Descriptive Summary

Creator: Trust Company of Georgia.
Title: Trust Company of Georgia collection, 1778-1965
Call Number: Manuscript Collection No. 294
Extent: 1.25 linear ft. (2 boxes) and 1 extra-oversized paper (XOP)
Abstract: Collection contains 18th century items collected by the Trust Company of Georgia, a trust and investment bank of Atlanta, and 20th century architectural materials related to the Trust Company's Equitable Building of Atlanta.
Language: Materials entirely in English.

Administrative Information

Restrictions on Access
Unrestricted access.

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Source
Gift, date unknown.

Citation
[after identification of item(s)], Trust Company of Georgia collection, Stuart A. Rose Manuscript, Archives, and Rare Book Library, Emory University.

Processing
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Collection Description

Historical Note
Trust Company of Georgia, a trust and investment bank in Atlanta, was founded in 1891 as Commercial Travelers' Savings Bank. After a corporate restructure in 1893, the company changed its name to Trust Company of Georgia. In 1985, the company merged with SunBanks, Inc. of Orlando, Florida to create SunTrust Banks, Inc. Both companies operated under their original names until 1995, when they took the Sun Trust name.

Trust Company of Georgia was originally located in the Equitable Building, Atlanta's first skyscraper and the South's first fireproof building. Designed by Chicago-based architectural firm Burnham and Root, the skyscraper and surrounding residential development (Inman Park, Druid Hills) formed part of developer Joel Hurt's vision for Atlanta. The building was competed in 1892 and demolished in 1970-1971.

Scope and Content Note
The collection contains 18th century items collected by the Trust Company of Georgia, and 20th century architectural materials related to the Trust Company's Equitable Building of Atlanta.

The collection contains 42 blueprints and drawings for the Equitable Building (later the Trust Company of Georgia Building), Burnham and Root architects, from circa 1890-1924 and a model constructed in 1965 before demolition of the building. The collection also includes four rare Georgia items collected by the Trust Company dating from 1778-1797. Detailed information regarding the 18th century items collected by the Trust Company of Georgia accompanies each item in the container list.

Arrangement Note
Arranged into two series: (1) Equitable Building architectural drawings and model and (2) Collected historical materials.
Description of Series

Series 1: Equitable Building architectural drawings and model 1890-1924 and 1965
Series 2: Collected historical materials, 1778-1782
Series 1

**Equitable Building architectural drawings and model 1890-1924 and 1965**

**Box 1 and XOP1**

**Model- Equitable Building**

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<td>1</td>
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<td>Model of Equitable Building, 1965</td>
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**Drawings-Equitable (Trust Co. of Georgia) Building**

- XOP1 Detail of entrance and bay (#18), Scale (1/2" to 1’)
- XOP1 Elevation of rear walls (#13), (1/4" to 1’)
- XOP1 Front elevation, Edgewood Avenue (#11), (1/4" to 1’)
- XOP1 Elevation, Pryor St. (#10), (1/4" to 1’) [encapsulated shelved artwork, rack 1]
- XOP1 Elevation, Pater's Alley (#12), (1/4" to 1’)
- XOP1 Plumbing diagram, 8th Floor (no scale indicated)
- XOP1 Detail, inside finish (#21), (1/4" to 1’)
- XOP1 Elevator Screens (#19), (3/4" to 1’)
- XOP1 Diagram of Staircase (#15), (1/2” to 1’)
- XOP1 Iron Fronts, 1st Story and Basement (#20), (1/2" to 1’)
- XOP1 8th Floor Plan (#8), (1/4" to 1’)
- XOP1 Basement Plan (B), (1/4" to 1’)
- XOP1 2nd Floor Plan (#2) (1/4" to 1’), (1/4" to 1’) [encapsulated shelved artwork, rack 1]
- XOP1 Elevation detail - untitled - unnumbered fragment

**Blueprints- Equitable (Trust Co. of Georgia) Building**

- XOP1 Framing Plan 8th Floor Ceiling
- XOP1 Framing Plan 6th and 7th Floors
- XOP1 Framing Plan 8th Floor
- XOP1 Framing Plan 1st Floor
- XOP1 Framing Plan 3rd Floor
- XOP1 Framing Plan 5th Floor
- XOP1 Plan of Roof-Tees
- XOP1 (Vertical Frame Diagram)
- XOP1 Sections of Spandrels over Main Entrance
- XOP1 Shop Order 37956 for Firedoors, I 6/22/22
- XOP1 Shop Order # for Firedoors, II 6/22/22
- XOP1 Beacon Tower, 1/22/27
- XOP1 Roof Tees, Penthouse
- XOP1 Framing Plan, Penthouse
- XOP1 Stairs, Penthouse
Beacon Tower, 1/21/27
Job, Trust Co. (Morgan and Dillon), 5/23/23
Beacon Tower TCGa, 1/20/28
Tower, Trust Co. TCGa, 1/12/28
General Plan of Gatchurys
Typical Floor Plan, 40 rooms I
Typical Floor Plan, 40 rooms II
Typical Floor Plan, 40 rooms III
Typical Floor Plan, 40 rooms IV
Typical Floor Plan, 40 rooms V
Typical Floor Plan, 40 rooms VI
Typical Floor Plan, 40 rooms VII
Typical Floor Plan, 40 rooms VIII
Typical Floor Plan, 40 rooms IX
Typical Floor Plan, 40 rooms X [1st Floor Plan]
Proposed Changes in Curve, Edgewood Ave., 1924 Office, Chief of Construction, City of Atlanta
2nd Floor Plan
4th Floor Plan
6th Floor Plan showing 1924 renters
7th Floor Plan showing 1924 renters
8th Floor Plan
3rd Floor Plan
4th Floor Plan showing 1924 renters
4th Floor Plan showing no renters
5th Floor Plan showing no renters
6th Floor Plan showing no renters
Series 2
Collected historical materials, 1778-1782
Box 2

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| 2   | 1      | Letter from Charles Thomson (Secretary's Office) to Georgia Governor George Walton, November 20, 1779. From the Secretary of the Continental Congress, the letter asks that the governor send copies of "your acts... for the information of the delegates of the other States, beneficial to the union, and tend to facilitate the transmitting to posterity the rise and progress of these infant states. I take the liberty of requesting you to transmit to a copy of the constitution or form of government adopted by your State upon the declaration of independence..."

| 2   | 2      | Resolution of the Georgia Executive Council (Savannah, Georgia) December 17, 1778, signed by Samuel Stirk, Clerk. The resolution is an extract from the minutes of a meeting of the Council of Georgia and directs Lyman Hall and George Walton, both signers of the Declaration of Independence in 1776, to go to Charleston to confer with General Lincoln about the defenses of the state. On the 29th of December, twelve days after the date of this resolution, Savannah fell to the British.

| 2   | 3      | Proclamation signed by Georgia Governor Nathaniel Brownson (Augusta, Georgia), October 5, 1781. The proclamation signed by the Governor of Georgia, in the hand of and signed also by Abraham Jones, Secretary, naming October 18th a day of Thanksgiving, because of the success of the "present campaign." It was on the 18th that Charles Cornwallis actually signed the capitulation at Yorktown.

| 2   | 4      | Letter from Edward Telfair, Noble W. Jones, and William Few (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania) to Georgia Governor John Martin, July 13, 1782. The letter (5 pages) from the three representatives of the Continental Congress from Georgia to their Governor, giving the news about the financial matters, the possibility of aid to the state, the necessity of getting their successors appointed, and saying, of Great Britain's change of ministry and intentions of prosecuting the war: "These are circumstances that... ought rather to alarm and call for our utmost exertions... It is evident the pride and ambition of that nation is not yet sufficiently humbled to agree to our Independence..." With mention of General (Nathanael) Greene.