



The Historical
Society of
Pennsylvania

Collection 1454

Cadwalader Family
Papers

1623-1962, bulk 1776-1880
606 boxes, 233 vols., 242.4 lin. feet

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Cadwalader Family Papers Collection 1454

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Cadwalader Family
Papers, 1623-1962 (bulk 1776-1880)
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Abstract

The Cadwalader family papers document the Cadwalader family through four generations in America. This influential family made an indelible mark on the history and growth of Pennsylvania. There are twelve series in this collection, most of which are organized around a specific person from each generation or a person that was in some way associated with the Cadwaladers, either through business, marriage, or friendship. Five family members in this collection have their own series: John Cadwalader (1742-1786), Thomas Cadwalader (1779-1841), John Cadwalader (1805-1879), George Cadwalader (1806-1879), and Charles E. Cadwalader (1839-1907). Other family-related series include Phineas Bond, Esq., Joshua Francis Fisher (1807-1873), and Peter McCall (1809-1880). Additional series include the papers of Indian trader and British Consul George Croghan (d. 1792), miscellaneous deeds and correspondence, later additions to the collection, and maps.

The collection contains correspondence, estate papers, business papers, legal papers, deeds, genealogical material, land papers, military papers, financial materials, printed material, bound volumes, portraits, photographs, and maps. Nearly all the materials are in English, with a few in Spanish, French, or German.

Background note

The patriarch of the Cadwaladers, John Cadwalader (1677-1734), was born in the town of Bala, Merioneth County, Wales. He came to this country in 1697, seeking a place to practice the Quaker religion without repression. John wed Martha Jones (1679-1747) in 1699, and together the couple had three daughters and a son, Thomas. John began his professional life in America as a schoolteacher in Merion, Pennsylvania, but soon moved into Philadelphia and settled at 5th & High (Market) Streets around 1705. He inherited money from his father and uncle, and set himself up as a merchant in the city. John was active in many civic matters, including the Common (City) Council, of which he was a member from 1718 to 1733. When John Cadwalader died on July 23, 1734, he left his family a substantial amount of money and land.

The only son of John and Martha, Dr. Thomas Cadwalader (1707-1779) was born in Philadelphia. He was educated at the Friends Public Schools (now the Penn Charter School) in Philadelphia. He continued his education in Europe after 1731, where he studied medicine. Before Thomas left for Europe, he helped Benjamin Franklin organize the Library Company of Philadelphia. Thomas married Hannah Lambert in June 1738, and together they had eight children: Anne (who died in infancy), Martha, John, Lambert, Mary, Rebecca, Margaret, and Elizabeth.

Thomas moved to Trenton, New Jersey, in 1739, where he served as commissioner of the pleas and peace from 1739 to 1744 and as chief burgess of Trenton from 1746 to 1750. In 1745, he published an important medical essay on “dry-gripes,” a condition similar to colic. He moved back to Philadelphia in 1750, but not before donating five hundred pounds to Trenton to erect a public library. In Philadelphia he became one of the first doctors at the Pennsylvania Hospital, where he worked for the remainder of his life. Thomas also served as a lieutenant-colonel in the militia. Opposed to British rule after 1765, he signed agreements against both the Stamp Act (1765) and tea taxes. He died on November 14, 1779, at age seventy-two, in Trenton.

Dr. Thomas’s elder son, John Cadwalader (1742-1786), spent his first eight years living in Trenton, before the family returned to Philadelphia. He and his younger brother, Lambert, were listed as members of the College of Philadelphia’s class of 1760, but apparently finished their students in England and completed a “Grand Tour.” When they returned to Philadelphia, they established themselves as importers of dry goods and signed the Non-Import Acts of 1765 and 1796. Following John’s marriage on September 25, 1768, to wealthy Elizabeth “Betsy” Lloyd, of Wye, Maryland, the brothers closed their business. Betsy’s father, Colonel Edward Lloyd, bought the newlyweds a large house and property near Second and Spruce streets and the couple began to furnish it with the finest of locally made furniture and a series of Cadwalader family portraits by Charles Wilson Peale.¹

In August of 1769, Colonel Lloyd took his son-in-law to Virginia to visit George Washington. This began a lasting friendship between Cadwalader and Washington, and each man developed a great mutual respect for the other. Five months after this visit, in January 1770, Colonel Lloyd died, inciting a bitter dispute over the division of his 43,000-acre estate. At stake was Betsy’s promised one-third share, and John argued with Betsy’s elder brother, Edward, to fulfill Colonel Lloyd’s verbal intent to give Betsy the land. Eventually Edward complied, although relations between the two brothers-in-law remained strained. Betsy had three daughters, Anne, Elizabeth, and Maria, but died of complications eleven days after Maria’s birth, in February of 1776.

Meanwhile, John was active in the military and over time developed a significant reputation (George Washington described him as a “military genius”). By October 1774,

¹ The Cadwalader’s extensive household records and invoices formed the basis for Nicholas B. Wainwright’s *Colonial Grandeur in Philadelphia: The House and Furniture of General John Cadwalader* (Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1965). Silas Deane of Connecticut wrote that the furniture and house “exceeded anything I have seen in this city or elsewhere.”

John had organized eighty-four men into the volunteer “Greens,” or “Silk Stocking Company,” which trained at his house. After news of the Battle of Lexington in April 1775, he became colonel of the Third Battalion of the Philadelphia Association of Volunteers. He was at the head of his battalion for the first reading of the Declaration of Independence in the State House yard on July 8th, 1776. John participated in the December 1776 Battle of Trenton and crossed the Delaware River, but was unable to unload his artillery onto the ice in Burlington, New Jersey. He then returned to Pennsylvania and wrote Washington his battle recommendations. Washington responded on December 27th with an account of the victory at Trenton. Later, thanks to information from an American spy, John furnished Washington with a map he had drawn of Princeton, showing the location of guns, defenses, and soldiers’ barracks. John commanded a division of Pennsylvania militia in the subsequent victorious battle. He was later appointed brigadier general of the militia.

John declined two subsequent Continental appointments: brigadier general in 1777 and brigadier and commander of the cavalry in 1778. Returning to the family estate in Shrewsbury, Maryland, he continued to correspond with Washington and assisted the war effort locally, but never again commanded troops. On July 4th, 1778, John fought a duel with Washington’s nemesis, Thomas Conway, because he was infuriated with Conway’s “Cabal” against Washington’s leadership. Cadwalader shot Conway in the mouth; Conway survived and wrote an apology to Washington.

In January 1779, John married a lively young woman, Williamina “Willy” Bond (1753-1837). Together the couple had three children, Thomas, Frances, and John (who died in infancy of smallpox). Cadwalader grew increasingly disillusioned with the politics of the monocameral Pennsylvania Assembly, and became a citizen of Maryland, where he served three terms in the House of Delegates. Starting in 1782, he became embroiled in an intense pamphlet war with Joseph Reed, president of the Pennsylvania Assembly, whom Cadwalader believed guilty of treachery and cowardice prior to the Battle of Trenton. The two men sparred angrily and publicly for years. In 1786, while duck-hunting in Maryland, John caught pneumonia and died at the age of 44. In an extraordinary tribute, once political opponent Thomas Paine honored John’s “early and inflexible patriotism” and “intrepid perseverance as a soldier.”²

Thomas Cadwalader (1779-1841) was seven years old when his father died. His mother returned to Philadelphia from Maryland with him and his younger sister Frances, where they moved into Willy Bond’s mother’s house. They rented the family house on Second Street to Willy’s brother, Phineas Bond, Esq., who had returned to Philadelphia in 1786 from London, as Britain’s first consul general. In 1795, sixteen-year-old Thomas graduated from the University of Pennsylvania. Three years later, he interrupted his legal studies to join Philadelphia’s First City Troop Cavalry. War threatened with revolutionary France, and nineteen-year-old Thomas wrote the new commander-in-chief, George Washington, asking to serve as one of his aides. His request was denied due to his lack of experience.

² Paine’s complete text is carved on John Cadwalader’s tombstone in Shrewsbury, Maryland.

Three years after his admission to the bar in 1801, Thomas eloped with Mary Biddle (1781-1850) on June 25th, 1804. His mother opposed the match due to her own family's enduring grudge against Mary's father, Clement Biddle. The resulting happy marriage produced five sons: John, George (probably named after Washington), Thomas, Henry, and William. Thomas had a successful legal career during which he represented the extended Penn family interests in Pennsylvania and served as a trustee of the Bank of the United States.

Following family tradition, Thomas was also active in the military. In 1809, he became captain of the Second City Troop. When this troop combined with the First City Troop to form a regiment, Thomas became its lieutenant colonel in 1811, and subsequently its commanding officer. During the War of 1812, he served on Philadelphia's Committee of Defense and in the field at camps at Kennett Square, Pennsylvania, and Wilmington, Delaware. In early 1815, he was in temporary command of U.S. military forces in Delaware, eastern Pennsylvania, and parts of New Jersey and Maryland. During this time he maintained his position in the Pennsylvania militia, and eventually became the major general of the state's First Division. In that capacity, he oversaw the firing of the minute-guns on July 24th, 1826, the day set aside to mourn the deaths on July the 4th of both Thomas Jefferson and Samuel Adams.

In addition to vigorous legal and military careers, Thomas enjoyed a prosperous social life. On September 29, 1824, he hosted a reception at his house (southeast corner of Ninth and Arch Streets) for the Marquis de Lafayette who was making a return trip to the United States. Thomas was close friends with Nicholas Biddle, President of the Bank of the United States, and Joseph Bonaparte, the oldest brother of the French emperor Napoleon. However, Thomas found an enemy in Granville Sharp Pattison, a local surgeon of ill character. In an April 1823 duel, Pattison shot Thomas in the right elbow; Thomas never fully regained the use of his right arm. He died at the age of sixty-one, on October 26, 1841.

General Thomas's first son, Judge John Cadwalader (1805-1879), was a prominent lawyer and judge who graduated from the University of Pennsylvania. After being admitted to the bar, he married Mary Binney in 1828. They had two daughters before Mary died in 1831. John soon remarried to Henrietta Maria Bancker (1806-1889), the daughter of Philadelphia businessman Charles N. Bancker. John and Henrietta had seven children: Sarah, Frances, Thomas, Charles, Anne, John, and George. John's first major job came when Bank of the United States President Nicholas Biddle appointed him as a lawyer for the Bank of the United States. Cadwalader stayed in that position until the bank closed in 1841.

In keeping with the family's military tradition, John also saw his share of military action. During the anti-Catholic Riots of 1844, he became the captain of Company One in the militia, which was formed predominantly of lawyers. The rioting parties were "native" Americans and immigrant Catholics, most of them Irish, who were perceived as a threat to the "natives." Hostilities eventually broke out between the groups, with two major outbreaks of violence occurring in early May and early July in Philadelphia's Kensington and Southwark districts.

From 1854 to 1856, John served one term in the U. S. House of Representatives as a member of the Know-Nothing movement. In 1856, he returned to Philadelphia to resume his law practice. Not long after his return to the bar, John became the United States District Court judge for the Eastern Region of Pennsylvania. He was appointed to the position by his good friend and former colleague at the bar, President James Buchanan. John was a close friend and private counsel of Buchanan's. In 1879, John, age 73, died of pneumonia.

Judge John's brother, General George Cadwalader (1806-1879) graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1823 and joined the First City Troop of Philadelphia City Cavalry in 1824. He married Frances Mease Butler (d. 1880) in 1830 and the couple had no children. In 1832, he was elected brigadier general of the First Brigade, First Division of the Pennsylvania Militia. In 1844 he was summoned to help quell the anti-Catholic Riots that took place in Philadelphia in the spring and summer of that same year. Besides his military accomplishments, George was also a successful real estate investor and lawyer. He joined his father in estate management and eventually took over the Penn family interests.

In addition to the anti-Catholic Riots, George served during the Mexican-American War (1846-1847) and the United States Civil War (1861-1865). In Mexico, George defended an American supply train from Mexican guerrillas, and also participated in destruction of the suspected guerilla stronghold, Las Vigas. At the Battle of Chapultepec, he accepted General Nicolas Bravo's sword in surrender. During the Civil War, George was appointed as major general of the First Division of Pennsylvania troops. In April 1862, he was commissioned major general of volunteers in the U. S. Army, and was sent to Corinth, Mississippi, to command the Second and Sixth divisions of the Army of West Tennessee. Later that same year, he was sent back to Washington. He remained there for the rest of the war, and occasionally served on assignment in Pennsylvania.

Around 1865, George resigned from his army commission, never to return to military duty. He spent the rest of his life involved with various organizations, and enjoyed his leisure time. He was a member of the prestigious New York Yacht Club, owned a yacht named *Ianthe*, kept a home in Newport, Rhode Island, and raised cattle on farms in Maryland and New Jersey. He also owned a horse named Ned Forrest, said to be the fastest trotter in the world. George died at age 73 in Philadelphia on February 3, 1879.

In the next generation of Cadwaladers, Judge John's son Charles Evert Cadwalader (1839-1907) became a doctor and served in the Civil War with his Uncle George. Charles married Bridget Mary Ryan in July 1879 and died in London at age 68.

Scope & content

This collection, which spans from 1623 to 1962, is organized into twelve series. It fills just over six hundred boxes and includes over two hundred bound volumes. Among the many documents are business papers, deeds, genealogical materials, financial statements and reports, receipts, printed material, bound volumes, portraits, photographs, prints,

and maps. The most abundant materials are military and legal papers. There are military records related to the Revolutionary War (1775-1783), the War of 1812 (1812-1815), and the Civil War (1861-1865), as well as smaller uprisings and incidents. Among the legal papers, which date primarily from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, are case dockets, notes, correspondence, and printed materials. Nearly all the materials are in English; however, there are scattered items in Spanish, French, or German.

Since this collection documents the history of the Cadwalader family in America through four generations, most of the series are organized around a specific person from each generation or a person that was in some way associated with the Cadwaladers, either through business or marriage. Generally, these series contain that person's correspondence, business records, and other personal papers. (Appendix A on Page 187 contains a partial family tree which highlights the primary family members represented in this collection.) The collection contains a sizeable amount of brittle and damaged paper, parchment and vellum, and fragile pamphlets, booklets, and ledgers. Some items may contain mold.

Deeds take up half of Series 1 (*Miscellaneous Deeds and Correspondence*). Other papers include Richard Peters's correspondence and a group of documents relating to the Cadwalader family's involvement in the Revolutionary War. Among these materials are several letters to General John Cadwalader from George Washington, a few written only hours before and after the Battle of Trenton. There are six boxes in this series; the papers date from the mid 1600s to the mid 1800s.

The papers in Series 2 (*General John Cadwalader papers*) are divided into three main sections: correspondence, estate papers, and Revolutionary War materials. Also included are various bound volumes, such as waste and letter books, as well as a few maps. The estate documents deal with John's estate and the estate of his first father-in-law, Colonel Edward Lloyd. John's military papers from the Revolutionary War include bills and receipts, returns and muster rolls, and a few pieces of correspondence from General George Washington. Also in this series are papers concerning the political battles waged between John and Joseph Reed in the late 1770s and early 1780s. The series concludes with a group of bank books belonging to General Thomas Cadwalader. Eighteen archival boxes are included in the series, with most of the documents dating from 1764 to 1800.

Series 3 (*General Thomas Cadwalader papers*) is also divided into three main sections: papers related to Thomas's service to the Penn family as their American agent, general correspondence, and legal papers. Since most of the Penn family lived in England, Thomas was called upon to deal with their legal cases and to oversee the dispersal of their American lands. Thomas inherited Penn family papers from previous Penn agents, such as John Reynell Coates. A majority of boxes contain various deeds dating from as early as the mid 1600s. There are also legal briefs, opinions and judgments, correspondence, family papers, financial documents, maps, and military records detailing Thomas's service in the War of 1812.

Series 4 contains accounts, correspondence, estate papers, and miscellaneous documents from George Croghan, a land speculator and deputy agent for Indian affairs for Britain. This small series, contained in eight boxes, holds a wealth of information about interactions (both positive and negative) between Native Americans and European settlers. There are trade accounts, deeds, and correspondence. There is also an interesting array of miscellaneous materials, such as Croghan's travel journals from his expeditions to the frontiers of western Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan. Most of the material in this series dates from the mid to late 1700s.

Phineas Bond, a British consul to America and brother to Williamina "Willy" Bond, (General Thomas Cadwalader's second wife) is the subject of Series 5. His papers span from 1683 to 1852, with the bulk centering on the most active years of Bond's life from 1770 to 1810, and fill more than fifty boxes. There are business papers, correspondence, legal papers, personal papers, American Iron Company materials, Moore family papers, pamphlets, volumes, and legal papers and correspondence from the West New Jersey Society.

The papers in Series 6 (*Judge John Cadwalader papers*) consist primarily of two types of documents: correspondence and legal papers. The majority of the correspondence is business related, although a few documents deal with John's family and other personal matters. The legal papers fill over one hundred boxes, and contain a wealth of information not only on John's legal practice but also on legal systems and procedures in the mid nineteenth century. Other than legal papers and correspondence, the series contains papers related to John's involvement in the War of 1812, a number of folders of James Buchanan's correspondence, and other miscellaneous documents including the papers of John's son, John Cadwalader Jr.

Series 7 documents the military and legal work of General George Cadwalader, who participated in more military engagements than any previous Cadwalader family member. In addition to his military duties, he succeeded his father (General Thomas) as the agent for the Penn Estate in America. George's papers consist of correspondence, financial papers, military papers, land/estate papers, legal papers, miscellaneous papers, Penn Estate papers, printed matter, and bound volumes.

The papers collected by Dr. Charles E. Cadwalader in Series 8 are among the most unique in this collection. Dating from the mid to late nineteenth century, they serve as genealogical evidence of the whole Cadwalader family through successive generations leading up to Charles himself. The first half of the series contains papers (mostly copies) and portraits of Cadwalader family members and their relations. The second half of the series is comprised of biographical and genealogical notes on the Cadwaladers and associated families.

Series 9 (*J. Francis Fisher papers*) contains documents of and related to Joshua Francis Fisher (1807-1873) and his family. Most of the material in this small series of twelve boxes is correspondence to and from Fisher and his family, including letters between Fisher and his wife, Eliza Middleton Fisher. There are also miscellaneous items, as well

as a box of bound volumes documenting Henry Cadwalader's (1817-1844) service in the U.S. Navy on various ships from 1839 to 1843.

The papers of Series 10 (*Peter McCall papers*) focus on McCall's career as a lawyer in Philadelphia. There are forty-two boxes in this series and the materials span from 1776 to 1880. The series consists of McCall's personal and business correspondence, deeds, legal papers; two boxes of Archibald McCall papers; and one box of George A. McCall papers, bound volumes, and printed materials. There are also several folders of papers from McCall's estate.

Series 11 contains later donations to the collection, as well as a few miscellaneous Cadwalader materials located while the collection was being processed. There are ten boxes in this series and the materials dating from the late seventeenth century through the early twentieth century. Items in this series include correspondence, deeds, legal papers, scrapbooks, maps, and printed materials. There are papers from Judge John Cadwalader, General George Cadwalader, and John Cadwalader Jr, including two of John Cadwalader Jr.'s scrapbooks of newspaper clippings. Other interesting items include several folders of correspondence, statements, and printed material concerning the French spoliation claims of the ship *New Jersey*. During the Quasi-War between the United States and France (1797-1801) many U. S. ships, such as the *New Jersey*, were captured, condemned, and their cargoes claimed at ports in France, Spain, and Holland. French spoliation claims generally refer to the demands of United States that these countries return their rightful property.

Series 12 (*Maps*) contains over 50 maps of various size which date from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The majority of the maps are of Pennsylvania territory; however there are also maps of Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey and New York. Some of the Pennsylvania maps show the land holdings of the Penn and Cadwalader families.

Overview of arrangement

Series I	Miscellaneous deeds and correspondence, ca. 1700-1888, n.d.	6 boxes
Series II	General John Cadwalader papers, 1735-1926, n.d.	18 boxes
Series III	General Thomas Cadwalader papers, 1623-1933, n.d.	172 boxes, 43 vols.
Series IV	George Croghan papers, 1744-1826, n.d.	8 boxes
Series V	Phineas Bond papers, 1683-1852, n.d.	56 boxes, 6 vols.
Series VI	Judge John Cadwalader papers, 1688-1925, n.d.	142 boxes, 50 vols.
Series VII	General George Cadwalader, ca. 1700-1893, n.d.	112 boxes, 107 vols.
Series VIII	Dr. Charles E. Cadwalader papers, ca. 1670-1952, n.d.	28 boxes, 2 vols.
Series IX	J. Francis Fisher papers, 1738-1936, n.d.	12 boxes
Series X	Peter McCall papers, 1776-1880, n.d.	42 boxes, 24 vols.
Series XI	Later additions to the collection, 1685-1962, n.d.	10 boxes, 1 vol.
Series XII	Maps, ca. 1680-1913, n.d.	18 flat files

Series descriptions

Series 1: Miscellaneous deeds and correspondence, ca. 1700-1888, n.d. (Boxes 1-6)

In this series are three boxes of correspondence and three boxes of deeds. The deeds date from the early 1700s to the 1860s and are mostly land deeds, some of which are from the Penn Estate. Scattered among the deeds are a few wills and leases. Notable materials include a compilation of correspondence from Richard Peters and a draft survey of “several squares of ground within the City of Philadelphia” by William Parsons (1701-1757), surveyor general and founder of Easton, Pennsylvania. The folder entitled “Cadwalader Papers Relating to the Revolution” contains several letters from George Washington from late 1776 and early 1777. Most of the letters dating from December 1776 contain information from Washington about troop movements across the Delaware River. Accompanying some of Washington’s letters are modern transcriptions.

Other items in this series include papers associated with the “Reed Controversy,” a dispute between General John Cadwalader and Joseph Reed, a Pennsylvania delegate to the Continental Congress, over amending the 1776 Pennsylvania Constitution. There are also a few folders of miscellaneous papers, including maps from the mid 1600s which show the settled lands in Virginia, Maryland, and “New Amsterdam” (the colony of New York).

Series 2: General John Cadwalader papers, 1735-1926, n.d. (Boxes 7-24)

This series has three main components: correspondence, estate papers, and Revolutionary War materials. This series begins with seven boxes of incoming and outgoing correspondence. There are a few folders of letters and papers exchanged between General John and his family members. Following the correspondence are several boxes of volumes and maps. Most of the volumes are account books and ledgers; however, there is also letter book dated 1768 to 1774 and a diary from John’s grandson, Judge John Cadwalader, from 1841.

The next section of this series contains John’s estate papers, dating from the year of his death in 1786 to about 1815. There are correspondence, bills, receipts, bank books, inventories, miscellaneous papers, and copies of John’s will.

The final component of this series is John’s military papers. Housed in two boxes, these papers serve as important records of his work as brigadier general of the Pennsylvania Militia in 1776 and 1777. There are bills, receipts, and correspondence, as well as detailed returns and muster rolls. There is more correspondence to and from George Washington, most of which discussed troop movements and deployments in southern Pennsylvania and New Jersey. There are also letters between John and Colonel Tench Tilghman (1744-1786).

Also in this series are papers from Colonel Edward Lloyd’s estate. Lloyd died in 1770 and John’s first wife was Lloyd’s daughter, Elizabeth (1742-1776). There are more papers associated with the “Reed Controversy,” maps and surveys, and copies of newspapers such as the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, the *Pennsylvania Evening Post*, and the

Pennsylvania Packet. Additionally, there are several bank books from the 1800s from John's son, Major General Thomas Cadwalader. There is also an invitation and program from 1926 for the launch of the *S. S. John Cadwalader*.

Series 3: General Thomas Cadwalader papers, 1623-1933, n.d. (Boxes 25-196, Vols. 1-43)

This series contains over one hundred and fifty boxes and many bound volumes. Reflected in these papers is Thomas's involvement with the William Penn Estate, the War of 1812, and the Bank of the United States. Like Series 2, this series also has three primary components: papers related to Thomas's service to the Penn family as their American agent, general correspondence, and legal papers. His papers from the War of 1812 are scattered throughout the series, but mostly fill the final seven boxes in this series. Notably, this series contains some of the earliest material in the collection that shows the settlement of lands in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, and Delaware.

The first sixty boxes in this series contain various land deeds, correspondence, wills, and other legal papers associated with the Penn Estate and dating from the mid 1600s to the 1830s. There are several boxes of miscellaneous deeds at the beginning of the series that show the extent of the Penn family's land holdings in Pennsylvania. There is also a sizeable amount of material from a dispute (referred to as the "Penn-Baltimore Controversy") between the Penns and Charles Calvert, 3rd Baron of Baltimore, or Lord Baltimore, over the boundaries of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Delaware.

Following these materials are miscellaneous deeds and other papers, some of which were gathered by John R. Coates, agent for the Honorable John and Richard Penn. There are several Indian deeds from the mid to late 1600s, as well as wills, leases, reports, releases, conveyances, and other legal papers. Following these materials are papers and correspondence from the American Iron Company and the Bank of the United States. There are then several more boxes of general correspondence and legal papers. The general correspondence is arranged alphabetically, and most of it dates from about 1805 to 1836.

Thomas's legal papers are arranged alphabetically by client name and date from the late 1700s to the early 1800s. There are deeds, vouchers, leases, wills, tax papers, maps, and miscellaneous papers. There are also land papers from Pierce Butler and deeds, wills, correspondence, ledgers, and maps from the James Hamilton estate. Multiple boxes contain papers from various family estates such as Coxe-Kempe, Neate, and Francis. There is also a considerable group of land deeds and papers associated with Pennsylvania counties Carlisle, Luzerne, and Lycoming.

Thomas's military papers from the War of 1812 are also in this series. His later military papers from the 1820s are arranged before those produced during the War of 1812. There is correspondence and orders concerning troop movements and aid, as well as extensive materials about internal affairs, crimes among soldiers, and

courts martial. There are also several folders of “morning reports,” which named the soldiers who enlisted to fight on a given day.

Rounding out this series are thirty-six bound volumes, most of which are ledgers, account books, and letter books.

Series 4: George Croghan papers, 1744-1826, n.d. (Boxes 197-204)

George Croghan (ca. 1720-1782) was a land speculator and deputy agent for Indian affairs for Britain. This series of eight boxes contains a wealth of information on Indian affairs in America in the 1700s, as well as Croghan’s accounts, correspondence, estate papers, and miscellaneous documents.

At the beginning of the series are three boxes of Croghan’s accounts sorted roughly by year. As a British deputy agent for Indian affairs, Croghan was responsible for ensuring peaceful alliances between Native Americans and British settlers. There are various records of British settler’s trading habits with the Indians. There are also Photostats of documents that date from the time of the French-Indian War (1754-1763) and reveal possible reasons why some Indians chose to ally themselves with the British settlers against the French. Additionally, there are several folders of Croghan’s correspondence and his personal diary from his trip to London in 1763. Among his letters are more Indian treaties and accounts. Another highlight in this series is a diary from William Trent, a soldier-of-fortune and a commander of the militia at Fort Pitt during the French-Indian War. This diary contains entries dated from 1759 to 1763, which marked Trent’s involvement in Pontiac’s Rebellion, the first multi-tribal revolt against European colonization in North America.

Series 5: Phineas Bond papers, 1683-1852, n.d. (Boxes 205-260, Vols. 44-49)

Phineas Bond was a lawyer, a British consul to the United States, and brother-in-law to General John Cadwalader (Cadwalader’s second wife was Phineas’s sister, Williamina Bond). His papers are housed in fifty-one boxes, and include correspondence, business and legal papers, personal materials, and a few bound volumes.

At the beginning of the series is Bond’s alphabetically arranged correspondence. There are letters from Bond’s travels between America and Britain, which he did often as a British consul. There is also some correspondence from General John Cadwalader’s estate, from General Thomas Cadwalader, and from Bond’s family members, including his sister and General John’s second wife, Williamina.

Among Bond’s business and legal papers are more papers from the American Iron Company, most of which pertain to the selling of Ringwood Iron in New Jersey to American Iron. There is an interesting set of memoranda from Edward Edwards, a former attorney for the American Iron Company. After these papers are boxes of Bond’s legal transactions, arranged alphabetically by client name. There are examples of “continental currency” dating from 1775 and 1776, as well as judgments, lands deeds and papers, and general business correspondence and records. There is also a

collection of papers from Judge William Moore, including correspondence, deeds, wills, depositions, and accounts.

A large group of material in this series was generated by members of the West New Jersey Society (WNJS) from about the 1680s to the early 1800s. This group was founded by several prominent London citizens, including Daniel Coxe, Benjamin Bartlett, and Edward Byline. Their purpose was to conduct trade with and in the American states. In the 1690s, the members purchased a large plot of land in western New Jersey with the intent to sell the land. There is correspondence between WNJS members and with various people interested in owning a piece of their lands. General Thomas Cadwalader, at one time, served as a WNJS agent. Bond's connection to the group may have been through a similar vein, though this is not clear from the papers. There are land deeds, writs, and accounts that involved people such as Samuel Morris, Robert Morris, John Reynell, and Samuel Rhoades.

Series 6: Judge John Cadwalader papers, 1688-1925, n.d. (Boxes 261-402, Vols. 50-99)

This series contains one hundred forty-two boxes, dating from 1688 to 1925. However, most of the materials date from 1830 to 1865. John, like his father General Thomas, was a lawyer in Philadelphia who dealt with the settlement of estates and business or trade related cases. John served as a judge in the District Court of the United States for Eastern Pennsylvania. His legal papers, which fill the majority of boxes, serve as detailed records of legal processes and procedures in the early to mid 1800s. Among the papers are John's own notes on certain cases and his extensive correspondence to and from clients, which ranged from landowners to merchants to large businesses, including the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company and the Second Bank of the United States. There are extensive records from various Philadelphia-area estates, such as those of Charles and Nicholas Biddle and James Hamilton. Some of George Cadwalader's legal papers and letters are interspersed among materials in this series.

Aside from John's legal papers, there is a varied group of documents housed in the first three boxes of the series, which includes correspondence concerning the end of Second Bank of the United States. In a letter dated March 9, 1841, Bank Superintendent Herman Cope declared to John Cadwalader "the late Bank is to all intents defunct. The Corporation has absolutely ceased to exist by the non-election of officers. . ." There are also letters from the bank's president, Nicholas Biddle, who resigned his position in 1839. Following such correspondence are several folders labeled "Buchanan Biography" which contains letters from several prominent American figures, including presidents James Buchanan, Andrew Jackson, James K. Polk, and Martin Van Buren. Apparently, John came in possession of these letters, which were intended to be used in an autobiography of James Buchanan, who was elected president in 1856. Most of the letters date from before Buchanan's presidency, when he was secretary of state, and highlight several historical events, including those leading to the annexation of Texas in 1845 and the 1846 Oregon Treaty.

In 1844, John was elected Captain of Company 1 of the First Regiment of Volunteer Artillery. There is a box of papers from this election and from his subsequent work with the artillery during the Philadelphia's anti-Catholic Riots of 1844. There is also related correspondence, notes, muster rolls, meeting notices, orders, and printed materials.

Rounding out this series are John's personal receipts, volumes, and printed matter, most of which deals with political and legal issues of the 1850s. There are also several boxes near the end of the collection that house the personal and business papers of John Cadwalader Jr. (1843-1925). Notable people in this correspondence include U.S. presidents Grover Cleveland, Benjamin Harrison, William H. Taft, and Woodrow Wilson. There is also an unsigned critique of Woodrow Wilson's January 1917 "Peace Without Victory" speech. Also in this series are fifty bound volumes, the majority of which are John's letter books, dating from 1826 to 1859.

Series 7: General George Cadwalader papers, ca. 1700-1893, n.d. (Boxes 403-514, Vols. 100-206)

This large series spans the years 1769 to 1893, with the bulk of the papers dating from 1830 to 1865. There is an interesting array of George's personal and business correspondence, legal papers, and military documents. The first twenty-five boxes in the series hold George's correspondence and financial papers. The financial papers, which include receipts, cancelled checks, bills, and vouchers, are especially comprehensive and document George's personal accounts from about the 1830s to the 1870s. Researchers should note that many of these vouchers, bills, and receipts are tied in unlabeled bundles.

George's military papers make up the next component of this series. These papers are very extensive and cover various events in which he was involved, such as the anti-Catholic Riots of 1844, the Mexican-American War of 1846-1848, and the American Civil War. There are muster rolls, election papers, correspondence, pamphlets, newspaper clippings, and maps. In 1842, he was appointed brigadier general of the First Brigade, First Division, Pennsylvania Militia. His first main engagement occurred during the anti-Catholic Riots in Philadelphia in 1844. These riots are referred to as the "Awful Riots," and there is one box of relevant materials, such as correspondence between George and other officers, news clippings, and pamphlets.

Another substantial group of military papers are those from George's work during the Mexican-American War. There is correspondence, orders, maps, clippings, and printed materials pertaining to this war and its aftermath. Of note are several of George's hand-drawn maps describing his militia's campaign in Puebla, Mexico. There are also two folders of Spanish-language documents which are alleged to be Mexican military documents captured by George during the war. Additionally, the printed material includes pamphlets, newspapers, and a booklet detailing George's services in Mexico during 1847.

George also served in the American Civil War, and this series contains his correspondence, orders, muster rolls, receipts and requisitions, and pamphlets. He did not serve in the field, save for July 1861 when he was deployed to Martinsburg, Virginia, with Major General R. Patterson. His records offer researchers a look into the origins of the war, as well as details about his service and the men who served with him. Many of the correspondents discussed with George the challenges of keeping the servicemen supplied with clothes, food, and arms. There are also letters detailing troop deployments and movements in Confederate territory.

The final component of this series is George's legal papers. Filling over fifty boxes, these papers chiefly concern George's managing of the Cadwalader estates and those previously administered by his father, Thomas Cadwalader. In his work, George primarily focused on administering estates rather than handling legal cases. There are estate papers from well-known families such as the Biddles, the Erskines, the Hamiltons, and the Penns. Materials include deeds, correspondence, bills and receipts, ledgers, and printed material.

A variety of printed material, booklets, and pamphlets are housed at the end of the collection. Materials of note include a folder of genealogical data on the Cadwaladers and the papers of Colonel Lambert Cadwalader (1742-1823), General John Cadwalader's brother.

Series 8: Dr. Charles E. Cadwalader papers, ca. 1670-1952, n.d. (Boxes 515-542, Vols. 207-208)

This series consists principally of extensive historical and genealogical notes on the Cadwalader and allied families, as well as copies of family documents and correspondence, and photographs of family portraits, relatives, and family houses. The material dates from the late 1600s to the mid 1900s. None of Charles' personal or business papers are in this series.

At the beginning of this series are several unlabeled folders of copies of documents and portraits. The majority of the copies are of correspondence pertaining to General John Cadwalader's service during the Revolutionary War; however, there are also copies of letters to other family members of later years, most notably to General George Cadwalader. Correspondents include George Washington, John Hancock, Tench Tilghman, Phineas Bond, and Major General George Meade. There are also a few copies of different deeds and wills. Some of the copies contain handwritten notations (presumably from Charles Cadwalader) about each letter.

This series also contains a substantial "portrait collection," which is housed in boxes 516 to 525. This collection consist of prints of various individuals associated with the Cadwaladers, such as Colonel Clement Biddle, Dr. Phineas Bond (d. 1773), and William Henry Rawle, as well as images of the Cadwaladers themselves. The majority of images are unlabeled, and they are housed in labeled folders. Occasionally interspersed among the portrait are images of structures, people not associated with the family, and landscapes. Some of the images are accompanied by

written descriptions or related letters. For example, along with images of Civil War generals, are copies of Civil War letters Charles collected.

The remainder the collection consists of Charles' comprehensive historical and genealogical notes on the Cadwaladers, as well as families related to the Cadwaladers by marriage, including the Bankers, Bonds, Dagworthys, Dickensons, Erskines, Morris, Rawles, and Reads. Among Charles's notes are clippings, newspapers, pamphlets, and booklets which he utilized in his research, such as issues of *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record* from 1871. There are also copies of the June 22, 1857 "Report of Directors to the Stockholders" of the Great Western Railroad Company of Illinois, which Charles used to research the Bancker family. Charles also kept notes on John Cadwalader (1677-1734), the first Cadwalader of this family to immigrate to America.

Series 9: J. Francis Fisher papers, 1738-1936, n.d. (Boxes 543-554)

This series contains documents related to Joshua Francis Fisher (1807-1873) and members of both his and his wife's family. Of twelve boxes total, the first nine boxes primarily contain correspondence regarding Fisher, his wife, Eliza Middleton Fisher, and various friends, family members and acquaintances. Among the letters specifically associated with Fisher, who, at an early age developed an interest in historical studies, are several letters concerning historical societies in both Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. Letters to his uncle detailing his tours abroad are also included, as well as eighteenth-century letters written by Fisher's earlier relatives in England.

Among the correspondence between Eliza Middleton Fisher and her brother Arthur Middleton are numerous letters written in Italian and addressed from abroad. Among Eliza's correspondence are also several letters from Frances Anne "Fanny" Kemble, now famous for her journal of life on a Georgia plantation and with whom it seems Eliza was a close acquaintance. The letters discuss such personal topics as Fanny's desire for a divorce from her then-estranged slave-owning husband Pierce Butler and her frustration and anger in being denied access to her two daughters while her husband was granted custody over their children.

Following the correspondence are two boxes of miscellaneous items and bound volumes, including numerous religious poems and paradigms and family histories. The final box in this series contains materials relating to Henry Cadwalader, including bound volumes documenting his service in the U.S. Navy on ships the *Brandywine*, stationed in the Mediterranean, and the *Columbus*, from 1839 to 1843. Folded and placed within one of the volumes referring to nautical terms and flags is a list of vocabulary words and their Greek spelling which belonged to Henry Cadwalader.

Series 10: Peter McCall papers, 1776-1880, n.d. (Boxes 555-596, Vols. 209-232)

Peter McCall (1809-1880) was a lawyer in Philadelphia. McCall's papers are housed in forty-two boxes and span from the 1820s to the 1880s, with a few dating from the late 1700s. McCall was elected mayor of Philadelphia in 1844 and served for a year.

In 1852, he was elected to the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania's School of Law. Materials in this series include correspondence, legal papers, printed materials, and volumes.

Among the routine correspondence are several letters written around the time McCall became Philadelphia's mayor in 1844 and 1845. There are also several folders of family and personal correspondence that include numerous letters from McCall's children, nephews, and several Spanish-language letters from a woman named Josefina. Of note is a letter describing McCall's appointment to U. S. consul at Tampico, Mexico, which was signed by Andrew Jackson.

Following McCall's correspondence are several boxes of his legal papers. Most of these papers relate to various cases on which McCall worked, and each folder generally contains papers pertaining to a single case. Notable materials include papers discussing the assets of the Trustees of the Bank of the United States, mortgage-collection papers handed to McCall from General Thomas Cadwalader, and a copy of Lambert Cadwalader's will from 1828. Scattered among these materials are papers from estates of which McCall was executor. There are also several boxes of papers from Thomas W. Francis's estate which includes ledgers, letter books, correspondence, business papers, letters and decrees of the French Republic, and papers concerning trade with China. There are also several boxes of uncataloged legal papers, miscellaneous items, and printed materials, most dating from the 1800s, which include checks, receipts, notes, correspondence, deeds, dockets, mortgages, power of attorney papers, land papers, leases, subpoenas, summons, booklets, clippings, and pamphlets. Among these uncataloged materials is a folder of papers about U.S. trade with Tampico, Mexico.

Rounding out this series are two boxes of Archibald McCall's papers (Peter's uncle), one box of George A. McCall's papers (Peter's cousin). There are also over twenty bound volumes such as check books (including one from the Bank of the United States), account books, ledgers, letter books, and a scrapbook entitled "Concerning Collector of the Port, John Cadwalader: 1886-1888."

Series 11: Later additions to the collection, 1685-1962, n.d. (Boxes 597-606, Vol. 233)

This series contains later Cadwalader donations and materials found during processing. At the beginning of the series, researchers will find two of John Cadwalader Jr.'s (1874-1934) scrapbooks of newspaper clippings. Since John Jr. was a graduate and trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, most of the clippings highlight this school's sporting and cultural events of the late 1800s and early 1900s. These scrapbooks are followed by land papers, property deeds, and miscellaneous correspondence. Other items of interest include three unsigned lectures on war and the military called "Military Art," papers on the French spoliation claims of the 1800s, and correspondence concerning John Jr.'s work with the national Democratic Party at the turn of the twentieth century.

Series 12: Maps, ca. 1680-1913, n.d. (Flat files 1-18)

The maps in this series detail the changes in land ownership and boundaries in Pennsylvania from the late 1600s to the late 1800s. Among over fifty maps there are historical drafts of Pennsylvania lands as well as maps of lands in Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, and New York. Many of the maps highlight the land holdings of the Penn and Cadwalader families, and often contain original notations denoting names of purchasers of the lands and their exact holdings. There are drafts of maps of Pennsylvania counties from southeastern, northeastern, and central eastern parts of the state. Some of these are specific manors or tracts, such as Springetsbury Manor owned by John Penn Jr., Sewickley Manor in Westmoreland County, and a farm tract owned by Joseph Paxon in Bucks County. Notable items include a book of copies of surveys of lands in southeastern Pennsylvania from the 1680s to the 1740s, several street plans depicting various sections of Philadelphia, and a field copy of the “Map of the Last Campaign, Army of the Potomac,” dated 1865.

Separation report

“Old Penn: Weekly Review of the University of Pennsylvania.” 14 vol. 8 (15 January 1910). [Wn .1725]

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Smith, William, DD. *A Sermon on the Present Situation of American Affairs.* Philadelphia, Pa., James Humphrey Jr., 1775. [LCP Ar.75 S663]

Wood, Thomas. *An Institute of the Laws of England; or The Laws of England in their Natural Order, according to Common Use.* London: In the Savoy, printed by E. and R. Nutt and R. Gosling, 1722. [LCP Kb .244F W879]

Related materials

At HSP:

Nicholas Biddle papers (2039)

Biddle family papers (2146)

Bond family records (0064)

Buchanan, James, 1791-1868 papers (0091)

John Cadwalader, 1805-1879 records (1235)

John Cadwalader Jr. collection (3014)

Thomas Cadwalader (1779-1841) and Samuel Anderson (1773-1850) records (0973)

George Croghan papers (1459)

Joshua Francis Fisher papers (1858)

Fisher family papers (2094)

George Archibald McCall papers (1635)

Peter McCall, 1809-1880 papers (0402)

McCall family (1786)

At the American Philosophical Society:

Lambert Cadwalader papers (B C625.1)

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Languages represented

English, French, Spanish, German

Subjects

Business transactions – 18th century.
Business transactions – 19th century.
City and town life – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia.
Decedents' family maintenance.
Deeds – Pennsylvania.
Estate Administration.
Europe – Description and travel – 19th century.
Executors and administrators – 19th century.
Family life – Pennsylvania – 18th century.
Family life – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia.
Fathers and sons – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia – 19th century.
Land speculation – Middle Atlantic States.
Land tenure – Pennsylvania.
Land titles – Middle Atlantic States.
Land trusts – Pennsylvania – 19th century.
Lawyers – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia – 19th century.
Lawyers in politics – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia – 19th century.
Merchants – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia – 19th century.
Merchants – Political activity – 18th century.
Pennsylvania – Commerce – History.
Pennsylvania – Economic conditions.
Pennsylvania – History.
Pennsylvania – Politics and government – 1775-1865.
Pennsylvania – Politics and government – 1865-
Pennsylvania – Religious life and customs.
Pennsylvania – Social conditions.
Pennsylvania – Social life and customs.
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Philadelphia (Pa.) – Genealogy.
Philadelphia (Pa.) – Economic conditions – 18th century.
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Philadelphia (Pa.) – Schools.
Politicians – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia – 19th century.
Spouses – Correspondence – 18th century.
Trusts and trustees – Pennsylvania – 19th century.
United States – History – Civil War – 1861-1865.
United States – History – French and Indian War, 1755-1763.
United States – History – Revolution, 1775-1783.
United States – History – War of 1812.
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Upper class families – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia – 18th century.
Upper class families – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia – 19th century.
Wills – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia.

Bank of the United States.
American Iron Company.

Bond, Phineas.
Bond, Williamina.
Buchanan, James, 1791-1868.
Cadwalader, Charles Evert, 1839-1907.
Cadwalader, Frances Butler Mease, 1808-1880.
Cadwalader, George, 1806-1879.
Cadwalader, John, 1742-1768.
Cadwalader, John, 1805-1879.
Cadwalader, John, 1842-1925.
Cadwalader, Lambert.
Cadwalader, Thomas, 1779-1841.
Croghan, George, d. 1792.
Fisher, Joshua Francis, 1807-1873.
McCall, Peter, 1809-1880.
Penn, William, 1644-1718.

Administrative Information

Restrictions

The collection is open for research.

Acquisition information

Gift of the Cadwalader family at various times, the bulk in 1947.

Accession numbers: 77.7, 78.47, 83.59, L1986-45, A1988:36

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