

Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis  
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## Early State Banks in the United States: How Many Were There and When Did They Exist?\*

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### ABSTRACT

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This paper describes a newly constructed data set of all U.S. state banks from 1782 to 1861. It contains the names and locations of all banks and branches that went into business and an estimate of when each operated. The compilation is based on reported balance sheets, listings in banknote reporters, and secondary sources. Based on these data, the paper presents a count of the number of banks and branches in business by state. I argue that my series are superior to previously existing ones for reasons of consistency, accuracy, and timing. The paper contains examples to support this argument.

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In this paper I describe a newly constructed census of the state banks that existed in the United States prior to the Civil War. Specifically, this data set is a compilation of the names and locations of all banks that existed between 1782–1861, an estimate of the date at which each began business, and an estimate of the date at which a bank went out of business if it was not in business on December 31, 1860. The study ends with this date because the Civil War began shortly thereafter.

The identification of banks and the estimates of their period of operation are based primarily on when they were listed in published bank balance sheets or in banknote reporters. Beginning and ending dates from secondary sources are also used in some cases. The dates banks were in existence are used to construct time series of the number of banks in existence by state and in the aggregate. I use these series to establish some facts about the magnitude and timing of changes in the number of banks in the country and how these changes differed by state.

Two previously published time series have provided data on the number of banks that existed in the country during this period. Fenstermaker's (1965) series is based on his compilation of the dates when banks were chartered. It is annual for the period 1782–1838. The second is compiled from various U.S. House and Senate Executive Documents. It covers selected years before 1834 and is annual after that, with the exception of 1852.<sup>1</sup> This series is sometimes based on the number of bank charters in existence on a given date and sometimes based on the number of banks reporting their condition *around* a given date.

There are consistency, accuracy, and timing problems with one or both of these series.

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<sup>1</sup>I have relied on the original Executive Documents rather than the series published in the 1876 *Report of the Comptroller of the Currency*. In this way, I have been able to determine the number of banks by state.

The congressional documents series is inconsistent in how it treats savings institutions and bank branches over time. Also, for some years not all states are included. Fenstermaker's series is consistent. He counts only chartered banks and covers all states.

With regard to accuracy, counting the number of banks by the number of charters may lead to overstating the number of banks in operation at a point in time for two reasons. First, banks that were granted charters but failed to open could be included. Second, and more importantly, typically there was a lag between when a bank was granted a charter and when it opened its doors for business. Thus, using initial chartering dates may count some banks as being in operation before they actually were. My approach does not suffer from this problem. For most banks I do not use charter dates to determine when they began business. Further, in those cases when I do use charter dates as the basis of this determination, I make an adjustment for the lag between receipt of a charter and the beginning of operations.

The procedure of counting the number of banks in existence at a point in time based on the number reporting their condition *around* that time may also lead to miscounting the number of banks in operation. Relying strictly on banks' report of condition can lead to an undercounting of the number of banks in operation because there were times when not all banks reported their condition when required. Combining information from condition reports from states taken at different times may lead to either an under- or overcounting of the number of banks in operation. For example, suppose the condition report for banks in state A was for August 31 of a certain year, for banks in state B it was for December 31 of that year, and the series date is given as December 31. There is no guarantee that the number of banks in state A remained unchanged between August 31 and December 31. The number could have increased or decreased. My method does not have this problem because

I count the number of banks in operation for a given day based on my estimates of the dates they were open for business.

With regard to timing, the previously published series are at annual intervals. As a result, they cannot identify within-year fluctuations in the number of banks, such as was the case during the Panic of 1857. I can identify within-year fluctuations, because my method for counting banks yields a daily series.

My by-state and aggregate series agree with these previously published series in broad outlines. However, for the majority of dates for which there are Fenstermaker or congressional documents series, my count of the number of banks and branches does not agree with either. Of course, my procedure is also not completely accurate. In particular, my bank starting dates are biased toward being too late. Banks were only required to report their condition periodically. The banknote reporters I relied on were only published monthly, and banks may have appeared in them with a lag. Nonetheless, I argue below that my series are superior to the previously published ones.

The paper proceeds as follows. In the next section, I explain the criteria used to classify a financial institution as a bank and to determine whether it actually existed. I also explain my method for determining the time period when banks were open for business. In Section 2, I present my series on the total number of banks and branches in existence and discuss the changes in the number of them, both in the aggregate and by state. Section 3 presents examples of the superiority of my series over the previous two with regard to consistency, accuracy, and timing. Section 4 concludes.

# 1. Methodology

## A. Definition of a Bank

Before the number of banks that existed during this period can be determined, three issues must be resolved. The first is which financial institutions should be classified as banks. I count as a bank a financial institution that was chartered by a state or was established under a “free banking” law and was legally permitted to issue notes—bearer instruments (pieces of paper) that were liabilities of the issuer and redeemable in specie on demand. The “savings institutions” that existed in Kentucky, Maryland, and Pennsylvania are not banks under this definition because they could not legally issue notes. The numerous “private banks” that existed during this period are also excluded because they were not chartered and could not legally issue notes.<sup>2</sup> Also, I exclude the First and Second Banks of the United States because they were federally chartered. The continuation of the Second Bank of the United States after it lost its federal charter in 1836 is also not included, even though it technically was a Pennsylvania chartered bank at this time.

The second issue to resolve is whether a bank that ceased operations and then restarted sometime later should be counted as a single bank or as two banks. I have opted to count such occurrences as two separate banks. The same is true of banks in New Hampshire that lost their charters or had their charters expire and then resumed operations, essentially as new banks, shortly thereafter.

The third is whether to include bank “agencies” and “offices of discount and deposit” as branches. I have chosen to exclude them because they did not offer a full range of banking

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<sup>2</sup>Some of these institutions were listed in some of the reported bank balance sheets for these states. Further, an examination of the detailed listings of due to other banks and due from other banks in the balance sheets of Pennsylvania banks in the 1850s reveals that such institutions had financial relationships with banks (see Weber 2002). Nonetheless, I have not included them because they did not fit my definition.

services; in particular, they did not issue notes. Including them would not greatly affect the branch counts as there were not many of them, except in Louisiana as discussed below.

## **B. Determining the Number of Banks and Branches**

I use three sources to determine the names and locations of all state banks that existed during the period. The first is the reported balance sheets of state banks. I have collected a large number of balance sheets for banks that existed during this period.<sup>3</sup> A total of 2,093 banks appear in these balance sheets.

Not all banks that existed during this period are covered in the balance sheets, however. Some banks did not have to report to state authorities. Others did not last for long and had disappeared by the time they had to report to state authorities. Thus, I use banknote reporters from the period as a second source for names and locations of banks. These banknote reporters listed virtually all banks in the country as part of their presentation of discounts on banknotes and known counterfeits. I have found banknote reporters published in New York beginning in 1817 and published in Philadelphia beginning in 1830. For several years, especially early on, the New York listings were only for all banks in a particular state or a particular city. However, later issues listed banks individually. The Philadelphia issues always listed banks individually. Financial institutions that were listed in these publications but for which I have not found balance sheets are counted as banks, subject to one qualification. Fraudulent or questionable institutions posing as banks and issuing notes also sometimes appeared in these publications. Thus, I include institutions listed in banknote reporters only if they are also listed in Haxby (1988), Fenstermaker (1965), or Dillistin (1942, 1946).

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<sup>3</sup>This collection of balance sheets, which contains the vast majority of those extant, are available on my website <http://www.minneapolisfed.org/research/economists/wewproj.html>.

Another 124 banks are added in this way.

The written reports of state banking authorities are a third source of information on banks. In several of these reports I found listings of the rates at which the state banking authorities were redeeming the notes of banks that had gone out of business. In these listings were three banks that existed late in the period but which did not appear in any balance sheet or banknote reporter. These were the Boone County Bank in Indiana, the Bank of Rochester in Minnesota, and the Farmers & Mechanics Bank of Onondaga in New York. I added these to the total.

Further, some banks were only in existence early in the period, either before the time I was able to obtain balance sheets or during periods when the New York banknote reporters did not list individual banks. To account for these banks, I use Haxby, Fenstermaker, or Dillistin as a third source. If an early financial institution was listed in two of these sources, I include it as a bank. Another 60 banks are added this way.

Thus, counting all banks I find a total of 2,280 banks that had been in business at some time between March 24, 1782—the date at which the first bank in the country, the Bank of North America in Philadelphia, began—and December 31, 1860.

I use the same basic procedure to determine the number of bank branches that had been in business during this period. I find that a total of 386 branches had been in existence at some time during this period.

### **C. Determining the Period of Operation**

To determine when each of these banks was open for business, I date a bank's beginning as the earliest date at which it appeared either in a report to a state banking authority or in a

banknote reporter. The beginning dates for 1,975 banks are determined this way. Beginning dates for the many of the remaining banks come from secondary sources.<sup>4</sup> Regarding ending dates, 1,358 banks were in existence on December 31, 1860, so it is not necessary to determine ending dates for them. For the remaining banks, in most cases I consider the date at which they went out of existence to be the last date they appeared either in a report to a state banking authority or in a banknote reporter.

However, there are some exceptions. My detailed procedure for determining beginning and ending dates is described in an appendix to this paper described on my website. I use the same method to determine that period of operation for bank branches. My compilation of the number of banks and branches, their locations, and the period in which I estimate they were in existence also can be found on my website.

## **2. Total Number of Banks and Branches over Time**

Using my definition of a bank and my method for determining beginning and ending dates, I estimate the number of banks in operation in the United States for the period 1782–1861. Since the dates of reported balance sheets and banknote reporters were not always the first or last day of a month, my count of banks is daily. Beginning of year estimates of the number of banks and branches by state are given in Table 1. The daily series are available on my website. I now discuss some of the facts about the number of banks and branches shown by my series.

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<sup>4</sup>The secondary sources I used are Bentley (1969); Bryan (1899); Cable (1923); Cole (1959); Dillistin (1942, 1946); Fenstermaker (1965); Haxby (1988); Holdsworth (1928), Huntington (1915); Kelly, Shank, and Gordon (1996); Krause (1994); Lesesne (1970); Walsh (1940); and Weems (1952).



### *1782–1820*

The period 1782–1820 was one of rapid growth in the number of banks in the country. There was only a single bank in the country from March 1782 to March 1784, when a second bank was chartered. After that, the number of banks grew almost continuously until early November 1820, when there were 267 banks and 66 branches in existence according to my estimates. At the end of 1820, banks existed in 23 states, the District of Columbia, and what were to become the states of Michigan and Missouri. In general, the number of banks established in New England and the Middle Atlantic states was larger than in the South and West. One exception was Ohio, which had 21 banks in November 1820. Also, even though North Carolina and Virginia, had only three and four banks, respectively, banks in their states were permitted to establish branches, which they did.

A large number of bank closings and failures occurred during this period. Most states experienced at least one bank closing or failure. The first bank to go out of business was the Merrimack Bank in Newburyport, Massachusetts, which closed in June 1805. Between that date and the end of 1820, 50 banks went out of business in 13 states and in the territories of Michigan and Missouri. The largest number of closings and failures occurred in Kentucky (15). Massachusetts and Pennsylvania had 7 failures each.

### *1820–1822*

The country's first substantial and extended decline in the number of banks occurred during this period. The decline began in November 1820 and continued until the beginning of January 1822. Over this 14-month period, the number of banks in existence fell by almost one-tenth, from 267 to 242. This decline was associated with the Panic of 1819 and the

subsequent recession. The bank closings during this period of declines were primarily in Ohio (8), Pennsylvania (7), and Maryland (5), although Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, and the District of Columbia each experienced one or two bank closings. The closing of its two banks left Missouri without any banks. It did not have one again until May 1837.

### ***1822-1840***

Another period of rapid growth in the number of state banks started at the beginning of June 1822 and it lasted until late November 1840 when 706 banks were doing business. Although the growth in the number of banks was fairly steady over this period, the number of banks increased markedly around two separate time periods. The first was around August 1832. According to my series, 385 banks were in operation at the end of July 1832; a month later, at the beginning of September, that number had increased to 425 banks. The majority of these new banks were located in Massachusetts (22). No other state added more than five new banks. I do not know the reason for the large increase in banks in Massachusetts at this time.

The second rapid increase in the number of banks was around August 1836. According to my series, 581 banks were in operation at the end of July 1836; a month later, at the beginning of September, that number had increased to 627 banks. Virtually all of these new banks were established in Massachusetts (26) and Maine (18). Once again, I do not know a reason for the large increases in the number of banks in these states.

This period contains the Panic of 1837, which occurred in May of that year. A nationwide bank suspension of specie payments lasted from May 10, when the banks in New York suspended, until May 1838 when banks in New York and New England resumed payments,

although banks in the rest of the country did not resume until later in that year.<sup>5</sup> It might be expected that the number of banks in the country would decline at such a time. Instead, the number of banks actually increased. By my estimate, 670 banks were in business on May 10, 1837; 676 were in business at the end of May one year later.

To be sure, bank closings and failures occurred over this period. I estimate that 37 banks went out of business in 6 states from the beginning of the panic until the end of April 1838. However, 20 of these closings and failures were of the 39 new banks established in Michigan subsequent to that state's passage of the first "free banking" legislation in March 1837. These banks only show up in the daily series because most of them started business around February 1838 and closed within two months. Given that these banks were established during a time when banks throughout the country had suspended specie payments and went out of business before most of the country's banks had resumed, their demise should probably be attributed to shoddy or fraudulent banking practices rather than to the suspension *per se*.

A second round of suspension of payments began in Philadelphia on October 9, 1839 and quickly spread to banks in the South and West. Although 11 banks in 7 states closed or failed between then and January 1, 1840, the number of banks actually increased over that time. The reason was the establishment of 17 free banks in New York at the beginning of 1840, so that I count 712 banks as doing business on this date.

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<sup>5</sup>The first suspensions occurred in Natchez, Mississippi, on May 4, 1837. On May 10, the banks in New York suspended. The next day, the banks in Albany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Hartford, and New Haven suspended. Banks in Boston and Mobile suspended the day after that, and banks in New Orleans suspended on May 13. Banks in Charleston and Cincinnati suspended on May 17; those in Kentucky and North Carolina on May 19. By the end of May virtually all banks in the country had suspended specie payments.

### ***1840–1845***

The longest sustained decline in the number of banks and branches in the United States prior to the Civil War occurred during this period. The decline started at the beginning of January 1840 and lasted until February 1844. Over that period, the number of banks declined from 712 to 590. This decline in the number of banks was the largest over any period prior to the Civil War, although in percentage terms, the decline in 1821 was larger. If one includes branches, then the decline continued even longer – until May 1845 when the number of banks and branches had declined from 844 on January 1, 1840, to 699.

The decline in the number of banks from the beginning of January 1840 to February 1844 did not affect all states equally. The largest number of bank closings and failures occurred in New York (49), Ohio (27), Maine (15), Georgia (14), and Louisiana (10). In total, banks went out of existence in 18 states. However, a few banks did start up during this period (51 banks in 10 states). Overall, out of the 29 states with banks on January 1, 1840, 12 of them had no change in their number of banks and 3 had increased their number of banks by February 1, 1844.

### ***1845–1860***

Over the 16-year period 1845–1860, the number of banks in the country rose almost steadily. On January 1, 1861, the number of banks in the country stood at 1358, more than double the number on January 1, 1845. Including branches, the counts are 1571 and 709, respectively. The two states with the largest banking systems posted two of the largest gains in the number of banks over this period—New York added 155 banks; Massachusetts, 68. Two other states that posted large gains—Wisconsin added 112 banks; Illinois, 89—did not

have any banks at the end of 1846. Some other states with large increases in their numbers of banks were Connecticut (39), Maine (34), Missouri (8 banks, 29 branches), Ohio (9 banks, 37 branches), and Virginia (18 banks, 18 branches). By the end of 1860, 29 states, the District of Columbia, and the territory of Kansas had at least one bank. Without banks were the states of Arkansas, California, Oregon, and Texas and the territory of Nebraska.

An interesting feature of my aggregate bank series is that it indicates that the number of banks did not decline much during the Panic of 1857, which began during September of that year. My estimate is that 1,274 banks were in existence in the country on September 1, 1857. That number had only fallen to only 1,265 banks toward the end of October, and the number of banks increased after that. An examination of the total bank starts and ends reveals that 28 banks went out of operation during this panic period, but this number was partially offset by 19 banks that began business.

### **3. Comparison of My Series with Congressional Documents and Fenstermaker (1965)**

In this section I compare my counts of the number of banks and branches in existence with the two previously published series—the one from congressional documents and the one from Fenstermaker (1965). In the first subsection, I examine several cases in which my estimates are markedly different from these previously published ones and discuss how the differences arise. My purpose is to show that my series are more consistent and accurate than the previously published ones. In the second subsection, I discuss several episodes in which my daily series shows large, short-term changes in the number of banks that are not captured in the previously published series. The purpose here is to show that the daily timing of my series gives it another advantage over the previously published ones.

### *Consistency and Accuracy*

Table 2 compares my series for the number of banks and branches in business on the first of the year for 1783 – 1861 (columns 2 - 4) with the series from congressional documents (columns 5 - 7) and Fenstermaker (1965) (column 8). Since the Fenstermaker series is essentially end of year, Table 2 lists his data as of the beginning of the subsequent year. The difference between my estimates and the congressional documents is shown in columns 9 - 11, and the difference between my estimates and Fenstermaker's count of charters is shown in column 12.

I begin by discussing large discrepancies between my series and the congressional series counts of banks. The first is in 1811, where I count 101 banks, but the congressional series says only 88 existed. Here the congressional series appears to be inaccurate because some states are omitted entirely and banks in some other states are undercounted. Specifically, Delaware seems to have been omitted from this count. It had two banks, chartered in 1796 and 1807, that were very likely doing business at the beginning of 1811. Also apparently omitted were three banks in Connecticut and two in New York that were likely doing business at the beginning of 1811 because they were chartered between 1806 and late March 1810. However, it also appears that I may have overstated the number of banks. Five banks were chartered in Maryland in December 1810. I count them as being in existence; the congressional series does not. Here the congressional series may be more accurate because the lag between obtaining a charter and beginning operations may have been longer than I assume in my procedure for determining when banks began operations.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>6</sup>I have been unable to determine from secondary sources when these banks actually went into operation. Bryan (1899) discusses their being chartered but does not state when they went into operation.

The next large discrepancies are for 1815, 1816, and 1820. Here it appears that the congressional series overstates the number of banks in business. For 1815, the discrepancy is largely due to the count of the number of banks in business in Pennsylvania. The congressional series has 42; I count only 26. In March 1814, the Pennsylvania legislature granted 39 new bank charters. All of these are counted in the congressional documents series. However, Holdsworth (1928) and Fenstermaker (1965) agree that three of these charters were never taken up. Further, based on Holdsworth and the fact that several of these newly chartered banks do not appear in the reported balance sheets of November 1814, I conclude that only 22 of these newly chartered banks opened by January 1, 1815. The other 13 opened later. In the case of 1816, the problems occur in counting the banks in Ohio and Virginia. The congressional series counts 13 Ohio banks as being in existence at the beginning of 1816 even though they were chartered later that year. It also counts all Virginia bank branches as banks in the 1816 count; they are not counted as separate banks in any other year.

For 1820, the discrepancy is due to a difference in counts of the number of banks in Kentucky. The congressional series counts 42; I count only 1. I think the congressional series count is too high. According to Fenstermaker 47 banks were chartered in Kentucky in January 1818. However, regarding 12 of them Haxby states, "It is unclear whether this bank opened." Further, another 20 of these banks do not appear any of the balance sheets that cover the time before May 1, 1820, when these banks' charters were revoked. Thus, I assume these 20 banks also never opened and do not include them in my count. Of the remaining 15, all but one only appear in a balance sheet dated either November 3, 1819, or November 8, 1819. According to my dating procedure, these 14 banks are estimated to have existed only on that date. Even if these banks were in business past the time of the balance sheet, it

remains the case that the comptroller's count is too high.

Two more large discrepancies in the number of banks occur in 1841 and 1842. The discrepancy in 1841 is due almost entirely to the fact that the congressional series does not include the new banks in New York established under the free banking law. The discrepancy in 1842 is due to the fact that New York's free banks are still not included and that banks in Ohio are omitted from the count. New York's free banks did not start being included in the congressional series until 1844.

The large discrepancy in 1853 is largely due to the exclusion of many banks that were in business. Specifically, 49 banks that were in business in Pennsylvania and the 14 banks that were in business in Illinois on this date are not included. In addition, 13 banks that were in business in New Jersey according to Dillistin (1942) do not appear in the reported balance sheets for this date and therefore are not included in the congressional series.

The final large discrepancies are those in 1855 and 1856. Here the problem with the congressional series is one of overcounting. Several inaccuracies in the congressional series occur in both years. For one, the number of New York banks that are actually in the balance sheet reports supposedly underlying the congressional series are 287 and 283, respectively, not 328 and 338 as reported. I cannot determine why there is this discrepancy. For another, savings institutions in Pennsylvania are counted as banks even though I do not think they should be classified as such. In 1855 there is another overcounting, in the case the number of banks in Massachusetts. The balance sheet reports on which the series is supposedly based has only 143 banks, but 157 are included in the congressional series. Again, I cannot determine why there is this discrepancy.

The congressional series also contain some inconsistencies. Each of the branches of



the State Bank of Ohio usually was counted as a bank.<sup>7</sup> There are two inconsistencies here. The first is that this practice was not used for all Ohio observations. In 1853 the State Bank of Ohio, whose charter permitted branching, is counted as only a single bank. The more important inconsistency, however, is the treatment of the State Bank of Ohio relative to other state bank branching systems that had a similar structure. A case in point is the State Bank of Indiana. It was always counted as a single bank in the congressional series during its existence from 1834 to 1856.

Fenstermaker's series has the same number of banks or fewer banks than my series for most years. This discrepancy is to be expected because he does not take account of the possible delay between the granting of a bank's charter and when it actually came into existence. Also, he has devoted less attention to when banks went out of existence than I have. The exceptions to the general relationship between our two series are the years 1786 and 1806–1811. The difference in 1786 is due to our differential treatment of the Bank of North America. Its charter was repealed by the state of Pennsylvania in September 1785 and then restored in March 1787. Because it technically was not a chartered bank during this time, Fenstermaker did not include it in his count. However, because the bank continued in business during this time, I count it as being in existence. For 1806–1810 the problem appears to be that Fenstermaker's reported totals do not agree with what I obtain from the by-state information that he also reports. When I recompute his totals based on his by-state information, the resulting totals agree with mine. The only year for which I cannot account for the differences between our series is 1811. Based on all of this, my conclusion is that my

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<sup>7</sup>The State Bank of Ohio originally consisted of 41 branches (no parent), but only 35 were still open after 1855.

series is more accurate than his for those years.

I now turn to discrepancies in the number of branches between the congressional series and mine. For 1835 through 1851, one reason for the difference is the treatment of the between 22 and 31 offices of discount and deposit in New Orleans. The congressional series includes these as branches; I do not. This causes the congressional series number to exceed mine. Between 1840 and 1845 another reason for the difference between the series is that the congressional series omits the 6 branches of the Bank of the State of North Carolina and the 7 branches of the Bank of the State of Arkansas that were in existence. From 1851 on, the discrepancy between the series can be accounted for almost exclusively by my treatment of the 37 to 40 branches of the State Bank of Ohio mentioned above. This causes my count of branches to exceed the congressional series. Finally, the 11 branches of the State Bank of Iowa in existence at the beginning of 1861 are omitted from the congressional series.

### *Timing*

The second advantage of my series over the previously published ones is that my series capture data on a daily basis, while the previously published series include data from only once a year. This permits my series to capture several episodes in which large changes in the number of banks occurred with a period shorter than a year. Some of these episodes were discussed above. There are some others.

One is the large fluctuation in the number of branches between October and December 1822. The Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky opened 12 branches October and the Bank of Kentucky, Frankfort closed its 13 branches in December.

Three more examples are short periods during which there were large declines in the

number of banks during the 1850s. One was between the middle of August and the end of November 1854 when the number of banks in the country fell by 69. In large part, this decline was due to events in Indiana. Indiana passed a free banking law on May 28, 1852. Subsequent to the passage of that legislation, the number of banks in that state went from 4 banks at the end of 1852, to 32 at the end of 1853, to a high of 77 at the beginning of November 1854. However, a majority of these banks were short-lived; 42 went out of existence during November 1854.

A second short period of decline in the number of banks during the 1850s occurred around the beginning of December 1858 when 31 banks went out of existence. Once again the decline can be attributed in large part to the events in a single state, in this case Wisconsin. Like Indiana, Wisconsin had passed a free banking law in 1852, and although the increase in the number of banks in that state was not as rapid as that in Indiana, the total increase in the number of banks was much larger. Wisconsin went from having only one bank in July 1853 to having 117 at the beginning of December 1858. Fifteen of those banks went out of existence before the end of that year. The other 16 bank closings and failures at this time were spread across 8 other states.

The third short period occurred from near the end of 1859 through the end of March 1860 when the number of banks in the country declined by 29. Here the declines were spread across 7 states, with the largest declines occurring in Tennessee (10) and New York (7).

## **4. Conclusion**

This paper describes a newly constructed data set of the population of banks that existed during the period from the beginning of the United States to the start of the Civil War.

These data contain the names and locations of all banks that went into business during this period and an estimate of the time interval during which each of the banks was in operation. The compilation is based on reported balance sheets, listings in banknote reporters, and data from secondary sources. The series I present contains a count of the number of banks in business daily by state. I argue that my series are superior to previously existing ones on the basis of consistency, accuracy, and timing. Obviously, I welcome any information that would lead to an improvement on my estimates.

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Table 1. U.S. banks (**bold**) and branches (*italics*) by state, 1783 - 1861

Jan 1	AL	AR	CT	DC	DE	FL	GA	IA	IL	IN	KS	KY	LA	MA	MD	ME	MI	MN
1783																		
1784																		
1785														1				
1786														1				
1787														1				
1788														1				
1789														1				
1790														1				
1791														1				
1792														1	1			
1793			3											2	1			
1794			3	2										2	1			
1795			3	2										2	1			
1796			4	2										4	1			
1797			5	2	1									4	1			
1798			5	2	1									4	2			
1799			5	2	1									4	2			
1800			5	2	1									5	2	1		
1801			5	2	1									6	2	1		
1802			5	2	1									6	2	1		
1803			5	2	1									6	2	1		
1804			5	2	1									13	2	4		
1805			5	3	1								1	16	2	4		
1806			5	3	1								1	15	4	5		
1807			6	3	1								1	16	5	1	1	
1808			7	3	2							1	1	16	5	2	6	
1809			7	3	2	2						1	2	16	6	2	6	
1810			8	4	2	2						1	2	15	6	2	6	
1811			8	4	2	2						1	2	15	11	2	6	
1812			9	5	2	2						1	2	14	11	2	6	
1813			9	5	3							1	3	13	14	2	5	
1814			9	6	5	4						1	4	20	14	2	7	
1815			9	8	5	4						1	4	22	17	2	8	
1816			9	8	5	4						1	7	24	19	2	11	
1817			9	8	5	4			1			1	11	24	20	2	11	
1818	1		9	8	5	4			1			1	13	24	20	3	11	1
1819	2		9	12	5	4			2			1	13	25	21	3	13	1
1820	2		9	13	5	4			2			1	13	28	20	3	15	1
1821	3		9	12	5	4			1			1	13	28	16	3	13	1
1822	3		9	12	5	4			1	4		1	13	28	15	3	13	1

Table 1. U.S. banks (**bold**) and branches (*italics*) by state, 1783 - 1861

Jan 1	AL	AR	CT	DC	DE	FL	GA	IA	IL	IN	KS	KY	LA	MA	MD	ME	MI	MN
1823	3		9	10	5	4	4	5	1	4		1	12	33	15	3	13	
1824	3		11	10	5	4	4	5	1	4		1	12	33	15	3	13	
1825	3		11	10	5	4	4	5	1	4		1	12	33	15	3	13	1
1826	3		13	10	5	4	4	5				1	12	43	15	3	13	1
1827	3		14	9	5	4	4	5				1	12	55	15	3	14	1
1828	2		14	9	5	4	5	5				1	12	60	15	3	14	1
1829	2		15	9	5	5	6	5	1			1	12	61	14	3	13	1
1830	2		15	9	5	5	6	5	2			1	12	63	14	3	13	2
1831	2		15	9	5	5	11	5	2			1	12	63	16	3	22	2
1832	2		15	9	5	4	11	5	1					69	16	3	17	2
1833	2	2	21	3	8	5	14	7	3				6	91	17	3	21	3
1834	2	2	25	3	8	5	13	7	2			1	8	104	19	4	25	3
1835	2	3	30	3	7	4	13	7	4	1	9	1	11	105	17	4	28	3
1836	2	4	31	3	7	4	13	9	2	4		3	4	105	19	3	36	7
1837	3	4	32	3	7	4	15	9	2	5	1	3	9	132	24	3	55	9
1838	3	4	32	3	7	4	18	17	2	6	1	3	10	127	25	3	55	34
1839	3	4	32	3	7	4	22	17	2	9	1	3	10	118	25	3	51	17
1840	3	4	32	3	6	5	23	17	3	11	1	3	10	116	22	3	50	4
1841	3	4	32	3	6	5	22	15	3	13	1	3	10	116	22	3	47	5
1842	3	4	33	3	6	5	17	12	3	13	1	3	11	114	22	3	40	4
1843	2	4	33	3	6	5	14	8	1		1	3	11	110	23	3	37	5
1844	1	2	33	3	6	5	12	8	1	1	1	3	11	110	23	3	35	6
1845	1	6	34	3	5	5	12	8	1	1	1	3	11	110	22	3	35	6
1846	1	7	34	2	5	5	12	8	1	1	1	3	11	111	21	3	35	6
1847	1	7	34	2	5	5	11	8	1	1	1	3	11	108	22	3	33	3
1848	1	7	35	2	4	5	11	7	1	1	1	3	11	111	22	3	30	3
1849	1	7	35	2	4	5	11	4	1	1	1	3	11	115	23	3	32	3
1850	1	7	42	2	5	6	11	4	1	1	1	3	11	122	23	3	33	4
1851	1	7	44	2	5	6	11	4		1	1	5	11	129	24	3	33	5
1852	2	7	50	2	6	6	11	4	1		1	5	19	136	25	3	39	5
1853	2	7	55	1	8	6	11	4	14	4	12	6	19	136	24	3	40	6
1854	3	7	62	1	8	7	14	4	30	32	12	8	23	151	25	1	60	7
1855	4	7	67	1	6	7	16	4	28	36	12	6	23	157	27	1	70	5
1856	5	7	70	1	6	8	20	4	35	38	12	6	24	169	28	1	74	5
1857	5	7	72	1	6	9	23	4	45	38	12	7	24	172	30	1	75	5
1858	6	7	74	1	6	9	29	4	45	24	19	8	24	173	29	1	72	5
1859	6	7	73	1	6	9	26	4	50	22	19	8	25	174	29	1	70	4
1860	8	7	73	1	6	9	25	4	76	18	19	9	30	176	29	1	69	4
1861	7	7	73	1	6	9	24	4	89	18	19	9	30	178	28	1	69	4

Table 1. U.S. banks (bold) and branches (italics) by state, 1783 - 1861

Jan 1	MO	MS	NC	NE	NH	NJ	NY	OH	PA	RI	SC	TN	VA	VT	WI	Total
1783									1							1
1784									1							1
1785									1							2
1786									1							2
1787									1							2
1788									1							2
1789									1							2
1790									1							2
1791									1							2
1792					1				1							5
1793					2				1							11
1794					3				2							15
1795					3				2							15
1796					3				2							19
1797					3				2							21
1798					3				2							22
1799					3				2							22
1800					4				2							25
1801					4				2	4						28
1802					5				2	5	2					32
1803					5				2	5	2					33
1804					7				3	2	2					53
1805			2		7	2	6	1	3	3	2		1	3		66
1806			2		7	2	7	1	3	3	2		1	3		72
1807			2		8	2	7	1	3	3	2		1	3	1	79
1808			2		8	3	8	1	3	3	2	1	1	3	4	84
1809			2		8	3	9	3	3	3	2	1	1	3	4	87
1810			3		8	3	9	2	4	8	2	1	1	3	4	92
1811			3	1	8	3	10	2	4	8	3	1	1	3	4	101
1812	1		3	4	8	3	15	3	4	8	3	2	1	3	4	111
1813	1		3	5	8	3	19	3	6	8	3	2	2	9		127
1814	1		3	5	8	3	23	3	7	8	4	2	2	9		145
1815	1		3	5	9	3	23	3	8	16	4	2	2	10		180
1816	1		3	5	9	11	23	6	8	16	4	3	2	10		205
1817	1		3	6	9	12	25	6	21	40	4	3	2	10		224
1818	2		3	6	9	12	30	6	20	41	3	4	4	10	1	238
1819	1		3	6	9	14	33	4	24	36	3	2	4	13	1	262
1820	2	1	3	7	9	14	31	4	21	36	3	2	4	13	2	264
1821		1	3	7	9	14	31	4	18	34	3	3	4	13	2	254
1822		1	3	7	9	14	32	4	13	29	3	3	4	13	2	243



Table 1. U.S. banks (bold) and branches (italics) by state, 1783 - 1861

Jan 1	MO	MS	NC	NE	NH	NJ	NY	OH	PA	RI	SC	TN	VA	VT	WI	Total						
1823		1	2	3	7	9	14	32	4	13	29	3	33	4	3	3	6	4	13	3	247	67
1824		1	2	3	7	9	16	33	4	12	28	2	39	4	3	3	6	4	13	3	254	62
1825		1	2	3	7	10	16	34	4	12	27	2	39	5	3	3	6	4	13	3	257	63
1826		1	2	3	7	15	15	37	4	12	28	2	43	5	3	2	1	4	13	3	279	58
1827		1	2	3	7	17	18	37	4	12	29	2	43	4	3	2	1	4	13	4	298	58
1828		1	2	3	7	17	19	38	4	12	29	2	44	4	3	1	1	4	13	8	309	58
1829		1	2	3	7	17	19	40	3	12	30	2	45	5	3	1	1	4	13	10	318	58
1830		1	2	3	7	18	17	37	3	11	31	2	48	5	3	1	1	4	13	10	321	58
1831		1	3	3	9	21	18	55	3	13	34	2	49	5	3	1	1	4	13	10	365	61
1832				3	16	21	20	65	3	14	34	2	51	5	3	1	1	4	13	10	378	52
1833				3	16	22	22	71	3	17	39	2	51	5	3	1	4	15	13	13	439	60
1834		2	2	4	16	24	23	79	3	19	41	2	53	6	3	2	3	4	16	17	489	67
1835		2	7	3	10	24	25	86	3	27	41	2	60	7	3	3	5	5	17	19	528	79
1836		5	10	3	13	26	26	86	3	31	44	2	62	8	3	3	5	5	17	19	565	98
1837		11	16	3	15	27	27	98	3	33	49	2	64	10	3	3	5	5	17	19	660	115
1838	1	14	16	3	12	28	27	97	3	34	48	3	64	10	3	3	8	5	17	19	690	129
1839	1	21	16	3	12	28	27	100	3	36	49	3	64	11	3	4	15	6	17	19	678	139
1840	1	2	9	5	3	13	27	165	2	37	49	3	64	12	3	4	15	6	17	17	712	133
1841	1	2	2	3	13	26	27	165	2	37	49	3	64	12	3	4	15	6	17	17	700	131
1842	1	1	3	13	3	23	25	146	2	35	50	2	64	12	3	4	15	6	24	18	653	133
1843	1	1	3	13	3	23	26	137	2	12	48	2	64	12	3	4	15	6	24	17	605	116
1844	1	4	1	3	13	20	26	135	2	10	47	2	63	12	3	4	15	6	24	17	592	114
1845	1	4	1	3	14	20	26	150	2	10	47	1	62	12	3	4	15	6	24	17	601	107
1846	1	5	1	3	14	18	26	150	2	10	47	1	62	12	3	4	16	6	24	17	598	120
1847	1	5	1	3	15	17	26	152	2	19	47	1	62	12	3	4	16	6	24	17	600	123
1848	1	5	1	4	15	20	24	173	2	20	48	1	62	12	3	3	15	6	27	19	627	135
1849	1	5	1	4	15	19	25	180	2	20	47	1	62	12	3	4	16	6	29	21	643	143
1850	1	5	1	5	15	22	24	185	1	18	47	1	62	12	3	4	17	6	30	23	668	147
1851	1	5	1	5	15	22	26	196	1	18	48	1	65	12	3	5	17	6	30	27	703	147
1852	1	5	1	7	15	26	36	219	1	20	49	1	70	12	3	5	18	8	32	30	778	157
1853	1	5	1	7	15	31	43	237	1	23	49	1	70	12	3	5	18	8	33	32	837	158
1854	1	5	1	10	16	35	40	277	1	27	40	50	77	16	3	9	18	15	37	33	1015	166
1855	1	5	1	10	16	36	33	274	1	24	38	51	87	18	3	17	20	20	38	39	1073	167
1856	1	5	1	12	16	47	38	288	1	24	38	59	92	18	3	27	19	20	39	41	1173	167
1857	1	4	1	12	16	2	49	307	1	24	38	57	99	18	3	32	20	22	41	41	1255	156
1858	6	4	2	12	16	6	52	298	1	21	38	76	94	18	3	29	20	22	42	40	1289	176
1859	7	14	2	12	16	1	52	299	1	22	37	79	93	18	3	23	18	24	42	41	1316	184
1860	9	29	2	13	16	1	51	299	1	19	37	80	91	18	2	15	18	24	42	41	1346	214
1861	9	33	2	13	16	51	48	305	1	19	37	81	90	18	2	12	13	24	42	40	1358	213

Table 2. Comparison of Weber series with previous series, 1783 - 1861

Jan 1	Weber series			Congressional. documents			Fenster-maker	Differences			
	total	banks	branches	total	banks	branches		total	banks	branches	banks
	(1)			(2)			(3)	(1) - (2)			(1) - (3)
1783	1	1	0				1				0
1784	1	1	0				1				0
1785	2	2	0				2				0
1786	2	2	0				1				1
1787	2	2	0				2				0
1788	2	2	0				2				0
1789	2	2	0				2				0
1790	2	2	0				2				0
1791	2	2	0				3				-1
1792	5	5	0				5				0
1793	11	11	0		11		12		0		-1
1794	15	15	0				15				0
1795	15	15	0				15				0
1796	19	19	0				20				-1
1797	21	21	0				22				-1
1798	22	22	0				22				0
1799	22	22	0				22				0
1800	25	25	0				25				0
1801	28	28	0				28				0
1802	32	32	0		32		32		0		0
1803	33	33	0				35				-2
1804	55	53	2				53				0
1805	72	66	6				64				2
1806	79	72	7		75		71		-3		1
1807	90	79	11				78				1
1808	98	84	14				83				1
1809	103	87	16				86				1
1810	115	92	23				92				0
1811	125	101	24		88		102		13		-1
1812	139	111	28				117				-6
1813	160	127	33				143				-16
1814	180	145	35				147				-2
1815	221	180	41		208		202		-28		-22
1816	257	205	52		246		212		-41		-7
1817	277	224	53				232				-8
1818	298	238	60				262				-24
1819	324	262	62				338				-76
1820	329	264	65		307		341		-43		-77
1821	320	254	66				327				-73
1822	310	243	67				273				-30
1823	314	247	67				267				-20
1824	316	254	62				274				-20
1825	320	257	63				300				-43
1826	337	279	58				330				-51
1827	356	298	58				331				-33
1828	367	309	58				333				-24
1829	376	318	58				355				-37
1830	379	321	58		329		369		-8		-48
1831	426	365	61				381				-16
1832	430	378	52				424				-46
1833	499	439	60				464				-25
1834	556	489	67		505		517		-16		-28
1835	607	528	79	678	557	121	558	-71	-29	-42	-30

Table 2. Comparison of Weber series with previous series, 1783 - 1861

Jan 1	Weber series			Congressional. documents			Fenster- maker	Differences			
	total	banks	branches	total	banks	branches		total	banks	branches	banks
	(1)			(2)			(3)	(1) - (2)			(1) - (3)
1836	663	565	98	689	566	123	584	-26	-1	-25	-19
1837	775	660	115	787	633	154	703	-12	27	-39	-43
1838	819	690	129	829	663	166	729	-10	27	-37	-39
1839	817	678	139	840	662	178		-23	16	-39	
1840	845	712	133	892	722	170		-47	-10	-37	
1841	831	700	131	780	619	161		51	81	-30	
1842	786	653	133	711	563	148		75	90	-15	
1843	721	605	116	716	581	135		5	24	-19	
1844	706	592	114	696	578	118		10	14	-4	
1845	708	601	107	707	580	127		1	21	-20	
1846	718	598	120	707	587	120		11	11	0	
1847	723	600	123	715	591	124		8	9	-1	
1848	762	627	135	751	622	129		11	5	6	
1849	786	643	143	782	654	128		4	-11	15	
1850	815	668	147	824	685	139		-9	-17	8	
1851	850	703	147	859	731	128		-9	-28	19	
1852	935	778	157								
1853	995	837	158		750				87		
1854	1181	1015	166	1208	1059	149		-27	-44	17	
1855	1240	1073	167	1307	1163	144		-67	-90	23	
1856	1340	1173	167	1398	1255	143		-58	-82	24	
1857	1411	1255	156	1416	1283	133		-5	-28	23	
1858	1465	1289	176	1422	1284	138		43	5	38	
1859	1500	1316	184	1476	1329	147		24	-13	37	
1860	1560	1346	214	1562	1392	170		-2	-46	44	
1861	1571	1358	213	1569	1396	173		2	-38	40	

Source: Congressional documents; Fenstermaker (1965)