

Report by the Church Pension Group on the Origins and Sources of Its Assets

Resolution 2022-A129: Resolution for a Forensic Audit
of the Funds of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society

May 2024

Introduction

In an effort to understand the origins and sources of certain assets “that are directly tied to the enslavement of humans, the slave trade, and historical and current racial injustices,” the 80th General Convention approved [Resolution 2022-A129](#), *Resolution for a Forensic Audit of the Funds of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society*, directing the Presiding Bishop and President of the House of Deputies, and urging the Church Pension Group (CPG) and each diocese, to conduct historical research on the origins and sources of their assets and to report their findings.

We want to thank the Presiding Officers’ Working Group on Truth Telling, Reckoning, and Healing for proposing this resolution and for encouraging our ongoing work toward becoming beloved community.

This report summarizes the following:

- Formation of the Church Pension Group
- CPG’s approach to this study
- The historical context of donor wealth at the time of our formation
- Background on some of the largest original contributors to the clergy pension fund (see Appendix for a complete list of top donors)
- Long tails of racism that CPG addresses in its work

Formation of the Church Pension Group

The Church Pension Fund was formed more than a century ago. The reality of clergy with inadequate resources to support a dignified retirement had long been a concern of The Episcopal Church. In 1910, Bishop William Lawrence advocated for, and the General Convention approved, the creation of the Joint Commission on the Support of Clergy to study the feasibility of a mandatory pension system for Episcopal clergy.

In 1913, in response to the commission’s recommendation, the General Convention authorized the creation of an independent corporation, The Church Pension Fund (CPF), to take the necessary steps to establish a clergy pension fund. When the General Convention convened in 1916, it enacted a canon (now Title I, Canon 8 of the Constitution and Canons of the Church) to give CPF the authority to administer pensions and other benefits for Episcopal clergy and to collect assessments to fund such benefits.

To begin its work, the pension fund required seed money. Bishop Lawrence led a multi-year, grassroots fund-raising effort that raised more than \$8.5 million in donations from over 47,000 contributors across the Church. CPF opened its doors and issued its first pension check in 1917.

Over time, CPF’s mandate was expanded to include pensions and other benefits for eligible clergy and lay employees, property and casualty coverage for Episcopal institutions, and publishing and other church supplies. *The Church Pension Group, or CPG, refers to CPF and its three lines of business—employee benefits, property and casualty coverage, and publishing.*

CPG’s Approach to This Study

Resolution 2022-A129 invited CPG to research and share any direct connections found between the wealth of its original donors and the institution of slavery or the related historical forms of racism that continue to this day. To respond to this request, we reviewed historical records in our possession, consulted publicly available resources, solicited input from CPG’s Research & Data team, read biographies of our most famous original funders, read other books of history from relevant time periods, and engaged an outside researcher who specializes in late 19th and early 20th century US history.

We did not have access to sufficient records or information to research all 47,000 donations, most of which were quite small. For this study and report, we focused on CPF’s largest original contributors: Bishop William Lawrence, who founded CPF, and other individuals or entities that contributed \$25,000 or more toward the creation of The Church Pension Fund Clergy Pension Plan (the Top Donors). We also went beyond the original request of the Resolution and summarized not only direct connections to slavery, which are few, but also indirect ties that our research uncovered.

We found the task of researching origins and sources of assets directly tied to historical or current forms of racial injustice to be too broad to address fully and effectively, as much of society engaged in racist practices in the early 20th century. The Smithsonian Museum of African American Heritage & Culture reminds us that “*After the Civil War and Reconstruction, many localities and states enacted laws and social norms that would re-establish the social order where [W]hiteness was supreme. The US legally affirmed segregation practices through the Plessy v. Ferguson Supreme Court case. By law, Americans could lawfully separate people in society and discriminate against [B]lack Americans based on race. The Plessy v. Ferguson decision of “separate but equal” legitimized the idea of [W]hite supremacy in America as well as the de facto segregation already occurring in the nation outside the South.*”¹

Historical Context of Donor Wealth at the Time of CPF’s Formation

The Church Pension Fund was incorporated in 1914, almost 50 years after the abolition of slavery. Its largest original funders included many of the financial elite in the Northeast who had accumulated unprecedented wealth during the period of industrialization that followed the American Civil War.

Our research did not reveal direct ties between CPF’s top donors and the institution of slavery; we did not find credible evidence that their families owned or participated in the trade of enslaved people. However, historians acknowledge that wealth accumulation for much of the 19th century cannot be separated from the economics of enslavement, whether the connections are direct or further removed. So, we looked more deeply to see if any close, yet indirect connections existed, and they did in some instances.

Sven Beckert, a Harvard professor and leading expert on slavery, writes, “By the 1860s, much of the nation’s wealth could be tied to slave labor in the Southern states... Slavery—as a source of the cotton that fed Rhode Island’s mills, as a source of the wealth that filled New York’s banks, as a source of the markets that inspired Massachusetts manufacturers—proved indispensable to national economic development.”² We know that certain railway lines in the South that later became part of national railroad networks and wealth were laid by enslaved people, that New York banks benefited from deposits or loans made either by slave owners or by businesses derived from slave-grown products, and that insurance companies like New York Life Insurance Company collected premiums to insure the lives of enslaved people as property.

Given the broad and widely accepted historical context that slavery played a role in the expansion of the US economy prior to the Civil War, we acknowledge that some of the financial benefits of the slave economy in the 19th century likely contributed to the wealth of some of CPF’s top donors. We further acknowledge that a few top donors owned businesses that accommodated racially discriminatory practices, like segregation, and supported racist movements, like eugenics, that aimed to prove the superiority of White people and the inferiority of other races.

Sample Stories about CPF’s Top Donors

A full list of the individuals who contributed \$25,000 or more toward the formation of CPF is included in the Appendix. However, to give you a sense of who CPF’s largest original contributors were, we are sharing the stories of CPF’s organizer, CPF’s largest original donor, its most famous original donor, the donor with the closest connection to the economy of enslavement, and two other representative donors.

Rt. Rev. William Lawrence (1850–1941)

William Lawrence was the seventh bishop of the Diocese of Massachusetts. He preached and practiced a theology of stewardship known as the “Gospel of Wealth.” According to this theology, God gives wealth only to those who are moral. In exchange, Lawrence preached that the wealthy were obliged to serve their communities and uplift others. With this deeply held and practiced belief, it is easy to imagine how Lawrence was able to convince so many wealthy financiers and others to contribute to the cause of clergy pensions. Bishop Lawrence was part of a wealthy, established Boston family dating back to the American Revolution. He was the son of notable textile industrialist Amos Adams Lawrence who became an outspoken abolitionist

¹ Smithsonian National Museum of African American History & Culture, *Talking About Race: Historical Foundations of Race*, <https://nmaahc.si.edu/learn/talking-about-race/topics/historical-foundations-race>

² Sven Beckert and Seth Rockman, eds, *Slavery’s Capitalism: A New History of American Economic Development*, University of Pennsylvania Press, 2016. <https://www.pennpress.org/9780812224177/slaverys-capitalism>

after observing the trial of Anthony Burns, a free Black man in Boston who was captured and tried under the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 and then returned to slavery in Virginia. The Burns case had a profound impact on Amos Lawrence's politics. Describing the importance of the Burns event on his conscience, he said, "We went to bed one night old fashioned, conservative, Compromise Union Whigs and waked up stark mad abolitionists."³ Notwithstanding this, Amos Lawrence and his family continued to profit from the textile industry even as he worked tirelessly to prevent the spread of slavery. According to one historian, "most of the textiles that [Amos Lawrence] produced and sold were made from cotton that was planted, picked, ginned, baled, and shipped by slaves."⁴ Further, "the fact that his business relied on the same people he was trying to free did not seem to bother him."⁵ Bishop Lawrence and his three siblings inherited assets from their father.

The Lawrences' connection to the textile industry that fueled the Southern slave trade is undeniable. Their contributions to the abolition of slavery and to other worthy causes are undeniable too. They were major financial and social supporters of The Episcopal Church and used their influence to convince wealthy friends to donate for the common good and for the good of all clergy who serve our Church.

J.P. Morgan Jr. (1867–1943)

J.P. Morgan Jr., arguably the most famous top donor, contributed \$125,000 toward the funding of CPF. He was a stalwart Episcopalian, a founding trustee of The Church Pension Fund Board of Trustees and served as both trustee and CPF's Treasurer until his death in 1943. In addition, he managed CPF's investments from 1917 until 1943.

J.P. Morgan Jr.'s wealth was inherited from his father, J.P. Morgan Sr., who had been friends with Bishop Lawrence. The senior Morgan was a wealthy and very influential financier who helped create US Steel in 1901. US Steel did not have direct ties to the enslavement of humans, but it owned and enjoyed revenues from Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad Company (Tennessee Coal), the profitability of which has been linked to the use of convict slave labor to build some of its rail lines. When J.P. Morgan Sr. died in 1913, his entire estate passed to his son, and it could have included profits made through US Steel's ownership of Tennessee Coal.

Some have suggested that the J.P. Morgan Estate and CPF profited greatly from J.P. Morgan Sr.'s involvement with Tennessee Coal. One author, Jeremy Bergen, asserts in his 2011 book, *Ecclesiastical Repentance: The Churches Confront Their Sinful Pasts* that "The Episcopal Clergy Pension Fund was funded largely with money from J.P. Morgan, whose US Steel owned mines in the south that relied on convict-slave labor." We have found no credible evidence to support the claim that CPF was "largely funded" by J.P. Morgan Sr.'s estate or that his estate benefited greatly from the labor of enslaved people.

Founded in 1854, Tennessee Coal was a small, struggling competitor of Carnegie Steel, largely in the production of rails for railroads in the 1890s. Its chief assets were massive holdings in coal and iron ore deposits in Alabama. In 1909, Tennessee Coal's production of steel was approximately 1% of the total US production of steel.⁶

US Steel Corporation, founded in 1901, was a consolidation of major steel producers, including Carnegie Steel, among others. A syndicate of speculators had obtained control of shares of stock in Tennessee Coal and had used the stock as collateral for a loan. When the price of the stock fell below the amount of the loan, the syndicate was forced to sell its holdings to US Steel at a substantially reduced value. J.P. Morgan Sr. brokered the deal, and although he owned stock in US Steel, he was not its primary stockholder, and he had no direct involvement in the management of US Steel or Tennessee Coal. Moreover, according to Elbert H. Gary, Founder and CEO of US Steel at the time of its acquisition of Tennessee Coal, the smaller producer of rails made a negligible difference in US Steel's overall steel production.⁷

³ Robert K. Sutton, *Stark Mad Abolitionists*, Skyhorse Publishing, 2017.

⁴ Robert K. Sutton, The Wealthy Activist Who Helped Turn "Bleeding Kansas" Free, *Smithsonian Magazine*, August 2017.

⁵ Sutton, *ibid*.

⁶ Kenneth Warren, *Triumphant Capitalism: Henry Clay Frick and the Industrialization of America*, 2000.

⁷ E. H. Gary to Secretary of State Elihu Root, November 7, 1907, Ida M. Tarbell, *The Life of Elbert H. Gary, The Story of Steel*, 1927.

Put simply, the financial benefit that US Steel and the J.P. Morgan estate derived from Tennessee Coal was likely small. Furthermore, J.P. Morgan Jr.'s \$125,000 donation to the founding of CPF represented less than 2% of the total funds raised by Bishop Lawrence.

Mary Williamson Harriman (1851–1932)

Mary Williamson Harriman, CPF's largest original donor, contributed \$250,000 to the funding of the Episcopal clergy pension plan. She was an American philanthropist and the wife of railroad executive E.H. Harriman, who served as director and then president of Union Pacific Railroad. Some research suggests that Union Pacific may have benefited from the labor of enslaved people in its history and owned lines that may have been built and operated with the work of enslaved people. Incidentally, Union Pacific indirectly owned Texas and New Orleans Railroad, which operated the segregated cars at issue in the landmark *Plessy v. Ferguson* case.

When E.H. Harriman died in 1909, Ms. Harriman inherited an estate worth between \$70 million and \$100 million. She dedicated her life to philanthropy, which included donating the land that became Harriman State Park, supporting The Boys Club of New York and the American Red Cross, and largely funding the development of the controversial Eugenics Records Office. Eugenics was a popular set of beliefs that aimed to prove and preserve the superiority of the "dominant" race. A disproportionate number of women who identified as Black, Asian American, or Native American were victims of eugenicists' sterilization initiatives. As a result, the movement has been largely discredited as racist.

Moses Taylor Pyne (1855–1921)

Moses Taylor Pyne, who donated \$100,000 to the cause of pensions for Episcopal clergy, has perhaps the most direct connection to the enslavement of humans. Pyne was a successful lawyer in New York City, but his wealth traces directly to his grandfather Moses Taylor, who built his fortune working with Cuban sugar plantations.

In 1832, Pyne's grandfather announced the launch of his new firm, Moses Taylor & Company. For a percentage of profits, the firm "transport[ed] and [sold] produce of the continent's richest soils to the markets of the world."⁸ Over time, Moses Taylor & Company became one of the most successful firms in the global sugar trade. By the Civil War, his firm controlled nearly one-fifth of the commercial exchanges between Cuba, the world's largest sugar exporter, and the United States.

In addition to helping Cuban plantation owners bring produce raised by enslaved people to market, Moses Taylor & Company offered financial services to Cuban planters, investing profits from their plantations in the US financial market. On the strength of his connections in Cuba and in the US, Pyne's grandfather accumulated one of the largest fortunes in the country. Moses Taylor Pyne was a direct beneficiary of this vast wealth.⁹

The younger Pyne was an active Episcopalian, serving on four vestries. Pyne offered financial support to a variety of causes, including his alma mater, Princeton University and the Society for the Study of the Origin and Evolution of Man, which promoted Anglo-Saxon racial superiority. Pyne also promoted Madison Grant and his book, *Passing of the Great Race*, which also promoted Anglo-Saxon racial superiority and argued against all forms of race mixing for fear that it would dilute the "purity" of the Anglo-Saxon race.

The Clark Estate—presumably the estate of Alfred Corning Clark (1844–1896)

According to Bishop Lawrence's records, the Clark Estate contributed \$100,000 to seed funding for CPF. Our research suggests that the Clark Estate is the estate of Alfred Corning Clark, who was heir to a large portion of the Singer sewing machine fortune.

Alfred Clark's father, Edward Cabot Clark, was a successful lawyer in New York City. In 1851, he purchased a half-partnership in a new company started by Isaac M. Singer, inventor of the sewing machine. The partnership was later incorporated as the Singer Manufacturing Company, and Edward Clark's investment made him an immense fortune that was passed down to Alfred in part.

⁸ Glass, Maeve. "A Benefactor's Gifts" from *"Moses Taylor Pyne and the Sugar Plantations of the Americas," Princeton & Slavery Project*, 2017.

⁹ Glass, *ibid.*

Alfred Clark's widow, Elizabeth Scriven, went on to marry Henry Potter, the seventh Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of New York who was known at the time as a progressive bishop on social issues. Bishop Potter had ties to the Morgan family, who were also supporters of CPF.

Our research revealed no ties between this contribution and the enslavement of humans or the slave trade.

Samuel Livingston Mather (1851–1931)

Samuel Livingston Mather, who donated \$100,000 toward the initial funding of CPF, was an American industrialist and philanthropist from Cleveland, Ohio. His grandfather was one of the founders and original shareholders of the Connecticut Land Company, which bought the Connecticut Western Reserve that later became northeastern Ohio. Mather's father was the founder of the highly successful Cleveland Iron Company.

Samuel Mather fought for the Union Army in the 124th Ohio Infantry and became mayor of Marquette, Michigan in 1875. He co-founded Pickands, Mather and Company, a shipping and mining company that dominated the industry from 1900 to 1960, with business partners James Pickands, who was a colonel in the Union Army, and Jay C. Morse.

In 1881, Samuel Mather married Flora Stone, daughter of Cleveland industrialist, railroad magnate, and banker Amasa Stone. Stone had a mixed business reputation, but our research did not discover ties to enslavement or the slave trade.

These stories are emblematic of the largest original contributors to CPF. The Appendix provides a complete list of the 57 top donors. Some of the top donors had indirect, legacy connections to the economy of enslavement through the inheritance of estates that we know or can assume included profits from companies that may have benefited from the enslavement of human beings. CPF acknowledges that some of its founding donors benefited from remnants of the economy of enslavement and supported or continued discriminatory practices, like segregation, that were commonplace in the early 20th century.

Long Tails of Racism and CPG's Commitment to Addressing Them

The history of the United States is complicated. The country was founded on freedom and democracy, yet it is widely accepted that freedom and full participation in government and finance have not always been available to all its citizens. CPG acknowledges the long and devastating impact of slavery and ongoing discrimination on the lives of Black people and others, and we work intentionally toward racial reconciliation and creating equal opportunities for everyone we serve.

For over a century, CPG has made benefits, financial education, and other resources available to clergy and lay employees regardless of race. In addition, we have created unique opportunities for groups of clergy and lay employees to share insights and concerns via surveys and at large and small gatherings like our annual Episcopal Benefits Administrators Conference, Client Council meetings, educational conferences, and listening events. Through affinity-based CREDOs and affinity-based programming and outreach, we also have created targeted opportunities to help clergy and lay employees of color understand, appreciate, and access everything CPG offers.

The CPF Board engages in constructive, often professionally facilitated dialogue about diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI) at every board meeting to ensure that all voices and viewpoints are welcomed and heard. The board also reviews CPG's commitment to DEI as an employer annually and has expressed enthusiasm not only for our work but also for our progress. In our 2023 report to the CPF Board, we shared that 61% of job applicants were people of color, 54% of new hires were people of color, and 60% of promotions were to people of color.

On an ongoing basis, CPG reviews compensation to ensure equity across all demographic groups. We also benefit from the insights of an enterprise-wide Diversity, Equity & Inclusion Council and from active affinity groups for employees of color, women, individuals living with disabilities or disabled family members, older and younger age cohorts, and LGBTQIA colleagues. Our affinity groups gather to offer support for group members and to identify opportunities for education and professional development at CPG.

We are proud of the work we are doing as the Church's benefit, property and casualty, and content provider; as an employer of choice where we operate; and as a responsible corporate citizen. We also realize that there is more work to do to become beloved community, and we look forward to continuing the conversation.

Appendix

Name of Donor	Source of Wealth	Original Donation to CPF	% of Total Raised	Connection to Enslavement of Humans or Racist Ideology
Mary Williamson Harriman	Heir to E. H. Harriman's railroad fortune	\$250,000	2.9%	Philanthropist who funded many causes, including the Office of Eugenics. E.H. Harriman's railroads operated segregated rail cars
Anonymous	Unknown	\$250,000	2.9%	Unknown
J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr.	Inherited wealth from J. P. Morgan, Sr.; financier	\$125,000	1.5%	Indirect legacy connection to enslavement (use of convict labor). See report
Samuel Livingston Mather	Grandfather founded Connecticut Land Co.; industrialist	\$100,000	1.2%	No known connection as of March 2024
August Belmont Jr.	Financier; August Belmont & Co. financed original New York City Subway line	\$100,000	1.2%	Supported Union Army during the Civil War, but August Belmont & Co. pursued and sold investments in commodities linked to enslavement
Frederick Gilbert Bourne	President, Singer Sewing Co.	\$100,000	1.2%	No known connection as of March 2024
William Kissam Vanderbilt Sr. (W. K. Vanderbilt)	Heir to fortune created by Cornelius Vanderbilt (Railroad Magnate) heir/investor	\$100,000	1.2%	Vanderbilts dominated the shipping and railroad industries during slavery, but we found no direct or indirect connections. We found no credible evidence that Cornelius Vanderbilt owned enslaved people.
Moses Taylor Pyne (the Pyne family)	Inherited wealth from his father, the shipping magnate Percy Rivington Pyne	\$100,000	1.2%	Inherited wealth from shipping and financial support of sugar plantation owners in Cuba. See report
Samuel Houston and family	Director, Pennsylvania Railroad, and real estate investor	\$100,000	1.2%	Pennsylvania Railroad operated segregated rail cars south of Washington DC until after WWII.
Edward Townsend "Ned" Stotesbury (E. T. Stotesbury)	Partner, Drexel & Co; prominent investment banker	\$100,000	1.2%	Drexel & Co. profits may be indirectly (through R.W. Latham and Co.) associated with individuals who engaged in slave trading and with the sale of US bonds during the period of enslavement.
Clark Estates (Alfred Corning Clark)	Singer Sewing Co., inherited ownership	\$100,000	1.2%	No known connection as of March 2024
James McLean	Phelps, Dodge & Co. (partner and VP)	\$50,000	0.6%	Origins not discovered
Elisabeth Mills Reid (Mrs. Whitelaw Reid)	Heir to Mills Estate (gold mining and railroads)	\$50,000	0.6%	Railroads segregated rail cars by race

Name of Donor	Source of Wealth	Original Donation to CPF	% of Total Raised	Connection to Enslavement of Humans or Racist Ideology
Emily Thorne Vanderbilt (Mrs. W. D. Sloane)	Heir to fortune created by Cornelius Vanderbilt (railroad magnate) heir/investor	\$50,000	0.6%	Grandfather was railroad magnate Cornelius Vanderbilt (see above)
Florence Adele Vanderbilt Twombly (Mrs. H. McK. Twombly)	Heir to fortune created by Cornelius Vanderbilt (railroad magnate); heir/investor	\$50,000	0.6%	Grandfather was railroad magnate Cornelius Vanderbilt (see above)
Mary Eliza Blodgett	Philanthropist and daughter of John H. Sherwood, a significant New York real estate owner and broker	\$50,000	0.6%	No known connection as of March 2024
Dorothy Payne Whitney (Mrs. Willard D. Straight)	Heir to fortune created by William Collins Whitney, a New York financier. Whitney also organized the Dominion Iron and Steel Co. and was a major investor in thoroughbred horse racing.	\$50,000	0.6%	Descendant of Eli Whitney but did not benefit financially from Whitney's cotton gin. No known connection as of March 2024
Anonymous	Unknown	\$50,000	0.6%	Origins not discovered
Arthur Emlen Newbold (A. E. Newbold)	Banker; investor in various firms	\$50,000	0.6%	No known connection as of March 2024
Enoch White Clark (E. W. Clark)	Banking; Clark banking family heir	\$50,000	0.6%	No known connection as of March 2024
Alfred Craven Harrison (A. C. Harrison)	Investor in sugar refining company	\$50,000	0.6%	No known connection as of March 2024
William Hinckle Smith (W. Hinkle Smith)	Banker; investor in various companies and railroads	\$50,000	0.6%	No known connection as of March 2024
Francis W. Hunnewell	Harvard Secretary; railroad and mining Investor	\$50,000	0.6%	No known connection as of March 2024
Fred Morgan Kirby (F. M. Kirby)	Retail businessman; created chain of stores in the Midwest	\$50,000	0.6%	His chain of Kirby Stores merged with FW Woolworth's, which operated segregated lunch counters across the South. Kirby also supported civil rights causes
Elizabeth Richmond Case (Mrs. Frank S. Stevens)	Frank S. Stevens was a banker and operator of stagecoaches during the California Gold Rush of 1849	\$45,000	0.5%	No known connection as of March 2024
Herbert Livingston Satterlee and Louisa Pierpont Morgan (Mr. & Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee)	Husband, lawyer, wife heir to Morgan family	\$30,000	0.4%	See entry for J. P. Morgan Jr. for links
Charles Steele	Railroad and steel investor, lawyer, and partner of J. P. Morgan & Co.	\$25,000	0.3%	See entry for J. P. Morgan Jr. for links

Name of Donor	Source of Wealth	Original Donation to CPF	% of Total Raised	Connection to Enslavement of Humans or Racist Ideology
Francis Lynde Stetson	Personal wealth through railway and steel investments, organized US Steel Co., and tenure as a lawyer (represented J. P. Morgan US Steel Co.)	\$25,000	0.3%	No known connection as of March 2024
Robert Stanton Brewster	Banker, VP of Seaman's Bank, director of various insurance and oil companies	\$25,000	0.3%	No known connection as of March 2024
John Teele Pratt	Lawyer, railroad director, Pratt family heir who were co-founders of Standard Oil	\$25,000	0.3%	No known connection as of March 2024
Fanny Schermerhorn (Mrs. Samuel W. Bridgham)	Money from the Astor family, who made fortune through New York real estate	\$25,000	0.3%	No known connection as of March 2024
William Henry "Judge" Moore	Attorney; financier; and involved in the creation of Carnegie Steel	\$25,000	0.3%	No known connection as of March 2024
Elizabeth Wills Baugh (Mrs. Benjamin Brewster)	Wealth from her husband who was a lawyer and politician	\$25,000	0.3%	No known connection as of March 2024
Eleanor Widener (Mrs. A. Hamilton Rice)	Wealth from Widener family who founded the Philadelphia Traction Company; also made money from oil and gas	\$25,000	0.3%	No known connection as of March 2024
George Dunton Widener, Jr.	Wealth from Widener family who founded the Philadelphia Traction Company; also made money from oil and gas	\$25,000	0.3%	No known connection as of March 2024
Eleanor Widener (Mrs. Fitz Eugene Dixon)	Wealth from Widener family who founded the Philadelphia Traction Company; also made money from oil and gas	\$25,000	0.3%	No known connection as of March 2024
Dr. Thomas G. Ashton	Practicing doctor	\$25,000	0.3%	No known connection as of March 2024
Charles Custis Harrison (Charles G. Harrison)	Family wealth from sugar refinery	\$25,000	0.3%	Sugar used in the refinery during its early years may have come from enslaved labor in Cuba
Clement B. Newbold	Banking and investments	\$25,000	0.3%	Newbold's family were board members and partners in banks and insurance companies that earned income from the sale of US Bonds during slavery
Annie Kearney	Wealth from the Vauclain company, which manufactured railway locomotives	\$25,000	0.3%	No known connection as of March 2024
Joseph Early Widener	Wealth from Widener family who founded the Philadelphia Traction Company; also made money from oil and gas	\$25,000	0.3%	No known connection as of March 2024

Name of Donor	Source of Wealth	Original Donation to CPF	% of Total Raised	Connection to Enslavement of Humans or Racist Ideology
Frederick Strong Moseley	Investments and banking based in Massachusetts	\$25,000	0.3%	Inherited money from his father who worked with a major antebellum merchant that benefited from transporting cotton and other products from the Southern slave economy
Walter Cabot Baylies and Charlotte Upham Baylies	Family made money working for the Vanderbilts as well as working for a cotton trading house	\$25,000	0.3%	No known connection as of March 2024
John L. Bremer and Mary R. Farnsworth	Goods tradesman, banker, Director of the Philadelphia State National Bank, traded goods and invested in cotton	\$25,000	0.3%	No direct links to slavery, but trading in cotton means that part of the family wealth may have derived from the Southern slave economy
Elizabeth Andrews Mason (Mrs. Charles E. Mason)	Family wealth derived from investments as well as ownership of shares in Mason-Perkins Paper Company and the Bristol Water Company	\$25,000	0.3%	No known connection as of March 2024
Amos Lawrence Hopkins and Theresa B. Dodge (Mrs. A. Lawrence Hopkins)	Wealth came from the railroad business and from family links to the Astors	\$25,000	0.3%	No known connection as of March 2024
Anonymous	Unknown	\$25,000	0.3%	Unknown
Mary Sloan Frick Jacobs (Mrs. Henry B. Jacobs)	Family wealth from railroads and the legal profession	\$25,000	0.3%	No known connection as of March 2024
William Gwinn Mather	Cleveland Iron Mining Company President	\$25,000	0.3%	No known connection as of March 2024
William Cooper Procter	Inherited money from William Procter of soapmaking firm Procter & Gamble	\$25,000	0.3%	No known connection as of March 2024
Arthur Curtiss James	Financier, railroads, and inherited wealth; grandfather co-founded Phelps, Dodge & Co., a New York trading company (founded in the 1830s), which exported cotton to New England	\$25,000	0.3%	Indirect legacy connection through Phelps, Dodge
Frances Whittlesey Brown (Mrs. James J. Goodwin)	Investments and insurance; linked to the Morgan family	\$25,000	0.3%	No known connection as of March 2024. Husband was employed by and part of extended Morgan family
Rev. Francis Goodwin, D.D.	Worked for Howe, Mather, & Co. (later Mather, Morgan, and Co.)	\$25,000	0.3%	No known connection as of March 2024

Name of Donor	Source of Wealth	Original Donation to CPF	% of Total Raised	Connection to Enslavement of Humans or Racist Ideology
Oliver Gould Jennings & Mary Dows Brewster	Wealth from oil industry, Jennings' father was one of the original stockholders of the Standard Oil Company	\$25,000	0.3%	No known connection as of March 2024
Julian Hartwell Harris & Jacqueline Stephens	Formed Beaumont, Smith, and Harris, a company associated with manufacturing, utility, banking, and insurance	\$25,000	0.3%	No known connection as of March 2024
Sarah Lawrence (Mrs. Peter C. Brooks)	Merchant banking and insurance	\$25,000	0.3%	Brooks family wealth derived from Peter Chardon Brooks, merchant and insurer for slave ships
Rt. Rev. William Lawrence	Bishop of Massachusetts	\$25,000	0.3%	See report for links