MARGARET WHITE—REPRESENTATIVE OF COLONEL ANTHONY WALTON WHITE.

[To accompany bill H. R. No. 356.]

JANUARY 9, 1838.

Mr. Muhlenberg, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, made the following

REPORT:

The Committee on Revolutionary Claims, to which was referred the petition of Margaret White, widow of Colonel Anthony Walton White, report:

This case has been repeatedly examined, and favorable reports made thereon, by different committees appointed on revolutionary claims, accompanied by bills of relief. It has again been re-examined, and a former report, detailing the facts of the case, and giving a part of the evidence, has been concurred in, adopted, and annexed to this, with a bill for the relief of the petitioner.

At the second session of the last Congress a bill for the relief of Mrs. White passed through a Committee of the Whole House, after a full debate, but was arrested on the question of engrossment, under the suggestion that Colonel White might not have settled with the State of Virginia, and that the United States might, in such a case, become liable to that State. In consequence, at the request of the committee, the bill was postponed, that time might be had to consult the authorities of Virginia on the subject. A reply to the inquiries made was not received until it had become too late to act again on the bill during that session.

The information obtained from Virginia and other sources, in the opinion of the committee, clearly establishes the fact that Colonel White had settlements both with Virginia and the United States—with the former on the 30th day of January, 1787, and with the latter on the 12th of March, 1788, and 6th of March, 1789; in all of which settlements balances were found, not against him, but due to him, and that these balances were paid in final settlement certificates.

It is well known that Virginia did not issue final settlement certificates as long as a balance appeared against a claimant. It is equally well known that the United States acted on the same principle, and even withheld pensions until it was clearly shown that there was no balance due from the claimant to the United States. (Vide resolve of July 12, 1787.) It is also known that the United States issued no commutation certificates until the accounts of officers were adjusted, and a certainty existed that there was no balance due them from the officer. Yet Colonel White re-
ceived a final settlement certificate from Virginia, as certified by the Auditor of that State; from the United States, as stated by Mr. Hagner, Third Auditor of the Treasury; and commutation certificates, as appears from the records of the War Department. How, under such circumstances, can it be supposed that his accounts were unsettled, and a balance existing against him?

That the $150,000, continental paper money, the value of which, according to the scale of depreciation then established, was $3,750, and now claimed, was never paid, appears distinctly from an original paper signed by John Pendleton, Auditor of Virginia, dated January 30, 1787, showing a settlement of Colonel White's paper-money account with Virginia; and containing a list of four receipts disallowed, and the reasons for their disallowance; among them, the identical charge of money advanced to Captain Belfield, and for which the present claim is made. This paper, in connexion with the explanatory certificate of Mr. Auditor Heath, (a copy of which as well as of the paper itself is hereto annexed,) conclusively proves that all the accounts of Colonel White with Virginia were settled at that time, as it expressly speaks of the paper-money account, and bears the same date as the final settlement certificate granted by Virginia to Colonel White for the balance of his pay, and which was forwarded by the Auditor of that State to the committee.

Upon reviewing the whole case, and all the testimony for and against, the committee are fully convinced that the claim is well founded; and trust that, after the many unfortunate and accidental delays which it has sustained, justice will at length be accorded to the widow of a most meritorious officer, who has strong claims upon the Government, not only for justice, but the most distinguished generosity. She asks only for strict justice.

Her own large fortune, and that of her husband, (one of the most wealthy men of the country at the commencement of the Revolution—their conjoint estates being a princely fortune,) was all absorbed in the vicissitudes of the revolutionary struggle, and in the scarcely equalled patriotism of her husband in the day and hour of his country's need. He descended in poverty to an untimely grave, writhing under a sense of national injustice; whilst she, bending to the earth under a weight of fourscore years, is lingering out existence dependent on the exertions of an only and widowed daughter, who supports herself, her own orphan children, and her aged mother, by teaching an academy: and all this whilst the Government, rich beyond the example of nations, is actually withholding money which the husband and father advanced to feed and clothe the naked and starving soldiers of his country—soldiers whom he commanded, and often led, with unsurpassed bravery, to battle and to victory.

The aged widow still prays and hopes for justice, and speedy justice, from her country. Shall her hopes be again disappointed, and the feeble tenure upon which she holds life be broken by the shock?
Copy of the original certificate of John Pendleton, Auditor of Virginia.

Auditor's Office, January 30, 1787.

Receipts disallowed in the settlement of Lieutenant Colonel White's paper money account:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Belfield</td>
<td>July 4, 1780</td>
<td>£45,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Gunn</td>
<td>June 26, 1780</td>
<td>6,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Watts</td>
<td>March 7, 1781</td>
<td>4,134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander St. Clair</td>
<td></td>
<td>357</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Auditor cannot admit these debits until it appears the money was actually expended in the public service; whenever that fact is ascertained, those sums will be allowed and reduced agreeably to law.

John Pendleton.

[The receipts of James Gunn and John Watts, as above, disallowed by the Auditor of Virginia, were allowed in his settlement with the United States.]

Certificate of James E. Heath, present Auditor of Virginia, as to the identity of Mr. Pendleton's certificate, and as to Colonel White's settlement with Virginia.

Auditor's Office,
Virginia, June 2, 1837.

The agent for the heirs of Colonel Anthony W. White has shown to me an original paper, dated 30th January, 1787, which I know to be in the handwriting of John Pendleton, at that time auditor of public accounts of this Commonwealth; by which paper it appears that a settlement had been made of the "paper-money account" of Colonel White, in which description of account I presume would be included the within-mentioned charge of $150,000, that sum having been advanced to Colonel White on the 7th September, 1781, as appears from a copy of his receipt to Foster Webb, attested by said Webb, and as the charge of the same was made on the books of the Commonwealth against Colonel White several months anterior to the date of Mr. Pendleton's original paper showing that Colonel White's "paper-money account" had been settled. On the day of this settlement, to wit, the 30th January, 1787, a certificate issued to Colonel White for the balance of his full pay, (or depreciation,) and I should presume that that certificate would not have issued if Colonel White had been in arrears to the Commonwealth. It appears, moreover, that this item of $150,000 is credited to the Commonwealth in an account made out by Mr. Pierce,* and bearing the marks of antiquity; which has also been shown to me by the agent of Colonel White's heirs.

*The United States commissioner for settling the accounts of officers of the revolutionary army, and for issuing final settlement certificates. This officer prepared Colonel White's accounts for settlement with Virginia.
Upon the whole, I think there is strong reason to believe that the sum of $150,000, within charged, must have been embraced in the settlement referred to in the paper signed by Mr. Pendleton. It is probable that the book containing that settlement, and the vouchers connected therewith, may have been delivered to the commissioners who adjusted the accounts between the United States and the several States, though of that I cannot, of course, speak with confidence. There are many such balances standing on the account-books of this office, which we take to be more nominal than real.

JAMES E. HEATH,
Auditor of Virginia.

Certificate of the Auditor of Virginia that a final settlement certificate was granted to Colonel White on the 30th January, 1787, the same day that Mr. Pendleton certifies that he had settled his paper-money account.

This is to certify that it appears, from a list in this office of such officers and soldiers of the Virginia continental line, during the revolutionary war, as settled their accounts, and received certificates for the balance of their full pay, according to an act of Assembly passed the November session, 1781, that a certificate issued on the thirtieth day of January, 1787, in the name of Anthony W. White, as lieutenant colonel of cavalry, for £597 16s. 1d.; which certificate appears to have been delivered to himself, and was given for services prior to the 1st January, 1782; to wit, from the 1st August, 1780, to the 31st December, 1781.

Given under my hand at the Auditor's office, Richmond, this 7th day of January, 1837.

[No seal of office.]

JAMES E. HEATH,
Auditor of Virginia.

Copy of the resolve of Congress of July 12, 1787.

On the report of the Board of Treasury, it was

Resolved, That all officers of the line of the late army who may be entitled to pensions, in pursuance of the acts of Congress in that behalf made, shall, previous to the receipt of such pension, deposit with the proper officer appointed to discharge the same, in the State in which they reside, a certificate from the commissioner of army accounts, purporting that no balance is due from the claimant to the United States.

[It was after the adoption of this resolution, (i.e. on the 12th March, 1788, and 6th March, 1789,) that Colonel White received his final settlement certificates and commutation certificates from the United States.]
The Committee on Revolutionary Claims, to which was referred the petition of Margaret White, widow of Col. Anthony Walton White, report:

That this case was examined, and a favorable report made thereon, accompanied by a bill for the relief of the petitioner, at the second session of the last Congress. The committee, on a re-examination, adopt the former report, and annex it to this. The bill which, owing to the pressure of other and prior business, could not receive the action of the House, is again reported.

January 14, 1836.

The Committee on Revolutionary Claims, to which was referred the petition of Margaret White, widow of Col. Anthony Walton White, report:

That Anthony Walton White, colonel of the first regiment of light dragoons in the revolutionary war, presented his petition in March, 1790, to the first Congress assembled under the present constitution, praying for the reimbursement of $150,000 advanced by him on the 4th of July, 1780, for the use of his regiment; the value of which sum, according to the scale of depreciation then established, was $3,750.

In the petition of 1790, Colonel White states that, on taking command of the cavalry in the South, he found all the quartermasters, foragemasters, and commissaries of that department, either captured, or destitute of resources for procuring the necessary supplies of provision and forage; which articles could only be obtained on the credit of himself and friends, or by plunder and the sword; and that a resort to the latter means being prohibited by both policy and humanity, he was obliged to raise on private loan $150,000, which he deposited in the hands of John Belfield, then a captain and paymaster in his regiment, for the use and benefit of his regiment; that the whole of said sum was in fact applied solely to that purpose, and the vouchers taken therefor placed by Belfield in the hands of staff officers for safe-keeping; but that the memorandum showing the names of the officers with whom they were deposited had been lost by Belfield, so that the petitioner was left without the means of obtaining and exhibiting the vouchers which would show the particular application of the money. He states that, in 1788, he petitioned Congress for redress, but that body was dissolved before his case was finally acted on, and he prays to be reimbursed the money advanced. This petition appears to have been referred, with others, to the Secretary of War, who recommended the passage of a law authorizing the claims to be settled on equitable principles, and on the best evidence the nature of the case might admit. In May, 1792, a bill with this object passed the House, but was postponed in the Senate, in which body similar bills were introduced in 1793 and 1796, but not finally acted on. Since the death of Colonel White, his widow has presented two petitions, in the last of which she sets up an additional claim for the value of seven loan office certificates, of $1,000 each, (the numbers of which are stated,) issued to Colonel White from the South Carolina loan office, and alleged to have been lost.

In support of the allegations of Colonel White's petition, the committee find in the papers the following testimony:

1st. The [original] receipt of Captain Belfield, dated July 4, 1780, for
§150,000, placed in his hands for the use of the regiment, to be paid to
them as he may please.
2d. The [original] certificate of Captain Belfield, dated the 2d of Feb¬
ruary, 1787, stating that the money had been applied exclusively to the
use of the regiment, and accounted for by him to some of the staff; and
that when the money was deposited with him by Colonel White, the regi¬
ment was in want, and distressed for many necessaries.
3d. The [original] certificate of Jonathan Burrall, commissioner for
settling the accounts of the commissary and quartermaster's departments,
dated September 2, 1788, stating that no charge appeared on the books of
his office against John Belfield, captain and paymaster, by any commissa¬
ry or quartermaster, for any disbursements by him for supplies to said
regiment; but that few of the accounts of quartermasters in the Southern
department had yet been rendered, and that, if any such charge should
thereafter appear while he continued in office, they would be noticed and
stoppages made. He continued in office at least as late as until May, 1789.
4th. The [original] affidavit of Colonel White himself, dated September
15, 1788, in which he verifies on oath the material facts that have been
stated.
The petitioner also refers to the distressed situation of the Southern army,
then, and now, notorious; and it is impossible not to take into consider¬
ation the general pecuniary embarrassments of the country and its Gov¬
ernment; in consequence of which, in numerous instances, the support of
the common cause was left to rest upon the advances and sacrifices to be
made by individuals. These considerations do not, it is true, furnish of
themselves any evidence to establish the fact of an advance in a particular
instance, but they may be, and in this instance are, strongly corroborative
of more direct testimony on the subject.
It is deemed proper, also, to refer to the following resolution of June the
19th, 1780, relating to this particular regiment, as showing at once the
anxiety and the inability of Congress to provide for its proper equipment:
"Resolved, That it be earnestly recommended to the States of Virginia
and North Carolina to use their utmost exertions to recruit, remount, and
equip Baylor's and White's regiments of light dragoons, so as to complete
them at least 150 rank and file in each regiment."*

* As further illustrative of the anxiety with which the proper equipment of Colonel White's
regiment was viewed, when the British army was making such fearful progress through the
Southern States, and also as showing the desperate state of the public finances at the very pe¬
riod when Colonel White so patriotically raised, upon his own private credit, and advanced for
the support and equipment of his regiment, the money which forms the subject of the present
claim, it is deemed proper to add the following resolution of the General Assembly of Virginia, dated
July 14, 1780. By this resolution it will be perceived that Virginia, at the very time of Colo¬
nel White's advance of his own money for the support of his regiment, was unable to pay, even
in depreciated paper money, for a single horse, but had to rely upon a purchase on credit:
"IN THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, July 14, 1780.
"Resolved, That the Governor and Council be desired to appoint one or more purchasers, in
such counties as they may think proper, to procure horses to remount the dragoons in Colonels
White and Washington's corps, upon the best terms they can, granting certificates for the value
of the horses so purchased; which certificates the General Assembly will, at their next session,
make provision for the speedy payment of to the respective holders, together with an interest
thereupon of five per centum from the time of purchase: Provided, That such purchases shall not
exceed the number of three hundred horses, including those now belonging to the said corps, and
those which may have been already purchased under any former resolution of Assembly.
"A copy. Teste:
"JOHN BECKLEY, C. H. D.
"Agreed to by the Senate:
"WILLIAM DREW, C. S."
The committee are satisfied that Colonel White did, on the 4th day of July, advance to the paymaster of his regiment, and for its use, $150,000, of the value of $3,750; that the circumstances of the regiment were such as to call for this advance on his part, and render it proper; and that the money so advanced was in fact disbursed for the use of the regiment. The liability of the United States for the repayment of the sum so advanced and disbursed, they consider unquestionable; and on the principles of the resolution of the 3d of June, 1784, which directs that an interest of six per cent. per annum shall be allowed to all creditors of the United States, for supplies furnished or services done, from the time that the payment became due, as well as upon the grounds of common justice, they think interest should be allowed upon the sum advanced from the time it was placed in the hands of Belfield for the use of the regiment. But while it does not appear that there has been any failure of diligence in the presentation of this claim, by which any right of the claimant should be forfeited, no reason is perceived for placing it now upon better grounds than it would have occupied if it had been originally allowed, and the amount subscribed in the public funds under the act of August, 1790. A bill is therefore reported for the payment of $3,750, (the value of the sum advanced by Colonel White,) with interest, according to the provisions of the said act of August, 1790, to be computed from the 4th day of July, 1780.

With respect to the loan office certificates, alleged to have been lost, the certificate of the Register of the Treasury, dated the 31st day of January, 1834, shows that the certificates described in the petition of Mrs. White, and also in the foregoing part of this report, are outstanding and unpaid, and, together with the great lapse of time, creates that strong presumption of their loss, on the ground of which Congress has, in numerous cases, directed payment to be made of their value. A provision is therefore inserted in the bill for the payment of $175, the value of said loan office certificates, with interest thereon, at the rate of six per cent. per annum; that being the usual rate allowed in such cases.

Appended to this report.

1st. The original petition of Colonel White.
2d. The original receipt of John Belfield, dated July 4, 1780.
3d. The original certificate of John Belfield, dated 2d February, 1787.
5th. The certificate of Michael Nourse, marked A.
6th. The original affidavit of Colonel White, dated September 15, 1788.
7th. The certificate of T. L. Smith, marked B.
8th. The certificate of T. L. Smith, marked C.

No. 1.

To the Speaker and House of Representatives of the United States:
The memorial of Anthony W. White, late colonel of the first regiment of dragoons in the service of the United States,

Most respectfully sheweth:

That your memorialist, on taking the command of the cavalry of the late army in the Southern department, found all the quartermasters, forage-
masters, and commissaries of the said department, either captured by the British army in Charleston, or destitute of resources to render your memorialist any assistance in procuring supplies of provision and forage, &c., for the use of the men and horses under his command, which very necessary articles could only be obtained upon the credit of your memorialist and his friends, or by plunder and the sword; that humanity and policy forbade him to add so great a calamity to the unprotected and unfortunate inhabitants of the country, and therefore obliged your memorialist, during that period of general confusion and distress, to raise on private loan one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the purpose of procuring the articles necessary for the support and comfort of the troops committed to his care; that your memorialist deposited the money so obtained in the hands of Major John Belfield, then a captain and paymaster of his regiment, as will appear by his receipt to your memorialist, which money was actually laid out for the use and benefit of the said men and horses, and no part of it applied for any private purpose whatsoever, which will also appear by the said paymaster's certificate; that the said paymaster placed the vouchers for the expenditures of the said one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in the hands of staff officers, as he met with them, conceiving that they would be safer with their baggage, in the rear of an army, than with light troops generally on the lines; that the said paymaster made a memorandum of the several quartermasters' and commissaries' names he put the said vouchers in the hands of, but unfortunately had mislaid the same, which leaves your memorialist destitute of relief, unless he obtains it from the justice of his country, as the said paymaster took charge of the said one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, not in his official line, but to oblige your memorialist, and to render at the same time a service to his suffering brother soldiers; that to prevent the vouchers for the expenditures of the said one hundred and fifty thousand dollars (if not previously paid) being hereafter presented and paid, your memorialist did obtain from Mr. Jonathan Burrall, commissioner for the quartermaster and commissary's department, a certificate, setting forth that no charge in that office appeared against the said paymaster; that no charge has been made by any commissary or quartermaster for any payments made to him, or for any disbursements by him for supplies to the cavalry; and that if any appeared hereafter, in any of their accounts, it should be noticed, and stoppages made; that your memorialist applied to the Congress of 1788 for redress, believing that the receipt and certificate of Major Belfield, whose integrity and honesty are well known to some of your members from the State of Virginia, would be thought equal, if not superior, to the vouchers for the expenditures of the said one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and that Mr. Burrall's certificate would clear up any doubts of the said vouchers having been already paid, or the possibility of their being hereafter paid to any person but your memorialist; that the Congress of 1788 committed your memorialist's claim to three of their members, to be investigated, but broke up before their committee reported on the same, which obliges your memorialist to present his claim again to Congress. Your memorialist doubts not that many of the facts stated in this memorial have come within the knowledge of some of the members of Congress from the Southern States, and that all are but too well acquainted with the wretched situation of the American troops at the Southward during the year 1780. Your memorialist therefore prays, as he advanced his money to prevent the citizen from plunder and the soldier
from want, that you will please to consider his claim, and render him that justice he may be found to merit.

ANTHONY W. WHITE.

No. 2.

Original receipt of Captain Belfield.

HALIFAX, July 4, 1780.

Received of Col. Anthony W. White, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for the use of his regiment, to be paid to them as he may please to direct.

J. BELFIELD, Captain.

No. 3.

Original certificate of Captain Belfield, that the money was expended for the regiment.

RICHMOND, February 2, 1787.

I do certify, that the one hundred and fifty thousand dollars put in my hands by Colonel White, and for which I gave my receipt, July 4, 1780, was applied to the use of his regiment, and accounted for by me to some of the staff departments. I further declare, that no part of it was ever applied or made use of for him, or for any other private purposes whatever; and that the regiment was in want, and distressed for many necessaries, when Colonel White put the above-mentioned sum in my hands.

J. BELFIELD.

No. 4.

Certificate of Mr. Burrall, that no other person had obtained credit for the money.

OFFICE OF ACCOUNTS FOR COM'Y & Q. M. DEPT.

New York, September 2, 1788.

I certify that no charge appears against John Belfield, late a captain and paymaster of the 1st regiment of light dragoons, commanded by Colonel Anthony W. White, in the books of this office; neither has any charge been made by any commissary or quartermaster for any payments made to him, or for any disbursements by him, for supplies to said regiment. I must, however, observe, that very few of the accounts of the quartermasters in the Southern department are yet rendered; but should any such charge hereafter appear in any of their accounts, while I am in office, it will be noticed, and stoppages made.

JON. BURRALL, Commissioner.
Treasury Department,
Register's Office, January 22, 1834.

SIR: It appears from the records of accounts settled under the old Government, that "Jonathan Burrall, Esq., late commissioner for settling the accounts of the Quartermaster and Commissary departments," received his salary to "8th May, 1789, inclusive." I presume, therefore, that he ceased to act as commissioner aforesaid on that day. Our records afford no other information on the subject.

Very respectfully,
MICHAEL NOURSE.

Original affidavit of Colonel White.

State of New York, ss.

Anthony W. White, of the city of New York, maketh oath, and saith, that on the 4th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty, he, this deponent, placed in the hands of Captain John Belfield, the then paymaster of his regiment, the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be disposed of to and for the use of the said regiment; and at the same time this deponent did direct and require the said John Belfield to take all the receipts for the several sums to be by him expended in the manner following, to wit: "Received of Captain John Belfield, of the 1st regiment of light dragoons, the sum of £—, in full for provision, forage, &c., sold and furnished by me for the use of the said regiment. A. B." And this deponent doth further depose and say, that the said John Belfield did frequently afterwards show unto this deponent receipts by him taken from divers persons who had supplied the said regiment with necessaries; and this deponent verily believes that he hath seen receipts, written in the manner aforesaid, for the whole of the moneys so as aforesaid delivered by this deponent to the said John Belfield, which was expended to and for the use of the said regiment. And this deponent further doth depose and say, that he was informed by the said John Belfield, that he, Belfield, had lodged the said receipts in the hands of the proper officers of the several staff departments, whenever he met with them, in order that they might be preserved for the satisfaction of this deponent, to whom alone they could be of any use; and for the greater security, the said John Belfield informed this deponent that he had made a minute of the names of the several persons in whose hands he had deposited the said receipts, which he had unfortunately lost, with several other papers, while on command at the Southward. And this deponent doth further depose and say, that the said John Belfield hath given him, this deponent, the fullest satisfaction that the whole of the said one hundred and fifty thousand dollars was actually and bona fide laid out and expended.
to and for the use of the said regiment, in purchasing and procuring the necessary supplies of provision and forage for the men and horses of the said regiment. And this deponent doth further depose and say, that he did conceive and believe that the receipt of the said John Belfield for the said one hundred and fifty thousand dollars would have been a sufficient voucher for him, this deponent, to have produced, in order to entitle him to full compensation therefor; more especially as the motive which actuated him was generally known to be that of humanity, and a sincere desire to relieve, as much as in his power, the actual distresses of the troops committed to his care. And this deponent further doth depose and say, that no part of the said one hundred and fifty thousand dollars was ever applied by the said John Belfield, or by any other person, for any private purpose whatever, other than is hereinbefore particularly set forth, to the best of this deponent's knowledge and belief. And this deponent doth further depose and say, that he hath never received any of the said receipts from Captain Belfield, or from any other person, nor doth he know where to apply for the same; many of the persons to whom they were given by the said John Belfield, as aforesaid, being in all probability dead, or removed to a great distance, and out of the reach and knowledge of this deponent. And this deponent doth further depose and say, that he hath never received any payment of the said one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or any part thereof, from the said Captain John Belfield, or from any other person whatever, or any security therefor.

And further this deponent saith not.

ANTHONY W. WHITE.

Sworn, this 15th day of September, 1788, before me,

W. POPHAM, Notary Public.

---

No. 7.

(B.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's Office, February 5, 1834.

SIR: In compliance with your request of the 3d instant, I have the honor to state, that, in conformity with the resolution of Congress of the 28th June, 1780, "continental paper money" was, on the 4th of July, 1780, received on loan at $40 for one, and that accounts for money advanced on that day, and some time subsequently, were settled at the Treasury at that rate.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. L. SMITH, Register.

Hon. Ebenezer Young.
Treasury Department,
Register's Office, January 31, 1834.

I certify that the following certificates, issued at the loan office in South Carolina, are outstanding and unpaid, viz:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>To whom issued</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Nominal</th>
<th>Specie value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4,388</td>
<td>June 10, 1780</td>
<td>Col. Anth'y Walton White</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,396</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,493</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,494</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,498</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,520</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,560</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$7,000 $175.00

T. L. Smith, Register.