce of Kansas City; Hibernia Bank & Trust of New Orleans; Northern of Chicago; Harris Trust of Chicago; Chicago Title & Trust; Hibernian Banking Association of Chicago; Guardian Savings & Trust of Cleveland; Union Savings Bank & Trust of Cincinnati; Fidelity Title & Trust of Pittsburgh; Colonial of Pittsburgh; Mercantile Trust & Deposit of Baltimore; Commercial of Philadelphia; Rochester Trust & Safe Deposit; Security of Rochester; Trust & Safe Deposit of Onondaga, Syracuse; Hudson Trust of Hoboken; Trust Company of New

Jersey, Hoboken; Broadway Trust of New York; Peoples of Brooklyn; Kings County of Brooklyn; American of Boston; State Street of Boston; Commonwealth of Boston	135-145
CHAPTER XVIII	
Trust Company Section, American Bankers Association, Origin; Annual meetings; Recent accomplishments; Social features; Official arrangements	146-152
Personnel, men in public life; Merchants and manufacturers; Professional men; Private bankers and capitalists; Corporate bankers CHAPTER XX	153-158
Suspensions and failures; The reserve question in New York; Admission of trust companies to New York Clearing House; Statistics of recent years	159-165
APPENDIX A	
Aggregate resources and liabilities of seventy Leading Companies, shown comparatively for 1906 and 1916	166-173
APPENDIX B	
Bibliography	174-177

ILLUSTRATIONS

Corner of Wall and William Streets, 1800. No. 34 (old number) in
center, first home of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,
the oldest loan and trust institution in America Frontispied
Handwritten Index of "Political Pamphlets." A collection made
by Thomas Jefferson about 1815, containing (No. 4) a
reference to the first literature issued by The Pennsylvania
Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities
The earliest announcement of a company with power "to execute
trusts" in a corporate capacity. From the New York Evening
Post, August 6,1822
A circular issued about 1836, describing Benefits of Life Insurance 25
An interest bearing note for 50 cents. Issued in Connecticut, 1837 33
A one dollar bill of a New York trust company. Issued in 1841,
under the "Free Banking" Act

ILLUSTRATIONS

Stock certificate issued in Mobile under a charter dated early in 1836	43
Specimen of unissued circulation as originally held in the custody of the Comptroller of New York State	46
The first home of The Merchants' Loan & Trust Company. Corner of La Salle and South Water Streets, Chicago	60
The New York Stock Exchange, and office of the New York Guaranty & Indemnity Company, Broad Street, 1866	64
No. 408 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. Office of the Girard Trust Company, 1850 to 1872. From original in Historical Society of Pennsylvania	68
Broadway, New York, 1834, from Cortlandt Street to Wall Street. The site occupied later by the Union Trust Company, at No. 73 Broadway, was directly below Trinity Church	74
Bond issued in 1876 by the Real Estate Loan & Trust Company of Washington, D. C.	94
Growth of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, June 30, 1892-June 30, 1916, inclusive	112
The old Sugar House and Middle Dutch Reformed Church (occupied as Post Office 1845 -1877), Nassau and Liberty Streets, New York, 1830. Site of the Mutual Life Building and home of the United States Mortgage & Trust Company	116
Wall Street, about 1834, looking east from a point opposite the	

site of present Bankers Trust Company Building. Merchants'
Exchange (with dome) at the right
State Street, Boston, 1849. From original print in the main office of the State Street Trust Company
A Modern Building. Home of America's largest trust institution,
the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. Southeast
corner of Broadway and Liberty Street