For a moment let us digress back to the time when the former Crown Prince of France, now Daniel Payseur (1785-1860) arrived in America.

Daniel married a woman by the name of Susannah Riser or (Kisor) around the year of 1814 approximately, (all marriages of this family's bloodline are through all issue of the families to this date, as they say, "we keep the marriage in the family"). Susannah was the sister to one Sarah Riser which married a German by the name of John Reed who owned the Reed Gold Mine and started the gold rush fever in the Carolinas. The Payseurs were also involved with gold mines. In Daniel's business years before his death he was instrumental in acquiring, with his wealth from gold holdings, vast holdings in numerous banks, railroad construction companies, railway companies, canal companies, tramway companies, companies for the manufacture of railroad engines, railway cars, railway sleeping cars (Pullman), steam tractors and plows now known as International Harvester, Colt Firearms (Gatling Gun), Wagons and Buggies, now known as Cadillac cars. He owned huge plantations of cotton, tobacco, timber and corn, he also owned the manufacture of cotton. Eli Whitney, of the cotton gin.

Susannah and Daniel had two sons the first born was Adam and then Jonas. At some time in Adams young adult life he was murdered and all of the family assets were set up to pass to Jonas W. Payseur upon his father Daniel's death. Jonas carried on the family tradition and increased the family holdings to include steam ship companies now known as. United Fruit Company, Mining Equipment Co., Aluminum Company of America (ALCOA),, Mining companies for Coal, Iron, Copper, Gold and Silver and was the main supplier to the government for gold and silver. They started the meat processing company now known as Armour and Company and started the cattle and stock yards across America at the railroad yards.

While the Payseurs were busy buying property during the Civil War, the Union government was actively seizing all property and public records. The reason for this search and seizure was to find out who owned what property, so it (The Government) could seize more property.

All of the public records were seized from each county court house in every Confederate State and taken to Bradford, North Carolina, where they were meticulously studied, some of them totally rewritten, thence to be returned to their original places (if they had not been destroyed) at a later date. This information was found out after I was doing research in the southern court houses. I couldn't figure out how the same hand writing kept showing up in all these different record books all across the south, in different states, on the same dates.
My friend was kidding me when I voiced this question and he told me that they got around in flying saucer back then.

In order to conceal the family interests from both the government and Quantrill's Raiders. (Quantrill had married into the Springs Family) the Payseurs bought things in family names, (fathers-in-laws, brothers-in-laws etc., etc.) such as Smith, Giles, Moore. Poore, Hawkins. Coon, Payseur, Bashore, Bason. Hudson, Kaiser, Lettson, Reed. Throughout all of it, when forming corporations, he always held Stock Certificate number one (1). Which was always a special type of voting, "Class "A" type" preferred stock and always signified prime ownership.

Jonas W. Payseur married Harriette Smith and their eldest son was Lewis Cass Payseur. Lewis Cass is on record in the library of congress as being a postmaster from 1877 to 1883 in North Carolina. Lewis carried on the family tradition by being instrumental in adding such business to the list as the United States Postal Service, the Federal Reserve, the United States Military Railroad Security Police of the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad, known today after many name changes and years of obscurity as the C.I.A. There are many different levels and branches of this organization. They acquired huge forest from coast to coast for wood products and manufacturing of (utility poles, cross ties, railroad cars, furniture, boxes etc., etc., and the automobile manufacture now known as General motors corporation.

During the depression of the late eighteen hundreds, (thanks to the shortage of cash that was in circulation) the Rutherfordton Railroad Construction Company, extended credit to the railroad companies in exchange for their Stock (preferred stock, of course, which carried voting rights and also their government granted land patents as collateral of the credit) to finish the expansion of the railroads.

When the railroad companies bankrupted, their stock was forfeited to L.C. Payseur, and the railroad companies whose stock L.C. held were thereby amalgamated under one railroad. Southern Railway Company.

Along with these railroad companies came their land acquired from congressional land grants. All of the railroad companies were set up on new 99-year leases. The majority of these leases expire on the 17th of June 1993, this lease merged with Norfolk Western Railway to extend it through the merger and name change of Norfolk Southern to Dec. 31, 1993.

The Payseur family and the railroads acquired the monopoly for the manufacturing of electrical power. The monopoly for pipeline companies for water and fuels now known as Standard Oil or Exxon oil. Exporting and Importing of goods and foods.

The family estate was always passed to the eldest son of the eldest son in the family, it was believed that the women had no brains and were not worthy of knowing any more than how to have babies and entertain family and business associates. So for many generations the women were treated like mushrooms.

Unfortunately for the peoples of the world Lewis Cass Payseur was unable to produce a male heir, he and his wife Mary Alice Hudson Payseur had three daughters, Una. Pearl and the eldest Iola Madelyn who married George Gatling, (Gatling guns), and none of them were privileged to very much detailed information about the families holdings. However they were intrusted with the family genealogy and kept very accurate records.

With the death of Lewis Cass he left no male heir to his fortune, so in solution to this he appointed Iolas' (eldest daughter) husband to manage his Payseurs affairs.

The family secrets were kept hidden from the women for the most part up until Iola Payseur Folgums husbands' death in the mid 1950's. Iola's husband had been appointed by Lewis Cass as his personal business manager and of course he knew everything and it was all kept in the records in the family safe in there home. After Mr. Folgums death I'm sure curiosity got the best of Iola and sent on a search!

It is known that she went through all of her fathers and husbands personal record of the families business and locked everything away ordering in her will that it not be opened until five years after her death.
The family really wasn't too concerned about what was there because they had plenty of money, everyday they had checks come in the mail or money was deposited into their bank accounts from stock dividends. Five years came and past and the family had forgotten about opening the safe.

In about the year of 1971 the family decided to sell the old estate, it was at that time the family decided to open the safe. It was then they discovered power and vast holdings the estate held. The family had to make some major decisions and fast!

One of the things that the family discovered was the information about the 99 year leases, and the fact that the family owned all the railroads and the lands granted to the railroads associated with this ownership were hundreds of corporations in the United States and around the world. On the day that the safe was opened the family found hundreds of stock certificates where L. C. Payseur held "Stock Certificate #1 - type A" - denoting the principle, or major ownership of each corporation.

Since about 1972, the family has been trying to regain control of the leased corporations to clear up the mess that has happened with everything and the frauds that have been committed.

The following pages are documents that show L. C. Payseur's ownership of various companies.
The Mary Alice HUDSON and
porch. (Lancaster, SC circa 1890-1900) Lewis Cass 'Cass' PAYSEUR home. Their children Pearl, Ola and Una sitting on steps and standing o
Pearl Mignon PAYSEUR POORE, child ??, Harrel C. SMITH PAYSEUR. (circa 1900–1903). Lewis Cass 'Cass' PAYSEUR.
Leroy Springs

Placed in charge of the various companies as President, or Chairman, or Director (at a salary of $800.00 per year), in order to quell dissent amongst the workforces regarding the fact that a "Yankee" was the new owner and therefore have them think the "Colonel" still owned and ran everything.

Upon the death of Leroy Springs his son Elliott White Springs took over the Paiseur assets and the running of them as the obvious successor to his father.

Some of the Paiseur assets held in Trust by Leroy Springs and, by inheritance, his son Elliott White Springs are:

1. Bank of Lancaster
2. Lancaster Cotton Mills
3. Lancaster Cotton Oil Company
4. Lancaster Manufacturing Company
5. Lancaster & Chester Railway Company
The letterhead has been used in continuation form Daniel Payseur's time till now, which shows, left and right, at the top of the page, a halberd of the Swiss Guard which was decimated in its attempt to save the lives of King Louis and Marie Antoinette during the siege and assault of the revolutionary mobs against the French Royal Family at the Palace of Versailles on the night of October 25th, 1789, and finally wiped out on the night of August 10, 1792 at the Tuileries in Paris, again defending their royal charges. In his recent book, "The Sum of all Fears", Tom Clancy says of the Swiss guard and their principal weapon:

"The striped jump-suits of the Swiss guards had been designed by Michelangelo. Like the red tunics of the British Guardsmen, they were anachronisms from a bygone era when it had made sense for soldiers to wear brightly colored uniforms...the men and their weapons looked so quaint. The Vatican Guards carried halberds, evil-looking long handled axes made originally for infantrymen to unhorse armored knights, as often as not by crippling the horse...Once off his mount the armored knight was dispatched with little more effort than that required to break up a lobster and about as much remorse. People thought medieval weapons romantic somehow,...but there was nothing romantic about what they were designed to do. A modern rifle might punch holes in some other fellow's anatomy. These were made to dismember. Both methods would kill, of course, but at least rifles made for neater burial."

Swiss mercenary guards have protected the Pontiff and property of the Roman Catholic church since its inception, and they have also protected the royalty of France and the Holy Roman Empire. King Louis was the French arm. Marie Antoinette was the Holy Roman Empire. The Halberd photographed for this letterhead was carried by one of the members of the complement of Swiss Guards who sacrificed themselves that August night in 1792, and it bears the French Royal Family's Coat of arms. It has been kept in the family to this day. A point to note concerning Daniel's birth date as it is given on the letterhead is that it is that 1793, with the deaths of his parents under the guillotine, began his "reign" his new life, it does not reflect his true birth date which was March 25th, 1785.
Following premises have been elected as Peace Officers, viz.: 

J. M. Williams, A. B. Sisson, J. M. Peale, J. M. Gresham, 

J. C. Haywood, F. M. Patterson, C. M. Crawford. That these persons were elected 

Peace Officers, J. M. Williams, Vice President J. M. Peale, J. M. Gresham, 

J. C. Haywood, F. M. Patterson, C. M. Crawford. At twenty-first day of the capital stocks subscribed 

have been paid as called to J. M. Williams, Vice President J. M. Peale, J. M. Gresham, 

J. C. Haywood, F. M. Patterson, C. M. Crawford. That the 

remainder of the capital at subscribed for has been assumed to be 

paid whensoever called for by the Directors. 

New, June 2d, 1819. J. C. Marshall, Secretary of State, by virtue of the 

authority in me vested by said act of the General Assembly, 

ordered the act to be made for the formation of certain counties 

under General Laws, and before the twenty-third day of June in 

1819, to hereby certify that said counties have been fully organized 

and pre-existing to the Laws of South Carolina, and for the purpose 

of the above indicated on their present Declaration, they are fully 

organized to commence business under their 

Charter, that a copy of this certificate be filed in accordance with 

the act of the legislature of the State of South Carolina. 

J. C. Marshall, Secretary of State.

[Signature]

[Signature]

(a) Printed andsigned September 4th, 1819.
The state of South Carolina

The Board of Directors

J. D. C. Payne

The Board of Directors

By the Secretary of State,

Thomas D. V. Williams, Jr.

J. D. Payne, J. M. Addams, J. D. Craig

On the eighteenth day of May, 1859, did file with the Secretary of State a written declaration, signed by J. D. Payne, setting forth:

That the name of the said corporation is the "Lancaster Manufacturing Company," the place of business Lancaster, S.C. to be the general place of business of the business to be carried on as a business of manufacturing shoes, textiles, etc., subject to any written articles of incorporation.

Voted: The amount of capital stock is forty thousand dollars. The number of shares into which the same is to be divided is thirty hundred, voting shares, each share of the par value of twenty-five dollars to be held as follows: any person paid in full of the amount subscribed to be held immediately upon the organization of the Company, and paid in full of the amount subscribed to be held within sixty days after the organization of the Company, to be held in proportion to the person paying the same at any time after the organization of the Company.

And further, on the eighteenth day of May, 1859, the said J. D. Payne, Jr., J. M. Addams, J. D. Craig, was commissioned by the Board of Directors, maintaining said power, to fill any blank of subscription to the capital stock of said corporation, giving notice for ten days notice under the same notice, and in a newspaper published in the County of Lancaster, giving notice of the time and place where such blanks of subscriptions would be filed.

And furthermore, the said Board of Directors, on the second day of September, 1859, did file with the Secretary of State said notice, setting forth no blank of subscription into the capital stock of said corporation, and for the reason that no blank has been filed for the same.
United States President, Mr. D. N. Kirtland. Vice President, W. Y. Meriam. Secretary of Treasury.

The sum of twenty thousand dollars of the capital stock has been paid into the United States Treasury. And the balance due on the capital stock has been raised to be paid in such manner and at such times as are provided for in the said certificate.

Now, therefore, I, D. J. B. Marshall, Secretary of State, by virtue of the authority in me vested by an act of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act to Provide for the Formation of Ontario Corporations under General Laws," approved the twenty-fifth day of December, 1830, do hereby certify that said company has been fully organized, according to the laws of the United States, under the same for the purpose of raising the sum of twenty thousand dollars, to be used for the purpose of the said certificate. This certificate is fully executed in the office of the Secretary of State. The Secretary of the State of the United States at the time of this act was D. J. B. Marshall, on the twenty-fifth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, in the one hundred and fourth year of the independence of the United States of America.
That the company was in fact organized according to law and that
The State of South Carolina
Receives and Department,

Whereas John D. Fleming of the District of South Carolina on the 17th day of April 1817 filed with the Secretary of State a written Declaration, Deposed, by himself, setting forth,

That the above and action of the same established by this, shall be void and of no effect, and that the said John D. Fleming is the principal owner of the Corporation of the Lancaster Iron Works, and that the said Corporation consists of four persons, who are to manufacture, etc.

All the manufacturing and sales of all persons, manufacturers and all land, goods, and other property to 

and to sell such other business as aforesaid, and to do all acts and things necessary to carry on the same.

For the amount of the capital stock to be sixty thousand dollars, and the number of shares into which the same is to be divided, to wit: Twenty thousand dollars each.

The capital stock is payable as set forth in the Declaration and by a deed of April 18, 1817, for the amount of such stock.

By the subscription of one person, and the signatures of the Commissioner of the State of South Carolina.

This day of April 1817, the within and the subscribers to the Declaration and Articles.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State of South Carolina, this 29th day of May, 1817.

[Signature]

Recorder May 29, 1817

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The State of South Carolina
By the Secretary of State
Whereas Dr. H. Langston, Secretary of State of South Carolina, in a certificate issued under the seal of the Secretary of State and the Great Seal of South Carolina, on the 1st day of December, 1879, has certified that the...
Mr. W. W. Fulghum,

Dear Mr. Fulghum:

Acknowledging your letter of December 24, I would suggest a value of $75.00 per share for Lancaster and Chester Railway stock.

Mr. Poyseur held certificate No. 1 for 2 shares.

Yours very truly,

A. P. Milne
Vice-President & General Manager
SECRETARY OF STATE

Charter.

TO

SHEA'S SODA CO.

In the State of South Carolina,

Be it known that on the 15th day of April 1913, the said firm, a corporation, and its name as written and signed as the said petitioners to be as above given.

WHEREAS, M. C. Moore and M. C. Moore, co-owners of the said firm, are the sole petitioners to be as above given.

WHEREAS, Moore & Moore, the actual operators of the proposed corporation, do hereby declare that the name of the proposed corporation is "South Carolina Bottling Works, Inc."

WHEREAS, the principal place of business of the corporation will be Lancaster, S.C., and the number of months for which the same is to be divided to the thirty of the par value of one hundred dollars each.

WHEREAS, the capital stock to be payable is as described in the Declaration and Petition.

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors, on the twenty-first day of April 1913, adhering to the provisions of the Act of Incorporation as required by the law of South Carolina, under the name of the said corporation, are duly organized and in full force and effect.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, M. C. Moore, Secretary of State, by virtue of the authority invested by the said act and Acts amendatory thereof, do hereby certify that the said Corporation has been duly organized according to the laws of South Carolina, under the name of the said Corporation is "South Carolina Bottling Works, Inc." and that they are fully authorized to commence business under their charter.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the state at Columbia, this twenty-first day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirteen and in the one hundred and thirty-seventh year of the Independence of the United States of America.

(MCS)

M. C. Moore, Secretary of State

Recorded April 22nd, 1913.
The following is a list of only one third of the companies which are listed in public records as the assets of
Lewis Cass Payseur which have been assigned to the Lewis Cass Payseur Trust Company Inc.

All of the Companies listed here were each issued, upon formation, fifty thousand (50,000) preferred, or
special "Class "A" Shares, those being the only such shares authorized and issued, which shares represented
the true ownership of the corporation.

L. C. Payseur owned nine tenths of all of the preferred share issued of each of these companies forty five
thousand (45,000) and the rest of the world owns only five thousand (5,000) shares of the issued stock.

Common shares, or "non-voting shares" are the ones, where applicable, which are traded on the stock
exchange, and they do not reflect the ownership as is commonly thought.

Note: Companies listed in the Fortune 500 Magazine of May 5, 1980 are noted by the name of the
Company followed by "(#—)",

This is not a complete list of the Payseur Assets as this is only one third of his holdings, the estate was filed
in three different locations with different assets listed at each state and county site that it was filed in. In
another attempt to cover up the ownership trail, but you can get an idea of the magnitude of his holding
with this 1/3 list.

Railway. Railroad and Related Companies

Lancaster & Chester Railway Company
Cheraw & Chester Railroad Company
Leased for 99 years to the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad Company, executed October 3, 1882.
and recorded in the Court of Probate and the County Recorders office of Chester County, South Carolina.

Seaboard Air Line Railway Company, South Carolina Division:
Along with the liens of the "iron rails and cross-ties" of lines under 99 year leases which have been merged
into the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company: some known as:

Catawba Valley Railway Company: Chester County, South Carolina

The Chattanooga. Augusta and Charleston Air Line Railway Co., recorded in Chester County, South Carolina.

The Memphis / Charleston Railroad Company: The Seaboard Air Lines System of Railroads Company, as
recorded in the office of the Probate Judge in and for the County of Dorchester, South Carolina, in Book "S
23" at Page 7, Dated December 9, 1899.

The Port Royal Railroad Company, as recorded with the office of the Probate Judge of Barnwell County,
South Carolina.

The Chester and Lenoir Narrow Gauge Railroad Company, as recorded in the County of Chester, South
Carolina, formerly known as the Wilmington. Charlotte and Rutherfordton Railway Company, as formed in
the City of Lincolnton, North Carolina, by the Payseur family.

Buffalo, Union and Carlisle Railway:- Union. South Carolina
C. and W.C. Railway: Anderson, South Carolina
Atlantic Coast Line Railway Company:- Richland. South Carolina
G. & F. Railway Company: Greenwood, South Carolina
C. N. & L. Railway Company: Newberry, South Carolina

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H. and B. Railway Company:- Colleton, South Carolina
C. and L. Railway Company:- Chesterfield, South Carolina
C. M. and C. Railway Company:- Chesterfield, South Carolina
Northwestern South Carolina Railway Company:- Spartanburg, South Carolina
Atlanta and Charlotte Railway Company:- Spartanburg, South Carolina
Ashville and Spartanburg Railway Company:- Spartanburg, South Carolina
Spartanburg, Union and Columbia Railway Company:- Spartanburg, S. C.
Columbia and Greenville Railway Company:- Greenville. South Carolina
Southern Railway Company, South Carolina Division:- Columbia, South Carolina
South Side Railroad Co.-: Connecting Atlanta. Georgia with Washington, D. C.

Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad Company and Alabama Mineral Land Company of New York parent
to the famed Standard Oil now Exxon Oil.
Ashley Branch and Coal Line Railway Company
Georgia. Carolina and Northern Railroad: and its 99 year lease to Seaboard Air Line Railway Company

King's Mountain Gold Mine and Railroad Company: Companies listed in Real Property Book 1734 Page 62 et.
seq., Court of Probate, in Alabama
Louisville and Nashville Railroad
Nashville and Decatur Railroad
The Great Southern Railroad Line
South and North Alabama Railroad
Mobile and Montgomery Railroad
Georgia Pacific and T. A., Louisville Ky.

Pennsylvania Railroad: See Chart on Penn Central Company, 6.5 Billion Dollar Empire

Mexican Railway:- Mexico City, Mexico
Mexican Central Railway:- Guadalajara, Mexico
New York Central Railroad
Southern Pacific Railroad
Missouri Pacific Railroad
Mobile and Ohio Railroad
Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad Company (the Federal Reserve)

Narrow Gauge, Camden, Lancaster, Charlotte, all in North Carolina

Georgia Pacific Railroad Company (#56)

Pullman Company (builders of Pullman cars for the Railways)

Banks and Related Companies

Bank of Lancaster:- Lancaster County, South Carolina
First Bank and Trust Company:- Of Lancaster, South Carolina
The Lancaster Building and Loan Association
The Bank of Heath Springs
The Bank of Charleston
The Bank of Kershaw
Kershaw Mercantile and Banking Company
National Loan and Exchange Bank of Columbia
First National Bank of Camden
National Exchange Bank of Chester
Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York
New York Trust Company
The Bank of Richmond
National Loan and Exchange Bank of Camden
Raleigh Savings Bank
American Trust and Savings Bank - Birmingham, Al.
Chase National Bank
Riggs National Bank
Hanover National Bank - New York
Brandwine Bank - Maryland
Hamilton National Bank
South Carolina National Bank
Jefferson Savings and Loan Association
Bank of South Carolina
Bank of New York
Bank of Macon, Georgia
Pennsylvania National Bank
Sandoz Bank
Painsville, Ohio Bank

Cotton Mills

Lancaster Cotton Mills:-Now known as Springs Mills Inc. of Lancaster, S. C .................... (#319)
The Eureka Cotton Mills
The Springstein Cotton Mills
Dan River Cotton Mills:-Danville, VA
Lorav Cotton Mills
Belton Cotton Mills
The Lancaster Cotton Oil Company
The N. K. Fairbank Company (Cotton Oil). Chicago. III.

Thread and Sewing Machine Companies

Singer Manufacturing Company:-New York
Hartford Sewing Machine Company:-Connecticut
Renington Sewing Machine Company
Domestic Sewing Machine Company

Clark's O.N.T. Cotton Thread Company
Corticelli Silk Thread Company
Pharr and Long Clothiers 42 S. Tryon St., Charlotte, N.C.
J.P. Coats Thread Company
Willimantic Thread Company and/or
Willimantic Linen Company
Chicago-Kenosha Hosiery Company:-Kenosha, Wisconsin
E.C. Stahn and Company:-Chester, S. C. (Watches, Jewelry and sewing machines)

Electric and Power Companies

Southern Power Company
Duke Power Company
Lancaster Light and Power Company
Potomac Electric Company
General Electric
Company ........................................................................................................................ ...............(#9)

Gold and Silver Companies
Reed Gold Mine
Gastonia Gold Mine
Gold Hill Mining Company
King's Mountain Gold Mine (and Railway Company as above)
Clyta Oro Mining Company—Supplied all the gold for the Federal Reserve
Union Silver Company
Lotowana Silver Mining Company

Iron and Steel (and other metals) Companies

Lincoln Iron Company (formerly Lincolnton Tin Mine and Smelter) now Carnegie Steel
Woodward Iron Company
Ingall's Steel Company
The Ingalls Iron Works Company of Birmingham, Alabama
Carnegie Steel Company
Aluminum Company of American (ALCOA)

Motor Vehicle Companies

American Motors Company
General Motors Corporation
Cadillac Motor Car Company
Carolina Cadillac Company
Studebaker Carriages and Wagons Company

Insurance Companies

Home Insurance Company 119 Broadway, New York (From Orrville and Selma, Alabama, allegedly the parent to all insurance companies)
Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York
Old American Insurance Company:- Kansas City
William's and Gregory Insurance Company:- Lancaster, S. C.

Tobacco and Related Companies

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company
George W. Helme and Company (Helme's Railroad Mill Snuff) Helmetta, N.J.
American Tobacco Company
Regalia De La Francis Cigar Company

Watch Companies

Elgin National Watch Company
National "Elgin" Watch Company
Illinois "Springfield" Watch Company
American "Waltham" Watch Company
The Centennial (1776-1876) Watch Company
Waterbury Watch Company

Land and Real Estate Companies

Alabama Mineral Land Company of New York
Woodgin Plantation:-Leased to Frisco Railroad
Bondurant Plantation:-Leased to St. Louis-San Francisco Railroad
T. M. Hughes Real Estate Agency:-Lancaster, S. C.
Food and Other Household Goods

Gail Borden, Eagle Brand Milk Company .................................................................................. (#73 Borden)
The Genessee Pure Food Company ........................................................................................ (#50 General Foods)
Heinz Pickle Company ........................................................................................................... (#139 Heinz 57)
The American Cereal Company ............................................................................................. (#176 Quaker Oats)
United Fruit Trading Company: - Linked to Grace Shipping Lines
Armour and Company: -(Formerly Armour Meat Packing Company)
The Lancaster Hardware Company
Mimaugh’s Department Store
Bibb’s Stove and Range Company
Swift and Company
The Woolson Spice Company
Cleveland's Baking Powder Company
White Mountain Ice Cream Freezer Company
Arbuckle Brothers Coffee Company
King's Buckwheat Flour Company
Lustro Cleaners Company
Lincolnton Drug Company: Became Rexall Drugs
Fleming Brothers Cologne
New Mown Hay Sachet Colgate and Company. Perfumers of New York
Boll Brothers Manufacturing Company Harrisburg, Pa. (metal beds and bedding)
Tarrant’s Aperient Seltzer Company
Celluloid Eye Glasses Company (Patent #03-13-1877) S.O.M. Company
Steele and Price Manufacturing Company (Yeast, flavoring extracts etc., Chicago, Ill.)
Brown's Iron Bitters Company
Richmond Heater Company (wood burning heaters)
Charles W.S. Banks Furniture Company Baltimore, Md
Ehvet Magnesia Mfg Company
Boston Rubber Shoe Company
Sears, Roebuck and Co.

Miscellaneous Companies

Colt Firearms
Company ..................................................................................................................................(#165)
Standard Oil Company ...........................................................................................................(#10, #6, and
#32)
Exxon
Corporation ..................................................................................................................................(#1)
B. F. Goodrich
Company ...................................................................................................................................(#112)
Sherwin-Williams Paint
Company ...................................................................................................................................(#251)
The Fort Mill Manufacturing Company
Catawba Fertilizer Company
Lancaster Manufacturing Company
Western Union Telegraph Company
Ashley Phosphate Fertilizer Company
Steamship (British) Manhattan
Lancaster Merchantile Company
Pearl Powder Company
H.S. Robinson and Company
Walter A. Wood Company of New York
Knapp and Company of New York
In order to keep the true ownership hidden from the government and the public all of these companies and hundreds more were tucked away in parent corporations and companies, almost all of the railroads across the United States were merged into the new "Southern Railway", merger of 1906 that J. P. Morgan helped orchestrate for Payseur.

The Southern Railway, which contained almost all of the railway companies were hidden in one little insignificant short railway line that was called the "Lancaster and Chester Railway Company". The family joke is that they own a little railroad company by the name of the L&C Railway Company and it has a spur line called Southern Railway, which is obstinately all the railroads. They also own one other important little railroad, "The Cheraw and Chester Railroad Company".

The Lancaster and Chester Railway, was owned by a cotton mill by the name of the "Lancaster Cotton Mill", which was owned by L.C. Payseur, the name of Lancaster Cotton Mill was changed in the 1930's to Springs Mills Inc. but the ownership was still by L.C. Payseurs'. It is very important that you remember this one little paragraph.

L.C. Payseur also owned "The Bank of Lancaster", which in recent years has gone on a name changing tangent the last known names were the (NCNB) North Carolina National Bank then it merged with its self and became known as NationsBank For a short digression, research discovered that in the 1980's George Bush became the chairman of the executive committee of First International Bank of Houston. He also became a director of Fist International Bank shares. Inc. ("InterFirst"). InterFirst became the largest bank in Texas and was reportedly running speculation all over South America, China and Europe. Later InterFirst merged with Republic Bank in 1987 to form First Republic Bank, eventually as it appeared all banks in Texas got into a non sovereign situation if you can believe that. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, with the connivance of the IRS, awarded the assets of First Republic Bank to the North Carolina National Bank in exchange for no payment whatsoever on the part of NCNB. Why should they have to pay themselves? NationsBank, which is reputedly a darling of the intelligence community, which is not quite right but makes some sense, being as the banks and CIA are owned by the railroad.

Payseur also owned "Southern Power Company" which is today known as "Southern Company" and owns the control of all power companies in the United States by law that states that only railroads can manufacture electricity. That is why everyone that comes up with a better and cheaper form of energy and would become a threat to the power company is put out of business. Because the railroad has a monopoly at least until the 99 year leases are up.
Payseur owned "The Lancaster Manufacturing Company", which controlled the production of all wood products, such as railroad ties, railroad cars, service poles, furniture, paper etc., etc.. This is where the railroad land grants come in with such names as Boise Cascade, Weyerhaeuser, Crown Zellierback, Mead, Regency companies using the railroad land leased to them "only" from Payseur to product trees for wood products. These companies do not own the land they operate under leases, they do not have the right to sell railroad or timber land that they use. they do not own the land nor the companies.

Mr. Payseur also owned a company by the name of "The Lancaster Cotton Oil", this company started the manufacture of fertilizer and other related items.

Leroy Springs was appointed President of all of Mr. Payseurs companies to oversee them, he was also Mr. Payseurs' attorney and a trustee for his affairs. He was trusted with all kinds of important documents, affidavits and secrets, as to who the true owners were of these companies. Remember that it was stated earlier that the northerner's couldn't get the southern people to work for them, so Northerners would appoint the old ex-confederate officers to run the companies owned by Yankees after the Civil War and all the confiscation's. That is how Leroy Springs got involved with the Lancaster Cotton Mill, and the other companies. He was a manager not an owner.