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**Powel family  
Papers**

**1685-1884**

**3 boxes, 69 volumes, 12 lin. feet**

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**Abstract**

The first Powel (Powell) to immigrate to America, Samuel Powel (b. 1673), reached Pennsylvania in 1685. A boy at the time of his passage, Samuel eventually established himself as a successful tradesman and civic actor in Philadelphia. The family he started with wife Abigail Wilcox would go on, in future generations, to produce some of the wealthiest and most prominent citizens of the city. Samuel and Abigail's only son, a merchant also named Samuel (1704-1759), married Mary Morris, who gave birth to the third Samuel Powel (1738-1793) best known as mayor of Philadelphia, serving one term under colonial rule and another after independence. The house that Samuel (1738-1793) and his wife Elizabeth Willing shared became one of the new capital's social hubs; the Powels hosted a number of notable guests, including George and Martha Washington, John Adams, and Benjamin Franklin. Although Samuel Powel died without an heir, the Powel name survived through Elizabeth's adoption of nephew John Powel Hare, who later changed his name to John Hare Powel. John, whose pursuits included diplomacy, land agency, cattle husbandry, and a stint in the state senate, had seven children with wife Julia De Veaux: Samuel, De Veaux, Henry Baring, Robert Hare, Julia, John Hare Jr., and Ida.

Materials in this collection document the inheritance of the Powel land estate that was accumulated by Samuel Powel (1673-1756), the first Powel to immigrate to Philadelphia from England. Financial records and some land documents trace this legacy through four generations of Powel family members including Samuel Powel (1704-1759), Samuel Powel (1738-1793), Elizabeth Willing Powel (1743-1830), and John Hare Powel (1786-1856). Other highlights in the collection are the merchant account books of Samuel Powel (1704-1759) who traded goods between England, Philadelphia, and the West Indies; and also correspondence and financial records that document John Hare Powel's voyage to Calcutta as a supercargo, his interests in improving cattle and sheep husbandry, and his land administration for the William Bingham estate and Amsterdam land firm Hope & Company. Also represented in the collection are Clement Plumstead (carpenter and also part owner of Samuel Powel's (1704-1759) merchant ship *Tryall*), Robert Hare (John Hare Powel's brother), and Julia DeVeaux Foulke and Ida Morrell Johnson (John Hare Powel's daughters).

## **Background note**

The first Samuel Powel (Powell) to arrive in Pennsylvania was born in Somersetshire, England, in 1673 to Welsh parents, Samuel and Deborah (Powe) Powel. Orphaned at a young age, Powel arrived in Pennsylvania accompanied by his aunt Ann Parsons and her newly-wed husband John, who was a carpenter. Looking to John as a father, Samuel followed in his trade, and became so proficient that he was later considered the leading carpenter in Philadelphia. He resided on the northeast corner of Pine and Second Streets, and owned ninety houses and a garden on the southern end of Pine. In addition to carpentry, Samuel was also a manufacturer of fire buckets and became active in public affairs as a Philadelphia common councilman. He was also prominent in the Society of Friends and upon his death he donated a plot of land between Front and Second Streets for the erection of a monthly Meeting House.

In 1700 Samuel (b. 1673) married Abigail Wilcox, daughter of Barnabas and Sarah Wilcox. The couple had five children: Ann, Samuel, Deborah, a second Ann, and Sarah. Both Anns died young as did Abigail, who passed away in 1713. Both surviving daughters married well, Deborah to Joshua Emlen and Sarah to Anthony Morris.

Samuel and Abigail's son Samuel (1704-1759) entered merchant life, and like his father, became one of the leaders in his profession. He was also active in politics and in 1730, was elected a common councilman and advanced to the position of alderman, a life position, thirteen years later. This Samuel officially altered the spelling of his last name from Powell, the Welsh spelling, to Powel. Samuel, like his sister Sarah, married into the Morris family. He wed Mary Morris, sister of Anthony Morris and daughter of Anthony and Phoebe Morris, in 1732. They had three children: Abigail, Samuel, and Sarah.

The Samuel Powel (b. 1738) of this generation went on to become a two-term mayor of Philadelphia and one of the city's most distinguished citizens. Samuel graduated from the College of Philadelphia (now the University of Pennsylvania) in 1759 and immediately left for a tour of Europe. That same year, he inherited his grandfather's Philadelphia properties and became recognized as one of the wealthiest young men in the colonies. Samuel lived a life of leisure in England for about seven years, where he met and conversed with the Duke of York, the Pope, and Voltaire. Before returning to the colonies, Samuel converted from Quakerism, which had been practiced by his father and grandfather, to the Anglican Church.

Upon his return to the Americas, Samuel married Elizabeth Willing, daughter of Charles and Ann (Shippen) Willing. The couple chose not to reside in one of the ninety Philadelphia properties owned by Samuel, but instead purchased a home on Third Street from Charles Stedman. Samuel leased his inherited properties for personal profit. Like his father and grandfather, he also became active in the city council, and was also a justice of the common pleas and quarter sessions courts. In 1775 was appointed mayor, the last under the charter of 1701. In 1789, he was reappointed to this position under the new charter, and was ever after known as "the Patriot Mayor" for having sided with the colonies during the Revolution. He was also speaker of the Pennsylvania senate in

1792 and was active in Philadelphia organizations such as the American Philosophical Society and the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture, was a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, and a manager of Pennsylvania Hospital. Samuel and Elizabeth Powel were great entertainers and enjoyed the company of George and Martha Washington, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, and the Marquis de Lafayette, among many others.

Samuel died of yellow fever during the 1793 epidemic and left no heir. Elizabeth survived him by thirty-seven years and passed the Powels' large land estate to her nephew whom she adopted, John Powel Hare, son of her sister, Margaret Willing, and Robert Hare. John changed his name by an act of legislature in 1809 to John Hare Powel in order to carry on the Powel legacy. Margaret and Robert Hare's other children were Richard, Charles Willing, Martha, Robert Jr., and another Richard.

John Hare Powel began his career in the counting house of Willing and Francis. In 1806 he retired from the counting house position and was appointed a supercargo for the same firm on a voyage to Calcutta. He returned from the voyage in 1807 with a profit of over twenty thousand dollars, and soon after traveled to Europe for leisure. While he was visiting London, he became secretary to the American Legation in London and also bearer of dispatches. He returned from traveling in 1811 to enter the United States Army. He served under General Thomas Cadwalader as brigade-major in the Brigade of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and by 1814 was commissioned an inspector-general, with the full rank of colonel, in the regular army. He subsequently refused a brigadier-general's commission in the Columbian service at the request of his family.

In 1817, John married Julia De Veaux, daughter of Colonel Andrew De Veaux, and they had seven children: Samuel, De Veaux, Henry Baring, Robert Hare, Julia, John Hare Jr., and Ida. The couple and their young family lived on the Powel family farmland known as Powelton, in west Philadelphia, where John began efforts to improve American agriculture. He was instrumental in the formation of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, promoted improvements in husbandry, and imported English cattle and sheep breeds. John was also land agent for the William Bingham estate and the Amsterdam land firm Hope & Company, and maintained the Philadelphia real estate he inherited from Elizabeth Willing Powel. He also was a Pennsylvania state senator from 1827 to 1830 and continued to be active in politics until his death in 1856.

## **Scope & content**

The Philadelphia branch of the Powel family was initiated by Samuel Powel (1673-1756), who immigrated to this country as a boy in the late seventeenth century and later pursued a career in carpentry. Samuel became one of the most respected craftsmen in his field and over time purchased or built more than ninety Philadelphia properties, which became the basis for the Powel financial legacy documented in this collection. The Powel land estate can be traced through financial records and land documents, which span a period from 1685 to 1884; and belong to Samuel's (1673-1756) son Samuel Powel (1704-1759), his grandson Samuel Powel (1738-1793), Samuel's (1738-1793) wife Elizabeth Willing Powel, and her nephew John Hare Powel. Financial records include

receipt books, account books, ledgers, and daybooks; they document the location of these properties, the names of lessees, the collection of rent, tax payment, improvements made on the properties, and also the acquisition of neighboring lands which increased their holdings. Records in this collection also highlight the mercantile efforts of Samuel Powel (1704-1759), who traded goods between England, Philadelphia, and the West Indies, and also John Hare Powel's voyage to Calcutta as supercargo for Willing & Francis and William Waln, his efforts at improving cattle and sheep husbandry, and his land agency for the William Bingham estate and Amsterdam land firm Hope & Company. Some receipts and correspondence also briefly address Samuel Powel's (1738-1793) mayoral expenses and John Hare Powel's Pennsylvania senatorial term (1827-1830).

Records in this collection have been divided into five series with the bulk of materials relating to the second Samuel Powel (Series I), mayor Samuel Powel (Series II), Elizabeth Willing Powel (Series III), and John Hare Powel (Series IVa-d). Series V additionally contains the records of individuals who are related to the Powel family or were connected to them through business. Included in this group is Clement Plumstead (who assisted the first Samuel Powel with carpentry work and also owned a portion of the second Samuel Powel's merchant ship *Tryall*), Robert Hare (John Hare Powel's brother), and Julia DeVeaux Foulke and Ida Morrell Johnson (John Hare Powel's daughters). Records relating to these individuals include a book of geometric drawings created by an arcograph, account statements, and receipts. Some miscellaneous materials for which the creator could not be identified, including two daguerreotypes, are also included in Series V.

## Overview of arrangement

Series I	Samuel Powel (1704-1759), 1717-1747, n.d.	21 vols., 2 folders, 4 FF
Series II	Samuel Powel (1738-1793), 1757-1796	13 vols., 2 folders
Series III	Elizabeth Willing Powel, 1770-1821	9 vols., 6 folders, 2 FF
Series IV	John Hare Powel, 1771-1853, n.d. a. Correspondence, 1806-1853 b. Financial, 1809-1842 c. William Bingham Estate, 1771-1830, n.d. d. Miscellaneous, 1806	22 vols., 8 folders, 2 FF
Series V	Other related individuals, 1685-1884, n.d. a. Clement Plumstead, 1723-1733 b. Robert Hare, n.d. c. Julia DeVeaux Foulke and Ida Morrell Johnson, 1868-1884 d. Miscellaneous, 1685-1786, n.d.	4 vols. 3 folders, 2 FF

## Series description

### Series 1. Samuel Powel (1704-1759), 1717-1747, n.d. (Boxes 1 and 3, Vols. 1-21)

Samuel Powel (1704-1759), son of the first Samuel Powel (1673-1756) to arrive in the colonies, began operating as a merchant as early as 1726 and records in this series document his mercantile activities in London, Philadelphia, and the West Indies. Samuel's merchant account books (twenty total) relate to his European luxury goods trade and include daybooks, journals, ledgers, bills of lading, a ship invoice book, and a receipt book. Also included in this series are an arithmetic book from Samuel's school days (1717-1719), land papers that document Philadelphia properties he inherited from his father, an undated miscellaneous account book, and an unidentified ledger index. Samuel used the arithmetic book when he was thirteen years old and most likely studied abroad in London. Most of his lessons were geared toward mercantile book keeping, and it appears a special emphasis was placed on the recording and balancing of business transactions. Some geometry and trigonometry lessons also provided Samuel with examples of how to survey and calculate plots of land.

One daybook (1726-1728) and one ledger document Samuel's business activities in London from 1726 to 1727. It does not appear that Samuel established a merchant house in London during this time period, but instead used his time abroad to set up business relationships with a number of London merchants. These volumes document consignments Samuel received from Thomas Plumstead, Thomas Hyam, Thomas Foster, David Barclay, Thomas Caney, and John Bell. Goods that Samuel traded included men and women's gloves, girdles, sewing silks and muslins, buttons, hats, fans, men's buckles, combs, "Japann'd" snuff bottles, leather ink pots, nails, and wheat. Samuel then shipped these items back to Philadelphia, which is evidenced by the presence of shipping invoices located at the back of the daybook (1726-1727). The invoices document London goods shipped to Philadelphia where they were received by Samuel's father until the last few months of 1727, when son Samuel (1704-1759) returned from his travels and assumed responsibility. Goods shipped back to Philadelphia were typically delivered aboard the *Mary*, the *Hope*, the *Trueman*, the *Watts Galley*, and the *Fox*.

The rest of Samuel's merchant account books document his Philadelphia activities and also his trade in the West Indies. The daybooks, journals, and ledgers record similar financial information with slight variations in how entries were recorded. The remaining six daybooks span the length of Samuel's mercantile career in Philadelphia from 1727 to 1747, with only one brief interruption from 1735 to 1739. The daybooks reflect daily transactions as they occurred and document the flow of money into and out of the merchant house. They also provide specifics on items purchased from Samuel, the cost of those goods, the name of the purchaser, and occasionally their location. Most of Samuel's clients were from Philadelphia, but a few entries also document patrons in Salem County, New Jersey. Daybook entries also record the receipt of shipments from Samuel's London contacts and the value

of those shipments. Slash marks next to the daybook entries indicate that transactions had been entered into the journal, the second volume utilized in Samuel's record keeping practices.

There are five journals among Samuel's merchant account books and entries are recorded in chronological order by the name of the purchaser. The journals offer clear summaries of individual accounts and, like the daybooks, also note the name of the purchaser, the goods purchased, and the cost of those goods. Entries in the early journals are further broken down to reflect the portion of sales profits which belonged to Samuel's London consignments (the same contacts from Samuel's 1726 to 1727 voyage). Sales profits which belonged to Samuel were typically entered under the categories "merchandise" or "sundries." Numbers in the journal margins indicate the page on which that particular account information appears in the ledgers.

Records in the remaining three ledgers in this series are organized by the name of the account. Unlike the daybooks and journals, the ledgers do not detail the goods purchased, but instead record transactions as either merchandise or sundries. Some of the accounts in the ledger are also recorded under the category "expenses" and document Samuel's business costs. The last ledger, dated from 1733 to 1747, is the only record of Samuel's business transactions from 1736 to 1739 in this collection. All of the ledgers include useful indices. Also included is an account statement (1745-1747) that documents accounts between Samuel and London merchant Robert Wheatle.

Together, the daybooks, journals, and ledgers provide information on Samuel's Philadelphia clients. Because of the nature of the goods that Samuel bartered, he had several female clients including Rachel Wharton, Mary Calvert, Elizabeth Rawle, the widow Mary Coleman, Elizabeth Morris, Mary Gordon, and Sarah Rogers. These female patrons typically purchased girdles, muslin, calico, cambric, silks, sewing utensils, and ladies gloves. Samuel also had a number of male clients including his father, who purchased building materials for the construction and maintenance of his Philadelphia properties. Entries relating to the elder Samuel Powel are recorded as "Father Samuel Powel" while records relating to the merchant Samuel Powel are usually entered under Samuel Powel Jr. Other male clients included Cadwallider Foulke, John Reed, Hugh Roberts, Alexander Hickenbottom, William Cook, and Benjamin Shoemaker. Benjamin Franklin's name also appears among some of the 1740 and 1741 daybook entries, and documents his purchase of ink and paste boards for his printing house.

Although Samuel's early daybooks, journals, and ledgers indicate that he conducted most of his trade in Philadelphia, by the early 1730s a large portion of his business was being redirected to overseas trade. Later entries in these three sets of volumes increasingly document the receipt of London goods, but also record shipments sent by Samuel to islands in the West Indies including Barbados, Jamaica, Antigua, and St. Christopher. These entries also note some of the sailing vessels on which these goods were sent and the name of the ship's captain. Records from 1731 to 1732 also indicate frequent payments made out to Clement Plumstead, who held a joint

interest in Samuel's ship *Tryall*. Entries relating to Plumstead note money received by him on Samuel's behalf and also money paid to him for voyages their ship took to Madera and other West Indies islands. Some of the *Tryall's* shipping records (1737) are also included. Samuel's transition to overseas trade is also marked by an increased presence in the flour trade, most of which was sent to the West Indies or to Gabriel Manigault of South Carolina. Samuel also began trading more fur, skins, and salt.

Samuel's transition to overseas trade is also evidenced in the bills of lading volumes and shipping invoice book. The bills of lading volumes are receipts for goods that Samuel shipped to various ports including Barbados, Jamaica, Bristol, Antigua, Lisbon, London, Dublin, and St. Christopher. The bills of lading entries record the date that shipments were sent, the name of the sailing vessel, the name of the ship captain, where the goods were being loaded, the ship's destination, and also the name of the individual or merchant firm to whom the goods were consigned. Records in the bills of lading volume also include information on the cost of shipping goods such as flour, beer, liquors, and gold overseas. Some of the ships that were more frequently utilized included the schooner *Delights Exchange*, captained by Henry Todd; the ship *Watts Galley*, captained by William Wallace; and the ship *Mary Galley*, captained by Samuel Cornock.

The shipping invoice book records similar shipping information to that found in the bills of lading volumes, but relates solely to shipping consignments Samuel received from London merchants. Entries record the name of the ship on which goods were sent, the name of the merchant who sent the goods, the day on which the goods were consigned, and a detailed inventory of the goods received and their value. Many of these goods were shipped aboard the *Mary Galley*, which frequently traveled between London and Philadelphia. Incidentally, the *Mary Galley* also carried the first consignment of books purchased by the Library Company of Philadelphia in September 1732.

Samuel's receipt book (1744-1747) provides a detailed record of his business transactions and documents his purchase of leather goods, flour, textiles, sugar, and gunpowder, as well as money paid out for the receipt of shipments. Some receipts also document payments Samuel made on the William Bell estate.

## **Series 2. Samuel Powel (1738-1793), 1757-1796 (Boxes 1-3, Vols. 22-34)**

Samuel Powel (1738-1793) inherited over ninety Philadelphia properties from his father and grandfather, and this series is comprised of nine receipt books, a folder of loose receipts, a letter from E. Tweedy, and an account and memorandum book that documents expenses paid for the maintenance and improvement of that estate. A few entries in the receipt books also document Samuel's family expenses and also some of his activities as the mayor of Philadelphia (1775-1776, 1789-1790). Samuel died during the yellow fever epidemic of 1793, and records dating after that event in the account and memorandum book were recorded by Samuel's wife Elizabeth Willing Powel. (See Series 3.) Also included among Samuel's records is an account



book between Samuel and his lawyer John Jekyll, and a notebook (1757), which Samuel used while attending the College of Philadelphia (now the University of Pennsylvania). Entries in this volume record Samuel's Latin lessons, lectures on ethics, and also discussions on the elements and laws of nature.

Samuel's receipt books and loose receipts provide some insight into his property management. By 1771, the date of Samuel's first receipt book entry, he was recognized as one of the wealthiest men in the colonies and the bulk of his income was earned on his inherited properties, which he leased for personal profit until his death in 1793. Although Samuel's properties were lucrative, he paid large quantities of money for their upkeep and he was also responsible for paying property taxes. Receipt book entries document tax payments made in each of the following townships: Whitmarsh, Passyunk, Roxborough, Moyamensing, Blockley, Lower Smithfield, and the Northern Liberties. He also paid separate taxes for properties he owned in the South, Middle, New Market, and Dock Wards of Philadelphia. Samuel's tax payments are among the most common entries in his receipt books, and some of the taxes he was responsible for included the poor tax and the watch and lamp tax. Following the Revolution, he began paying additional money for the continental and state tax, the "45 million" tax, a tax for raising effective supplies for the year, and militia fines.

In addition to the ninety properties that Samuel owned, he also purchased a home for himself and his wife Elizabeth Willing Powel on Third Street (originally owned by Charles Stedman), and many of the receipts document repairs made on that property. From 1775 to 1792, Samuel also paid large sums of money for the improvement of farm land he owned along the Schuylkill River. Most of the entries relating to this property document hay binding, the construction of fences, field plowing, dung hauling, drain digging in the meadows, and cutting down trees along the Schuylkill River. Receipts from 1786 also document the construction of a barn on that property. Some of the workers employed on the Schuylkill farm included Michael Condon, John Cook, Thomas Thomas, John McKinley, and Samuel Williams. The receipt book entries document these worker's wages, which were typically paid to them in monthly increments. Many of these men were unable to sign their names, and their signatures are marked by an "X."

Evidence of Samuel's property administration is also documented in the account and memorandum book (1786-1796), in which he recorded miscellaneous information relating to his estate. Records in this volume document business transactions with Joseph Sullenback, who purchased hay from Samuel's Schuylkill farm; agreements for the construction of a barn on Roundhill Farm and a house in Roxborough Township; a listing of all of the deeds Samuel owned; the name of the individual or individuals renting out Samuel's land; and the amount of rent collected on each property. Samuel also recorded letters into this volume, which were notices of overdue rent. The account and memorandum book also records expenses on Samuel's Schuylkill Farm, which are echoed in the receipt books. Some of the entries in this volume are written in French.

The receipt book entries also provide limited evidence of Samuel's interests and also the quality of life he and Elizabeth Willing Powel enjoyed. Samuel purchased several horses for his personal use as well as work horses for the Schuylkill farm. Other personal expenses included a yearly payment for fresh bread delivered to his family, medical expenses, and the purchase of beer and shoes. Entries in the receipt book also document Samuel's yearly payments made for his family's pew rentals at Christ Church and later at St. Peter's Church; Samuel was the first to break from the Quaker religion that had been practiced by his father and grandfather. Samuel's receipt books also provide some indication that he may have purchased slaves before the Revolution, as is evidenced in an entry dated October 9, 1773, which records Samuel's acquisition of a "negro wench" called Hagar from William Jenkins. The Powels were known to have hired freed slaves after the Revolution, but records relating to these employees typically indicate that they were liberated individuals. (See Elizabeth Willing Powel's financial records in Series 3.) Samuel's personal interests are also documented in receipts for subscriptions to various magazines, and also subscriptions to the Coffee House and the Cold Spring Club.

Samuel was appointed the mayor of Philadelphia from 1775 to 1776 and again from 1789 to 1790, and some of the receipts document payments made in three month increments for renting out the Philadelphia mayor's office. As mayor, Samuel also paid the clerks wages out of his own pocket and also paid for improvements made in the mayor's office including the installation of shelving in 1790. Some of the receipts also record money he paid for the paving of certain Philadelphia roads. This was a major focus of both of Samuel's mayoral terms, but it is possible that the portion of the paved roads he funded were a part of his personal property. There are no receipts for the year 1777.

**Series 3. Elizabeth Willing Powel (1743-1830), 1770-1821 (Box 3, Vols. 35-43)**

Elizabeth Willing Powel inherited the large land estate of her husband Samuel Powel, following his death of yellow fever in 1793. Records in this series document Elizabeth's administration of the Powel lands bequeathed to her in her husband's will, and include six of her personal account books, three sets of check stubs from her account with the Bank of the United States, and some land deeds. Most of the transactions in Elizabeth's account books are a continuation of the ongoing land expenses recorded in her husband Samuel Powel's (1738-1793) record books found in Series 2. Also present is an undated letter from Samuel Pleasants thanking Elizabeth for some Antwerp raspberry roots she had given to him.

Elizabeth initiated her first account book in 1793 following her husband's death. Her first entries in this volume document her purchase of mourning articles, and also the transfer of her husband's bank money into her own account with the Bank of the United States. Many of Elizabeth's close friends or servants also seem to have been affected by the yellow fever that year, as some of the 1793 entries also document a coffin she purchased for a man named Philip, and doctor's expenses paid to Dr. Park and Dr. Rush for their attendance to unnamed friends. Entries in this early account book follow the format of a daybook, but Elizabeth's expenses are entered on the

left hand side of the page and her income is recorded separately on the right hand side. This format provides an easy-to-read view of Elizabeth's personal expenses including groceries, fabrics, and property tax payments, in contrast to her income earned on the Powel rental properties. Entries in the middle of this volume also document payments Elizabeth made for repairs on the Powel properties, payments made on her husband's estate, and her personal stable expenses.

Elizabeth's second account book dating from 1794 to 1805 follows the format of a ledger. Entries in this volume are recorded by the name of the account and document individuals who rented out the Powel properties. Included among this group were Nicholas Biddle, William Meredith, Edward S. Burd, Joseph Ingersol, James Gillingham, Samuel Ewing, and Thomas M. Willing. Also listed among her tenants were the Committee of City Merchants, who rented out the City Tavern; and St. Paul's Church, whose vestry was constructed on a portion of the Powel lands. Elizabeth's personal expenses are entered under the account "cash," and are similar to her everyday expenditures listed above.

The remaining four account books are a consecutive record of Elizabeth's finances from 1794 to 1821, and provide a complete picture of her assets. Records in these volumes are entered in yearly increments, first by daily transactions in the order in which they occurred, and then in a comprehensive summary of all of the years transactions. The yearly summaries are especially informative as they provide information on Elizabeth's annual income on Powel real estate, the value of all the bonds that she owned, a listing and value of all her stock shares, and a compilation of the total amount of money kept in her home and in her bank accounts with the Bank of the United States, the Bank of Pennsylvania, and the Bank of North America. Most of Elizabeth's bonds were entered under her own name, but a few were also named after her husband Samuel (1738-1793), and after her brother-in-law Robert Hare and his son John Powel Hare. Some of Elizabeth's stock was invested in the stock of the United States of America, the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Road, the Lehigh and Susquehanna Turnpike Road, the Bank of Pennsylvania, The Schuylkill Permanent Bridge, the Philadelphia Insurance Company, and the North America Insurance Company. The yearly summaries also provide a listing of all of the Powel real estate with a note indicating the original tenants and the current occupants. These entries also document all of the townships in which she paid taxes and list all the tax collectors in those areas.

Elizabeth was an especially good record keeper and the daily entries in these three account books sometimes contain detailed descriptions of the acreage being rented out, indicate the quality of the land, the location of the property, the amount of rent due and the intervals at which the rent was to be paid, and also the name of the individual or individuals renting out the property. These daily entries also provide evidence that Elizabeth did more than simply maintain the Powel lands, but instead actively purchased neighboring plots when they became available in order to improve her holdings. This is especially true of the Powel's property known as Powelton, which was located in Blockley Township. Elizabeth purchased an adjacent strip of land in 1814, and she eventually divided the plot into two tracts renamed Powelton

and Westland. Elizabeth indicated in her account books that many of these types of transactions were negotiated by her lawyer and kinsman Edward S. Burd or by her nephew John Powel Hare, with whom Elizabeth developed an especially close relationship. Elizabeth lost two sons in infancy, and with no heir to her fortune she adopted John Powel Hare (who changed his name to John Hare Powel in 1809) and bequeathed her estate to him.

The check stubs in this series also document Elizabeth's personal and property expenses from 1793 to 1799 and again for the year 1803. Some of the check stubs provide only vague descriptions of why money was withdrawn from her account with the Bank of the United States; while others document who checks were written out to and what the money was exchanged for. Among Elizabeth's expenses were property repairs, land surveys, barrels of lamp oil, beer, sugar, and stable fees.

**Series 4. John Hare Powel (1786-1856), 1771-1853, n.d. (Box 3, Vols. 44-65)**

a. Correspondence, 1806-1853.

This subseries consists of five letterbooks and a folder of loose correspondence that highlight some of John Hare Powel's business interests from 1806 to 1853. The letterbooks, which contain copies of both incoming and outgoing correspondence, document his adventure as a supercargo on a voyage to Calcutta (1806); his efforts at improving American husbandry techniques; and his land administration of properties belonging to the William Bingham estate and the Amsterdam land firm Hope & Company. John was also a Pennsylvania state senator from 1827 to 1830, and a few of the letters also document his efforts at internal transportation improvements including the construction of railroads. Some records dating after John's death in 1856 were recorded by his son Samuel Powel (1818-1885). Volume 48 additionally records letters related to land administration, which were written by attorney Eli K. Price on John's behalf.

The first letterbook in this subseries (volume 44) documents John's adventure as supercargo for the merchant firm, Willing & Francis and another merchant William Waln, on a voyage to Calcutta. This letterbook contains both correspondence sent by John Hare Powel while he was the supercargo and also some hand-copied shipping documents. Some of John's correspondence is also signed by Aaron Kelley, who was also a supercargo on the Calcutta voyage. The copied shipping documents (which can be found in the back of the letterbook) record contracts between John and Willing & Francis and William Waln; provide a list of the silks and other products which were to be purchased from the Bengal market with the cargo sales profits; and also document bills of lading and invoices for smaller cargo shipments which John and Kelley were responsible for. Some of the other Philadelphia merchants who sent cargo on the Calcutta voyage included Henry Hollingsworth, William Chancellor & Company, Samuel Yorke, Joshua Fisher, Samuel Archer & Company, Joseph Cooper, and James & Lloyd.

John addressed his first letter to his employers upon his arrival on September 20, 1806, after a voyage of one-hundred and fifteen days on the ship *Anthony Mangin*,

which was captained by Alexander Thomas. John recounted the ships travels, updated them on the Calcutta market, provided them with a list of all the ships arriving in Calcutta, and also notified them of his and Kelley's attempts to contact their Calcutta trade advisor Mr. Bayley. John and Kelley also established a relationship with trader Mr. Duloll, who had extensive communications with the English trade houses on the island. John bartered mahogany wood, provided by William Waln; sugar and brandy comprising the Willing & Francis cargo; and also his brother Robert Hare Jr.'s liquor including ale, porter, and cherry brandy. Robert Hare Jr. was also John's Philadelphia consignment contact and John also advised his brother of goods being sent aboard the *Benjamin Franklin* and the *Roba and Betsy*, which Robert was to safely deliver to Willing & Francis. Robert Hare Jr. was also responsible for securing insurance policies for the shipped goods, most of which were fine Calcutta silks.

John evaluated the Calcutta market prices from September until November 1806 in order to secure the best values for the Willing & Francis and William Waln cargo. By November, John reported that he felt they should dispose of their cargo as soon as possible, reasoning that, "The competition for goods is now so great that the different Sicars contend at the custom house for the goods on their arrival by this means the merchants have us at their mercy." There was also pressure to sell the goods as the deadline of the first non-importation act issued by the Thomas Jefferson administration approached. That act, which forbade the importation of British goods in order to force Great Britain to relax its restrictions on neutral shipping, was being strictly adhered to by December 1806 and John wrote to Samuel Yorke, Messrs. Smith and Schott, James Norcom, Michael Hogan, and Alexander Thomas to advise them that he had been unable to ship them their silks before the non-importation acts had been put into effect. John returned from his voyage by the spring of 1807, and although he had had some difficulty with the markets, he had managed to dispose of all the cargo at profit and had accumulated a personal profit of over twenty-thousand dollars.

A few years after his Calcutta voyage, John was adopted by his aunt Elizabeth Willing Powel and legally changed his name (1809) to John Hare Powel in order to inherit the vast Powel land estate. In 1820, he moved onto a portion of that estate known as Powelton (located in West Philadelphia) with his wife Julia and their young family, and began efforts to improve American cattle and sheep husbandry. Most of the letters in volumes forty-five and forty-six, document John's correspondence with John Whitaker of Bristol, England, from whom John imported Durham Short Horn Cattle. John Hare Powel was determined to improve America's quality of livestock in both the categories of dairy and feeding, and he believed that Whitaker's cattle were among the best of the English breeds. John's letters to Whitaker document the specifics of shipping the cows aboard the *Algonquin*, the *Alexander*, and the *Tuscarora*; include detailed records of each cow's pedigree; and also discuss the favorable aesthetic qualities of the cattle and how those qualities translated to their market value. In 1828, John also began crossbreeding Whitakers cows with cattle purchased from the Reverend Henry Berry of Worcestershire, England.

John's correspondence also documents his importation of Southdown Sheep from William Coates (also of England); and also his communication with the editors of various agricultural magazines including the "American Farmer," the "Pennsylvania Almanac," the "New England Farmer," and the "British Farmer's Magazine." John also contributed some articles to these publications. Although John used his cattle for subsistence purposes, he was foremost a breeder and sold the calves at various American farm shows and to individual purchasers from South Carolina, New York, and Kentucky.

Also included in this subseries are letters that document John's administration of Pennsylvania lands owned by the Amsterdam land firm Hope & Company. John began administering the Hope & Company lands following the retirement of his brother Charles Willing Hare from that position in 1818. Some of Hope & Company's lands were also a part of the William Bingham estate, and letters document John's administration of farms in Lansdale and Blockley Townships, which were a part of those holdings. Most of the correspondence relating to these lands is addressed to Alexander and Henry Baring, who were trustees of the William Bingham estate and also representatives for Hope & Company.

John's correspondence relating to land administration mostly documents his duties and also his difficulties with selling the plots. Part of John's early responsibilities as land agent for the Bingham estate and Hope & Company lands was to evaluate the quality of the properties and appraise their value for sale. John often complained to his employers that the quality of the lands had depleted and also explained (July 25, 1827), "The commercial prosperity of Philadelphia has been so completely destroyed that the class of persons who are disposed to indulge in large expenditures for the mere gratification of themselves and or their families no longer exists." The most valuable lands owned by Hope & Company (mostly in Wayne and Luzerne Counties), which ran along coal veins and had large quantities of lumber, had also been greatly devalued by the presence of squatters and also through lumber thievery. Some of John's letters relating to these problems are addressed to Henry Colt, Jacob Rohrenbacher, and Eli K. Price, whom John hired to evict and prosecute the squatters in Luzerne and Wayne counties. John also received assistance from his sons Samuel and DeVeaux Powel, who wrote some of the correspondence recorded in these volumes.

In addition to devalued land, John also had difficulty selling the Hope & Company properties because Alexander Baring, who later became known as Lord Ashburton, had never provided John with the proper documentation proving that he held valid title to the lands. This issue had arisen in 1823 after John had already been working for Baring for five years as an unofficial agent. That year Hope & Company dissolved and Alexander Baring, claiming title on an alleged 1813 transfer of title to himself from Hope & Company, quickly made John his official agent. However, Alexander consistently failed to provide proof of the transfer. John traveled to Europe with his family in 1836 and left his land administration duties to Eli K. Price who wrote most of the correspondence in volume 48. Eli also attempted to document proof of Baring's title and also had difficulty selling their lands. Alexander

Baring died unexpectedly in 1848, and his negligence in proving title resulted in a legal suit between John and Baring's heirs in the case *Ashburton vs. Powel*. Some of John's correspondence also documents legal advice he sought from Philadelphia lawyer, Horace Binney relating to this suit.

b. Financial, 1809-1842.

This subseries is comprised of five of John Hare Powel's financial record books including a ledger, a cattle book, a receipt book, a daybook, and an account book. John began recording the ledger (1830-1836) following the death of his aunt Elizabeth Willing Powel in 1830. He inherited her vast land estate and all of the records in this volume document his receipt of rent on those properties. Entries in the ledger provide detailed descriptions of the plots, document lessees, and also the amount of rent due on the property. (See also Series 2 and 3 for earlier Powel land records.) Also relating to Powel family properties are a folder of loose tax receipts. An account statement (1809-1811) between John and Thomas Cadwalader is also among John's financial papers.

The cattle book (1825-1829) and receipt book (1825-1830) both document John's activities at Powelton, which was a portion of the estate belonging to his aunt Elizabeth Willing Powel. He moved to that property in 1820 with his wife Julia and their young family, and began improvements in American husbandry techniques through the importation of English Durham Short Horned Cattle and Southdown Sheep. Most of the receipts are written to farm workers who were responsible for hay binding, stone hauling, cutting grass, and also caring for the calves and sheep. Some of the 1826 receipts also document the construction of a portico on the Powelton property. The cattle book provides thorough documentation of the feed expenses for John's cattle and also lists the pedigree and market value of each of his cows. Some extracts of letters written to John Whitaker and George Coates are also present and document John's questions regarding the care and value of his livestock.

The daybook (1836-1842) and the account book (1824-1838) document John's involvement with the Hope & Company properties. The account book records county and road taxes paid on Hope & Company lands located in Luzerne and Wayne counties for the years 1826 and 1827. These entries are especially informative as they indicate the number of acres being rented out, the name of the warrantee, and also the townships in which the property was located. Entries in this volume also document expenses John paid for maintaining the Hope & Company properties and also his consultations with Horace Binney concerning the title rights on the land. Some entries also document repairs made on the farm lands located in Lansdown and Blockely townships, which were a part of the William Bingham estate. Also present are receipts and copies of outgoing correspondence addressed to Eli K. Price regarding his responsibilities as land agent while John traveled to Europe with his family in 1836. John Hare Powel's accounts with Eli K. Price are recorded in the daybook entries, which attest to Price collecting rent and also hiring workers to complete maintenance needed on the Hope & Company properties. After John's return from Europe, Price continued administering the Hope & Company lands as John's representative.

c. William Bingham estate, 1771-1830, n.d.

Financial records in this subseries document John Hare Powel's responsibilities as land agent of the William Bingham estate. William Bingham, one of the wealthiest men in the United States during his lifetime, had acquired a large fortune during the American Revolution and with his profits he purchased vast land holdings in Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey, Maryland, New York, and Maine. Bingham died in 1804 and left his holdings to the trustees of his estate, among whom were Alexander and Henry Baring. The Barings originally hired Charles Willing Hare to act as land agent on the estate's Pennsylvania lands, but Charles's brother John Hare Powel took over the position in 1818 on account of Charles's ill health. Included are a ledger, four account books, two memorandum books, miscellaneous land records, and three unidentified indices. The ledger, account books, and memorandum book document the names of lessees, tax payments, repairs made on the properties, and also surveys and appraisals. The memorandum books additionally contain copies of lease agreements and copies of eviction notices sent to individuals who broke leases or were delinquent in rent payments.

Also present are an account statement (1771-1773) between William Bingham and Captain Robert Montgomery and a shipping ledger (1777-1778), in which William Bingham recorded the sales profits of captured British cargo ships during the American Revolution. Bingham, who was living in Martinique at the time, had personally recruited privateers for the task and most of the enemy vessels were captured by his brig *Retaliation*. Entries in this volume document the name of the captured vessel, the name of the vessel which carried the captured booty to the colonies for sale, the name of the ship's captain, the ship's destination, and the name of the merchant to whom the captured goods were consigned. Inventories of the captured cargo, which included tobacco; meats; pine, oak, and other woods; and slaves, are also present. The slave inventories are not very descriptive, but do document the number of men, women, boys, and girls available for sale, indicate any physical disabilities, and also their market value. The profits from the captured cargo sales were divided among William Bingham, the captain and crewmen of the *Retaliation*, and the American merchants who sold the goods.

d. Miscellaneous, 1806.

This subseries is John Hare Powel's hand-copied volume of Adam Smith's *The Wealth of Nations* and some miscellaneous land records. John transcribed this volume while he was traveling as a supercargo for the merchant firm Willing & Francis on a voyage to Calcutta (1806).

**Series 5. Other related individuals, 1685-1884, n.d. (Boxes 2-3, Vols. 66-69)**

a. Clement Plumstead, 1723-1733.

Clement Plumstead assisted the first Samuel Powel with his carpentry business, and this subseries is an account statement which documents wages paid to Plumstead for sawing wood, creating and hanging doors, purchasing nails, building steps, and installing windows. Clement Plumstead later joined the second Samuel in his



mercantile adventures to the West Indies and also owned a portion of Samuel's ship *Tryall*.

b. Robert Hare, n.d.

This subseries consists of a volume of Robert Hare's (John Hare Powel's brother) geometric pencil drawings created through the use of a cycloidograph (also known as an arcograph, which is an instrument used for drawing a circular arc without the use of a central point). It is unclear when Hare completed these drawings, but a note on the front of the cover indicates that he gave this volume to his nephew Samuel Powel (1818-1884) in 1858.

c. Julia DeVeaux Foulke and Ida Morrell Johnson, 1868-1884.

Julia DeVeaux Foulke and Ida Morrell Johnson were the daughters of John Hare Powel, and in his will he left a trust for them which was to be paid in monthly increments. John Hare Powel appointed his faithful son Samuel Powel (1818-1884) as executor of his estate and also as the trustee over his sister's trust. Samuel, who was a resident of Newport, Rhode Island, hired Philadelphia lawyer Wilfred H. Harned to take over his legal responsibilities to his sisters. This subseries is a receipt and account book, which documents payments made by Harned to Julia and Ida from 1868 to 1884. Early entries relating to Ida are made out to Ida Morrell; she remarried in 1875 to John G. Johnson and entries after that date are written out to Ida P. Johnson.

d. Miscellaneous, 1685-1786, n.d.

This subseries is comprised of materials whose creator could not be identified or do not have a clear connection to the Powel family members represented in this collection. Present are a rain chart (1786); a nautical exercise book entitled "Mercators Sayling;" a receipt book; a survey (1685) of lands belonging to Richard Ingelo, which were located in both Bucks and Philadelphia County; two daguerreotypes of unidentified sitters, and a cover of a memorandum book. The receipt book was used by Abel Cane, Ann Cane, and Samuel Leacock at different times from 1733 to 1736 and documents each of their personal expenses such as groceries.

## Separation report

None.

## Related materials

### Related collections at LCP:

Architectural drawings of Powelton (West Philadelphia) and Powel Mansion (19<sup>th</sup> and Walnut Streets), Library Company Print Department, P.8764

### Related collections at HSP:

William Bingham Papers, Collection 53  
William Bingham Papers, Collection 1583  
Edward Shippen Burd Papers, Collection 104  
Edward Carey Gardiner Papers, Collection 227A  
Meredith Family Papers, Collection 1509  
Deborah Morris Papers, Collection 432  
Elizabeth Willing Powel Estate Papers, Collection 108 (call no. Am .907650 & .9076501)  
Powel Family Papers, Collection 1582  
William J. Wilgus Papers, Collection 3006

### Related collections at other institutions:

Hare-Willing Family Papers, American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Elizabeth Willing Powel papers, Mount Vernon Ladies' Association Library, Mount Vernon, Va.  
Samuel Powel Griffitts Diary, College of Physicians of Philadelphia.  
Powel Family Business Papers, Joseph Downs Collection of Manuscripts and Printed Ephemera, The Winterthur Library, Winterthur, Del.

## Subjects

Agriculturists – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia – 19<sup>th</sup> century  
Cattle breeders – England – Bristol – 19<sup>th</sup> century  
Cattle breeders – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia – 19<sup>th</sup> century  
Cattle – Breeding – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia – 19<sup>th</sup> century  
Cattle – Pedigrees – 19<sup>th</sup> century  
Cattle trade – 19<sup>th</sup> century  
Commission merchants – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia – 18<sup>th</sup> century  
Dairy cattle breeds – 19<sup>th</sup> century  
Education – 18<sup>th</sup> century  
Education – 19<sup>th</sup> century  
Executors and administrators – 19<sup>th</sup> century  
Land agents – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia – 19<sup>th</sup> century  
Land speculation – Pennsylvania – 19<sup>th</sup> century  
Land titles – Pennsylvania – 19<sup>th</sup> century  
Mercantile system – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia – 18<sup>th</sup> century  
Merchant ships – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia – 18<sup>th</sup> century  
Merchant ships – England – London – 18<sup>th</sup> century

Merchant ships – Calcutta – 19<sup>th</sup> century  
Merchants – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia – 19<sup>th</sup> century  
Merchants – England – London – 18<sup>th</sup> century  
Powelton (Philadelphia, Pa.)  
Sheep breeders – England – Bristol – 19<sup>th</sup> century  
Sheep breeders – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia – 19<sup>th</sup> century  
Sheep – Breeding – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia – 19<sup>th</sup> century  
Sheep – Pedigrees – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia – 19<sup>th</sup> century  
Shorthorn cattle – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia – 19<sup>th</sup> century  
Slave records – England – 18<sup>th</sup> century  
Southdown sheep – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia – 19<sup>th</sup> century  
Supercargos – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia – 19<sup>th</sup> century  
Supercargos – Calcutta – 19<sup>th</sup> century

Barclay, David  
Ashburton, Alexander Baring, Baron, 1774-1848  
Bell, John  
Berry, Henry  
Bingham, William, 1752-1804  
Binney, Horace, 1780-1875  
Burd, Edward S., 1779-1848  
Cadwalader, Thomas, 1779-1841  
Caney, Thomas  
Coates, William  
Foulke, Julia de Veaux  
Foster, Thomas  
Hare, Robert, 1751-1858  
Hare, Robert Jr.  
Hyam, Thomas  
Jekyll, John, 1674?-1732  
Kelley, Aaron  
Manigault, Gabriel, 1758-1809  
Montgomery, Robert  
Johnson, Ida P. (Ida Powel), b. 1840  
Pleasants, Samuel, 1770-1814  
Plumstead, Clement  
Plumstead, Thomas  
Powel, DeVeaux, 1821-1848  
Powel, Elizabeth Willing, 1743-1830  
Powel, John Hare, 1786-1856  
Powel, Samuel, 1673-1756  
Powel, Samuel, 1704-1759  
Powel, Samuel, 1738-1793  
Powel, Samuel, 1818-1885  
Price, Eli K. (Eli Kirk), 1797-1884  
Waln, William, 1775-1875  
Wheatle, Robert

Whitaker, Jonathan

Alexander (ship)  
Algonquin (ship)  
Anthony Mangin (ship)  
Benjamin Franklin (ship)  
Delights Exchange (schooner)  
Fox (ship)  
Hope (ship)  
Hope & Company  
Mary (ship)  
Mary Galley (ship)  
Retaliation (brig)  
Roba and Betsy (ship)  
Trueman (ship)  
Tryall (ship)  
Tuscarora (ship)  
Watts Galley (ship)  
Willing & Francis

## **Administrative Information**

### **Restrictions**

None.

### **Acquisition information**

Gift of Mr. and Mrs. Harford Powel, 1937.

### **Alternative format**

None.

### **Preferred citation**

Cite as: [Indicate cited item or series here], Powel Family Papers, The Library Company of Philadelphia.

### **Processing note**

Processing made possible by a grant from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation.

Items in this collection have been cleaned for mold. See box and folder listing for specific items.

## **Box and folder listing**

**Series 1. Samuel Powel (1704-1759).**

<b>Folder title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Box/Vol.</b>	<b>Folder</b>
Daybook (London)	1726-1727	box 1/vol. 1	1
Daybook	1727-1730	vol. 2	
Daybook	1730-1735	vol. 3	
Daybook	1731-1732	box 1/vol. 4	2
Daybook	1739-1741	vol. 5	
Daybook	1741-1744	vol. 6	
Daybook	1744-1747	vol. 7	
Journal	1727-1732	vol. 8	
Journal	1733-1740	vol. 9	
Journal	1735	vol. 10/Flat File	FF 1
Journal	1740-1745	vol. 11	
Journal	1745-1747	vol. 12	
Ledger (London)	1726-1727	box 1/vol. 13	3
Ledger	1727-1733	vol. 14	
Ledger	1731	box 1/vol. 15	4
Ledger	1733-1747	vol. 16	
Robert Wheatle in account with Samuel Powel	1745-1747	Flat File	FF 2
Receipt book	1744-1747	vol. 17	
Bill lading book	1728-1732	vol. 18	
Bill lading book	1732-1745	vol. 19	
Shipping invoice book	1729-1741	vol. 20	
Records of the <i>Tryall</i>	1737	Flat File	FF 3
Miscellaneous account book	n.d.	Flat File	FF 4
Miscellaneous ledger index	n.d.	3	1
Arithmetic book	1717-1719	vol. 21	
Land records	1727-1740	3	2

**Series 2. Samuel Powel (1738-1793)**

<b>Folder title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Box/Vol.</b>	<b>Folder</b>
Ledger	1760-1793	vol. 22	
Receipt book	Oct. 1771-Jan. 1773	box 1/vol. 23	5
Receipt book	Mar. 1773-Dec. 1774	box 1/vol. 24	6
Receipt book	Jan.-Feb. 1773; Jan. 1775-Aug. 1776	box 1/vol. 25	7
Receipt book	1778-1780	box 1/vol. 26	8
Receipt book	1780-1782	box 2/vol. 27	1

Receipt book	1782-1785	box 2/vol. 28	2
Receipt book	Sept. 1785-July 1788	box 2/vol. 29	3
Receipt book	July 1788- Dec. 1790	box 2/vol. 30	4
Receipt book	Dec. 1790-1792	box 2/vol. 31	5
Receipts	1768-1769	3	3
Accounts and memorandum	1786-1796	box2/vol. 32	6
Letter-E. Tweedy to Samuel Powel	1775	3	4
John Jekyll account book	1767-1769	box 2/vol. 33	7
Lecture notes [items have been treated for mold]	1757	vol. 34	

**Series 3. Elizabeth Willing Powel (1743-1830).**

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Account book	1793-1802	vol. 35	
Account book (Leger)	1794-1805	vol. 36	
Materials removed from vol. 36	1794-1805	3	5
Account book	1794-1801, 1821	vol. 37	
Account book	1801-1804	vol. 38	
Materials removed from vol. 38	1801-1804	3	6
Account book	1805-1813	vol. 39	
Materials removed from vol. 39	1805-1813	3	7
Account book	1814-1820	vol. 40	
Materials removed from vol. 40	1814-1820	3	8
Materials removed from vol. 40	1814-1820	Flat File	FF 5
Check stubs	1793-1796	vol. 41	
Materials removed from vol. 41	1793-1796	3	9
Check stubs	1796-1799	vol. 42	
Check stubs	1803	vol. 43	
Land deeds	1770, 1797	Flat File	FF 6
Letter from Samuel Pleasants to Elizabeth Willing Powel	n.d.	3	10

**Series 4. John Hare Powel (1786-1856). a. Correspondence**

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Letterbook	1806-1807	vol. 44	
Materials removed from vol. 44	1806-1807	3	11
Letterbook	1826-1829	vol. 45	

Letterbook	1829-1843	vol. 46	
Letterbook	1842-1853	vol. 47	
Letterbook (John Hare Powel/Eli K. Price)	1835-1842	vol. 48	
Incoming correspondence	1829-1831	3	12

**Series 4. John Hare Powel (1786-1856). b. Financial**

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Ledger	1830-1836	vol. 49	
Materials removed from vol. 49	1830-1836	3	13
Cattle book	1825-1829	vol. 50	
Receipt book	1825-1830	vol. 51	
Tax receipts	1816-1836	3	14
Daybook	1836-1842	vol. 52	
Account book	1824-1840	vol. 53	
Materials removed from vol. 53	1824-1840	3	15
John Hare Powel in account with Thomas Cadwalader	1809-1811	3	16

**Series 4. John Hare Powel (1786-1856). c. William Bingham estate**

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Shipping ledger A	1777-1778	vol. 54	
Materials removed from vol. 54	1777-1778	Flat File	FF 7
Captain Robert Montgomery in account with William Bingham	1771-1773	3	17
Ledger <b>[item has been treated for mold]</b>	1819-1827	vol. 55	
Account book	1818-1826	vol. 56	
Account book	1819-1824	vol. 57	
Account book	1825-1828	vol. 58	
Account book	1828-1830	vol. 59	
Materials removed from vol. 59	1828-1830	Flat File	FF 8
Memorandum book	1813-1825	vol. 60	
Memorandum book	1823-1829	vol. 61	
Miscellaneous land papers	1824-1827	3	18
Unidentified index	n.d.	vol. 62	
Unidentified index	n.d.	vol. 63	
Unidentified index	n.d.	vol. 64	



**Series 4. John Hare Powel (1786-1856). d. Miscellaneous**

<b>Folder title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Box/Vol.</b>	<b>Folder</b>
Wealth of Nations	1806	vol. 65	

**Series 5. Other related individuals. a. Clement Plumstead**

<b>Folder title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Box/Vol.</b>	<b>Folder</b>
Clement Plumstead in account with Samuel Powel (1673-1756)	1723-1733	Flat File	FF 9

**Series 5. Other related individuals. b. Robert Hare**

<b>Folder title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Box/Vol.</b>	<b>Folder</b>
Book of drawings	n.d.	vol. 66	

**Series 5. Other related individuals. c. Julia DeVeaux Foulke and Ida Morrell Johnson**

<b>Folder title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Box/Vol.</b>	<b>Folder</b>
Receipt and account book	1868-1884	vol. 67	
Materials removed from vol. 67	1868-1884	3	19

**Series 5. Other related individuals. d. Miscellaneous**

<b>Folder title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Box/Vol.</b>	<b>Folder</b>
Rain chart	1786	3	20
Nautical exercise book	n.d.	box 2/vol. 68	8
Receipt book	1733-1736	box 2/vol. 69	9
Survey	1685	Flat File	FF 10
Memorandum book cover	n.d.	3	21
Daguerreotype-unidentified elderly man	n.d.	8421.F.1	LCP Print Department
Daguerreotype-unidentified elderly woman	n.d.	8421.F.2	LCP Print Department