



The Historical
Society of
Pennsylvania

Collection 708A

Wharton Family
Papers

1679-1891 (bulk 1730-1780)
9 boxes, 37 vols., 10 lin. feet

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Related Collections at Sarah A.G. Smith Collection (Collection 1864)

HSP: Leonard T. Beale Collection (Collection 1735)

Thomas I. Wharton Papers (Collection 710)

Wharton Family Papers (Collection 2047B)

Wharton and Willing papers (Collection 2014)

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Abstract

Thomas Wharton, the patriarch of Philadelphia's Wharton family, emigrated from England to Philadelphia, probably sometime during the 1680s. Wharton, a Quaker merchant, was a member of Philadelphia's Common Council. He and his wife, Rachel Thomas, had eight children, a number of whom became prominent in the city's mercantile affairs. This tradition was continued through subsequent generations as well.

The Wharton family papers contains correspondence, ledgers, account statements and indentures created and collected by members of the Wharton family over more than 200 years. Items in the collection primarily concern Thomas Wharton and his brothers Samuel, Joseph, William, Charles, and Isaac, as well as cousin Thomas Wharton Jr. This collection includes materials relating to their mercantile business dealings in Pennsylvania as well as with businesses and agents in London, Nantucket, Newfoundland, Halifax and Quebec. The collection largely concerns professional interests and contains little in the way of personal information. The Steel family of Pennsylvania is also represented in the collection with correspondence, land and estate papers.

Background note

The Wharton family is known for their political and mercantile influence in Philadelphia and surrounding regions in Pennsylvania. The Whartons trace their roots back to Westmorelandshire, England. At an early unknown date Thomas Wharton (d. 1719) immigrated to Pennsylvania. He was in Philadelphia by 1689 as records indicate Thomas married Rachel Thomas at the Bank Meeting House in Philadelphia in January of that year. While Thomas's parents were members of the Church of England, Thomas and Rachel were members of the Quaker community in Philadelphia according to their marriage certificate (Wharton 1880, 7).

Thomas was a merchant in the city and although he was elected to the common council in 1713, he was not concerned with political power (Wharton 1880, 8). He and Rachel had eight children: Joseph (1689-1690), Richard (d. 1721), Mary (d. 1763), James, Thomas, Rachel (d. 1735), John, and Joseph (1707-1776). The later Joseph and John carried on the family mercantile tradition.

Joseph married Hannah Carpenter around 1730 and had eleven children: Thomas (1730-1782), Samuel (1732-c. 1800), Joseph (1733-1816), Rachel, John (1737-1770), William (1740-1805), George (1741), Charles (1743-1838), Isaac (1745-1808), Carpenter (b. 1747) and Benjamin (1749-1754).

Thomas Wharton was a well known merchant in Philadelphia, and a partner in establishing the newspaper *The Chronicle* as well as an acquaintance of Benjamin Franklin. Thomas originally sided with the colonists but opposed their action to take arms against the British. He, as well as other Friends, came under suspicion for refusing to sign a parole in 1777 and were sent to Virginia. Thomas was allowed to return to Philadelphia in 1778 but, still considered an enemy to the patriot cause, he lost all of his land under the Confiscation Act of Pennsylvania. Thomas's daughter with Rachel Medcalf, Hannah (b. 1753), married James C. Fisher who also played a role in the family mercantile business.

Thomas's brother, Samuel, was a merchant and partner in Baynton, Wharton & Morgan, and he also had interests in politics and land speculation. He was a member of the Ohio Company which had a plan of forming a settlement on the Ohio River. Some correspondence regarding this settlement is included in the collection. Samuel was a member of the City Councils of Philadelphia, Committee of Safety of the Revolution, Colonial and State Legislatures and was a member of the Continental Congress 1782-1783. He took the Oath of Allegiance to Pennsylvania in 1781 and served as Justice of the Peace for the district of Southwark in 1784 (Wharton 1880, 14).

Brothers Joseph and Charles were also area merchants in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Joseph was successful before the Revolution but took some substantial losses during the war and subsequently retired. Charles was also successful and it is known he took the Oath of Allegiance in 1778 (Wharton 1880, 15-17).

John Wharton, brother to Joseph (1707-1776), carried on the line of Wharton merchants as well. He and Mary Dobbins had five children: James (d. 1785), Thomas Jr. (1735-1778), John (d. 1799), Rachel and Mary. James Wharton was owner of a rope-walk during the Revolution. He provided a large portion of rope for the ships in the State Navy (Wharton 1880, 10).

Perhaps the most prominent Wharton family member is Thomas Wharton Jr., of which much is recorded in Anne H. Wharton's *Genealogy of the Wharton Family of Philadelphia*. 'Junior' was added to Thomas's name by the family to distinguish Thomas from his cousin who was five years his senior. Thomas was a Philadelphia merchant in the firm of Stocker & Wharton by 1755. His political interests took over with the Revolution as he was on the Committee of Correspondence, Provincial Convention and Committee of Public Safety. In 1776 he was elected president of the Committee of Safety and elected Chief Executive of the Commonwealth under the Constitution.

Thomas is known as the first governor of Pennsylvania under the 1776 Constitution and in 1777 he became president of the General Council. As president, it was he who allowed the banishment of the Friends thought to be treasonous including his cousin

Thomas Wharton. Even though Thomas Jr. was thought of as a conservative, his actions and words indicate he was a moderate supporter of the newly established American government. In a letter to Arthur St. Clair after the adoption of the Constitution Thomas noted the discontent several Americans have with the new government and responded, "If a better frame of government should be adopted, such a one as would please a much greater majority than the present one, I should be very happy in seeing it brought about." (Wharton 1880, 75).

Scope & content

The Wharton family papers includes correspondence, ledgers, account statements and indentures created and collected by members of the Wharton family over a 212- year period. While items in the collection span the years 1679-1891, the bulk of material dates from 1730 to 1780. Several members of the family were prosperous merchants in Philadelphia with contacts all over the world. This collection includes materials relating to their business dealings in Pennsylvania as well as with businesses and agents in London, Nantucket, Newfoundland, Halifax and Quebec.

The papers are arranged into four series. The first, Wharton family papers, contains items from 1679 to 1891. It is divided into three subseries whose contents pertain to various members of the family. The first subseries contains business ledgers from 1736 to 1804. The second (and largest) subseries contains correspondence from 1679 to 1891. Account statements to and from Wharton businesses are found among the correspondence as well. Often these statements are accompanied by letters. The final subseries contains indentures and deeds of property ownership from 1682 to 1834. Items in this series are arranged chronologically.

Correspondence, ships' papers, estate papers, waste books and receipted bills created between 1718 and 1784 pertaining to James Wharton make up the second series. Series II is arranged alphabetically by original folder title. The third series contains items from the business of Thomas Wharton created from 1752 to 1810. All of the items in the series are volumes arranged chronologically. Six volumes pertaining to Charles Wharton's business from 1765 to 1812 comprise the fourth series, which is also arranged chronologically.

This collection deals almost solely with the professional lives of the Wharton family, with little, if any, information about family life or women's perspectives. Much of the correspondence is between family members regarding business dealings. As members of the Wharton family traveled to such places as Newfoundland, they often wrote back updating those in Philadelphia on business dealings. The Whartons had trade contacts in Canada as well as England.

In addition to the correspondence there are many land papers and maps that show who owned land in Philadelphia and surrounding counties. Some maps are quite detailed and formal, while some others are rough sketches. Often the land papers show the transfer of land from one party to another. Transfer of property is also indicated in the

collection through a variety of estate papers and wills. In addition to Wharton estate papers Medcalf, Mifflin, and Steel family papers can be found throughout the collection.

With the vast amount of business information in the collection one weakness is the lack of personal information about the Wharton family. However, there are an abundance of account statements, receipts and requests for specific items from larger firms as well as local citizens. From these one gains an understanding of the popular items in Philadelphia and abroad as well as what they cost.

Researchers may find correspondence between the Whartons and agents abroad interesting as the letters describe trade and political conditions outside of Philadelphia. Another strength of the collection is James Wharton's business papers. James came to concentrate in ship chandlery and the manufacture and sale of rope. He joined with various partners in several undertakings including Enoch Story. The collection contains accounts relating to the chandlery and rope walk businesses. His papers also contain information on the estate of Thomas Wharton Jr.

A peculiar aspect to the Wharton papers is that there is a fair amount of information created by and pertaining to the Steel family, who lived in Philadelphia around the same time as the Whartons. It is not known how these families relate to each other, or if they even do have a connection. Steel estate documents, land papers and account statements are chronologically included with the Wharton papers but they do not show a connection to the Wharton family.

Little is known about the first James Steel in Philadelphia other than that he possessed a lot of land in Pennsylvania. His son, James, married Rebecca Steel who, it is suggested, was his first cousin. The son James died a year before his father in 1741. Thus, James Sr. left much of his property to Rebecca whom he referred to in his will as his daughter.

Overview of arrangement

Series I	Wharton family papers, 1679-1891	
	a. Business ledgers, 1736-1804	6 volumes
	b. Correspondence, 1679-1891	6 boxes, 3 volumes
	c. Land papers, 1682-1834	6 flat files
Series II	James Wharton, 1718-1784	2 boxes, 13 volumes
Series III	Thomas Wharton, 1752-1810	9 volumes
Series IV	Charles Wharton, 1765-1812	6 volumes

Series description

Series 1. Wharton family papers, 1679-1891 (Boxes 1-6)

a. Business ledgers, 1736-1804.

The volumes in this series pertain to business transactions of various members of the Wharton family. In some cases it could not be discerned which Wharton created the

item. Researchers should be aware that Thomas Wharton and Thomas Wharton Jr. were cousins, not father and son, with only five years separating them. It is sometimes difficult to tell which Thomas was the creator of certain documents. For the most part Thomas Jr., and other family members, used "Jr." after his name to distinguish him from his cousin.

With the case of volume 3, (Thomas & James Wharton Jr. ship book), it is unclear if the creator was Thomas Wharton Jr. or James Wharton Jr. There is a James Wharton Jr. inconsistently referenced in the correspondence. The James Wharton series has many shipping ledgers and documents so this volume may have been created by him. Items in that series do not refer to a James Jr. however. The ledger has been placed in the Wharton family series rather than Thomas or James Wharton series because of this uncertainty.

Also included in the subseries are Baynton & Wharton letter books, a William Wharton ledger, and an Usher & Wharton sales book. Of interest to genealogists may be Joseph Wharton's ledger B. While the majority of the volume contains business transactions, at the very beginning of the volume is a genealogy of the Wharton and allied families from 1663 to 1770.

b. Correspondence, 1679-1891.

Items in this series are arranged chronologically from 1679 to 1891. Much of this series concerns Thomas Wharton, but also other family members. The first two boxes contain documents related to the Steel family. Steel family papers can also be found interfiled with the Wharton family papers (Series 1a) chronologically.

The early records contain land warrants and surveys with some correspondence mixed in. Many of these records relate to James and Rebecca Steel. Among these are land claims and disputes including a record of a 1680 dispute between the Mifflin and Shule families. It is possible the Steels rented out their properties as there is evidence in the collection they collected rent payments on some of these properties.

The majority of correspondence dates from 1740 to 1770. In 1751 James Thompson wrote to his grandmother, Martha Steel, from a prison in New Brunswick, N.J. begging her to send the bond required to release him from prison. However, the majority of the correspondence from 1750 on relates to the Wharton family mercantile business. The Whartons received letters from other mercantile firms as well as individuals requesting materials such as indigo, rum, sugar, tea, spices, molasses, pewter dishes, furniture, black velvet, silk stockings, flaxen sprig linen, shot, sterling and knitting needles.

An interesting document for researchers of the early tea trade can be found in the January 1773 folder. "Observations upon the Consumption of Teas in North America" was produced in London and recounts the British perceptions of American tea consumption. There were an estimated three million British subjects in North America according to the document. Of the three million tea was consumed daily by two million. The common drink among the subjects was black

tea, consumed twice a day. The "Mohock" and Cononjohac Indians in New York as well as tribes in Delaware and Ohio are also thought to drink tea. Prices for tea transportation were also recorded. To move a large amount of tea from Philadelphia to Ohio cost a penny per pound.

There are many account statements and letters from London merchants Neate & Neave as well as Hyde & Hamilton in Manchester. The Whartons also did business with Nath. Shaw & Son in New London, John Ayrey & Co. located in Lisbon, and Haliday & Dunbar in Liverpool. Much correspondence was created by individuals working in other areas outside of Philadelphia. In some cases they were agents for the Whartons and they were also merchants the family had business dealings with. Thomas Wharton Jr. was based in St. Johns, Newfoundland, and Quebec in the early 1760s. Correspondence from Christopher Rawson in Halifax is rich with detail and he wrote the Wharton firms with frequency. Christopher Starbuck in Nantucket was another of Thomas Wharton's contacts.

An October 26, 1762, letter to Thomas from John Waddell indicates the hardships these agents faced in other lands. Waddell visited Thomas's brother, John, who was in St. Johns in 1762. Waddell reported that the French have taken away his brother's goods and placed them in storehouses called "King's Magazines." The letter reveals that until that point John Wharton thought he had a decent relationship with the French.

Many estate papers and wills for various individuals can also be found in this series. Thomas Wharton was the executor of Thomas Davis's will in August of 1759. In 1760 Thomas became guardian of Charles Mifflin with the death of his father, George Mifflin. There are various papers throughout this series dealing with the Mifflin estate and education of Charles. In May 1766 Register General Benjamin Chew appointed George Mifflin's estate to Thomas Wharton for the care of minor Charles Mifflin. The estate was to pass to George's brother John, but with John's death it went to Thomas. Estate papers of Jacob and Hannah Medcalf are also found among the account statement correspondence. In March 1763 they had open accounts with Thomas. The Medcalfs were also the parents of Thomas's wife. Various estate papers of Rebecca Steel are detailed and show a clear division of property including documents from November 1766 when she willed her slaves to various family members. Other estate documents include John Erwin in September 1769, Samuel Wharton in 1800 and William Wharton in 1803.

It appears from the estate papers and correspondence that Thomas Wharton took an interest in legal matters. From the 1760s to the 1770s Hannah Laycock of Halifax was involved in a legal matter possibly having to do with land and ship cargo of her deceased husband, who it appears, was deceived by business associates. Thomas Wharton was helping her to settle this estate.

Also included in this series is correspondence pertaining to insurance on goods shipped, property rentals and land papers and indentures which do directly involve

the Whartons. There are a few letters to the Whartons from people renting their property. Some of these letters ask for help or an extension on payment dates.

There is very little correspondence of a personal nature in the collection. Most correspondence between family members involves business transactions such as letters between family members outside of Philadelphia reporting back on business in their location. In May 1761 James Wharton wrote a letter to his brother, perhaps Thomas Jr., about the “greatest villain that perhaps exists.” James was referring to Henry Drinker, with whom he had a disagreement over a security that Drinker refused to relinquish.

Towards the end of the series researchers can find the 1780, 1782, 1785, 1792 and 1796 Yearly Epistle from the Friends meeting in London. Some Charles Wharton correspondence and a receipt book of Henry Capper from 1794 to 1800 round out the series.

c. Land papers, 1682-1834.

This subseries contains chronologically arranged oversize documents with a majority of these documents relating to land ownership. The few documents which do not relate to land ownership were originally housed with these documents and include an 1834 American Fire Insurance Company policy for Charles Wharton Jr. and accounts received documents. There are many land deeds and indentures relating to lands in Pennsylvania and Georgia. There are also Georgia parish register records. Many of the documents in this series relate to properties concerning James and Thomas Steel. These items do not show a relation to the Whartons. There are some indentures concerning the Whartons including a deed between Andrew Bankson and his wife to Thomas Wharton in April 1828. Also included is a large 1766 map of eight tracts of land near New Creek, which seems to have been surveyed for Thomas and Joseph Wharton.

Series 2. James Wharton, 1718-1789 (Boxes 6-8)

The majority of shipping records contained in this collection can be found in the James Wharton series. These papers record merchant transactions involving the “Morning Star” and “General Green” vessels. The “Morning Star” was captained by Thomas Callender. “General Green” was captained by three different people: James Montgomery, Captain Hollingshead, and William Burke. Papers from Captain Burke’s voyage include an account with an interpreter who attended functions and got the captain’s men out of jail as some point. This account, while written in English, might have occurred in a French speaking country or colony as surrounding documents are written in French. Waste books from 1759-1763, 1765-1768 and 1775 document shipping transactions including the name of the ship, date and cargo on board.

The series also contains chronologically arranged correspondence with Enoch Story of Wharton & Story, the London merchant William Neate, and the firm of Park & Broudy located in Quebec. A majority of the correspondence is from Thomas Wharton Jr., who was located in Quebec in the 1760s. He tells of business in

Quebec and local news in the letters to his brother. Requests for items from individuals as John Money and Andrew Murdock are also found among the correspondence. Also the records indicate popular items for trade and consumption were flour, middling bread and Indian corn.

Estate papers of Thomas Wharton Jr. from 1776-1778 can also be found in this series. The 1718 will of Thomas Wharton is located in the miscellaneous documents folder. In addition to leaving portions of his estate to relatives, the elder Thomas left five pounds to be distributed among “the poor of the people called Quakers at Philadelphia.” The James Wharton papers are first arranged alphabetically by folder or volume title and then chronologically.

Series 3. Thomas Wharton, 1752-1810 (Vols. 23-31)

This series contains chronologically arranged letterbooks, ships' books, and receipt books documenting various business transactions with individuals and firms. These books also pertain to James Wharton as Thomas and James were in business together on many ventures. Information contained in the series ranges from 1752-1810. The James C. Fisher's receipt book is included in this series because Fisher was married to Hannah Wharton, daughter of Thomas Wharton. It is thought James worked for Thomas. Also included in the series are copies of deeds for the Indiana Company, which are bound. Thomas Wharton is listed as an attorney on many of the deeds which also concern Samuel Wharton.

Series 4. Charles Wharton, 1765-1812 (Vols. 32-37)

The Charles Wharton series contains account, day and invoice books pertaining to business transactions. The accounts he has recorded document exchanges of money and goods between individuals and other merchant firms. Also found in this series is an account book of William Wharton's estate. As an executor of the estate, Charles recorded the settling of various accounts William had open at his time of death. The volumes in the series are arranged chronologically.

Separation report

None.

Related materials

Sarah A.G. Smith Collection (Collection 1864)
Leonard T. Beale Collection (Collection 1735)
Thomas I. Wharton Papers (Collection 710)
Wharton Family Papers (Collection 2047B)
Wharton and Willing papers (Collection 2014)

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Williams, Joy Steel. *The Steel family. Descendants of James Steel of Kent Co., Del., and Philadelphia*. Illinois: 1958.

Subjects

Land speculation – Pennsylvania.
Land titles--Georgia.
Land titles--Pennsylvania.
Merchants – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia
Nantucket (Mass.) – Commerce.
Philadelphia (Pa.) – Commerce.
Quakers--Pennsylvania.
Ship's papers.
Tea trade--United States.
United States--History--Revolution, 1775-1783.

Allinson, Samuel, 1739-1791.
Barclay, David.
Barton, Benjamin Smith, 1766-1815.
Bland, Elias.
Capper, Henry.
Croston, Ann.
Fisher, James C. (James Cowles), 1756-1840.
Frenchard, George.
Galloway, Joseph, 1731-1803.
Laycock, Hannah.
Ligget, George.
Markham, Joanna.
McLachlan, James.

Medcalf, Hannah.
Medcalf, Jacob.
Medcalf, Susannah.
Mifflin, Charles.
Mifflin, George.
Money, John.
Neate, William.
Neave, Richard.
Neave, Samuel, d. 1774.
Shippen, William.
Shute, Thomas.
Starbuck, Christopher, 1731-1815.
Steel, Hannah.
Steel, James, d.1741.
Steel, James, d.1742.
Steel, Martha, d.1709.
Steel, Rebecca.
Story, Enoch.
Taylor, Jacob.
Thompson, John.
Waddell, John, 1714-1762.
Wetherill, John.
Wharton, Charles, 1743-1838.
Wharton, Hannah, b.1753.
Wharton, Isaac, 1745-1808.
Wharton, James, d. 1785.
Wharton, John.
Wharton, Joseph, 1707-1776.
Wharton, Joseph, 1733-1816.
Wharton, Rachel, 1664-1747.
Wharton, Samuel, b.1732.
Wharton, Thomas, 1730-1782.
Wharton, Thomas, d.1718.
Wharton, Thomas Jr., 1735-1778.
Wharton, William, 1740-1805.

American Fire Insurance Company (Philadelphia, Pa.).
Wharton & Davis (Philadelphia, Pa.).
Neate & Neave (London, England.).
Wharton & Story.
Neate, Piquou & Booth.
Baynton & Wharton.

Administrative Information

Restrictions

The collection is open for research.

Acquisition information

Gift of Miss Anne Hollingsworth Wharton, 1923.

Alternative format

None.

Preferred citation

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Processing note

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

James Fisher's receipt book (vol. 31) formerly had the call number Am.0676.

Some items have been treated for mold.

Many documents in the collection were created by Quakers prior to 1752 and possess some discrepancies with regards to dates. England, Wales, Ireland and the British colonies in America used the Julian calendar until December 31 1751. This calendar marked the beginning of a new year on March 25 rather than January 1. In 1752 this changed with the adoption of the Gregorian calendar used in Europe and Scotland which designated the beginning of a new year on January 1.

Documents created in America by the Quakers prior to 1752 follow the Julian calendar. In some cases these documents were double dated with both Gregorian and Julian dates by Quakers who were aware of the two calendars. This form of dating, however, was not consistently done with regards to these papers. Also, Quakers did not always refer to months by name as January-July names refer to pagan gods. Quakers chose to refer to these months by numbers rather than the pagan names. August-December months translate into Latin numbers and were therefore acceptable names for the Quakers to use. (Society of Friends)

Where possible the documents in the collection have been arranged chronologically according to the Gregorian calendar. Several documents contain the name of the month as well as the number.

Example: "In the First month known as March..."

The document in the example could be found in the March folder which is preceded by January and February and followed by April, May, and June etc.

Box and folder listing

Series 1. Wharton Family. a. Business ledgers

Folder title	Date	Box/vol	Folder
Joseph Wharton ledger B	1736-1793	Vol. 1	
Usher & Wharton sales book	Jan. 1752-March 1756	Vol. 2	
Thomas & James Wharton Jr., ship book	April 1756-Nov. 1758	Vol. 3	
Baynton & Wharton letter book with index	1758-1760	Vol. 4	
Baynton & Wharton's rough letter book	May 1761	Vol. 5	
William Wharton ledger	1761-1804	Vol. 6	

Series 1. Wharton Family. b. Correspondence

Folder title	Date	Box	Folder
Correspondence	1679-1684	1	1
Oversized correspondence	1685-1743	9	1
Correspondence	1685-1687	1	2
Correspondence	1700-1714	1	3
Correspondence	1714-1718	1	4
Correspondence	1718-1719	1	5
Correspondence	1720-1723	1	6
Correspondence	1723-1727	1	7
Correspondence	1728-1729	1	8
Correspondence	1730-1731	1	9
Correspondence	1731-1734	1	10
Correspondence	1734-1736	1	11
Correspondence	1737-1739	1	12
Correspondence	1740-1743	1	13
Oversized correspondence	1743-1756	9	2
Correspondence	1743-1746	1	14
Correspondence	1746-1749	1	15
Correspondence	1750-1751	1	16
Correspondence	1752	1	17
Correspondence	Jan.-May 1753	1	18
Correspondence	June-Aug. 1753	1	19
Correspondence	Aug.-Dec. 1753	1	20
Correspondence	Jan.-April 1754	1	21

Correspondence	April-June 1754	1	22
Correspondence	June-July 1754	1	23
Correspondence	July-Oct. 1754	1	24
Correspondence	Oct.-Dec. 1754	1	25
Correspondence	Jan.-June 1755	1	26
Correspondence	June-Dec. 1755	1	27
Correspondence	Jan.-March 1756	1	28
Correspondence	March-April 1756	1	29
Correspondence	April-May 1756	1	30
Correspondence	May-June 1756	1	31
Correspondence	June 1756	1	32
Correspondence	July 1756	1	33
Correspondence	July-Aug. 1756	2	1
Correspondence	Aug. 1756	2	2
Correspondence	Aug.-Oct. 1756	2	3
Correspondence	Oct.-Dec. 1756	2	4
Correspondence	Jan.-March 1757	2	5
Correspondence	April-June 1757	2	6
Correspondence	June-Sept. 1757	2	7
Correspondence	Sept.-Nov. 1757	2	8
Correspondence	Dec. 1757	2	9
Oversized correspondence	Jan. 1757-June 1758	9	3
Correspondence	Jan.-Feb. 1757	2	10
Correspondence	Feb.-March 1758	2	11
Correspondence	March-April 1758	2	12
Correspondence	April-May 1758	2	13
Correspondence	May-June 1758	2	14
Correspondence	July-Aug. 1758	2	15
Oversized correspondence	Aug. 1758 – June 1759	9	4
Correspondence	Aug.-Oct. 1758	2	16
Correspondence	Oct.-Dec. 1758	2	17
Correspondence	Dec. 1758	2	18
Correspondence	Jan.-Feb. 1759	2	19
Correspondence	Feb.-April 1759	2	20
Correspondence	April-May 1759	2	21
Correspondence	May-June 1759	2	22
Oversized correspondence	July 1759 – Feb. 1761	9	5
Correspondence	July-Aug. 1759	3	1
Correspondence	Aug.-Oct. 1759	3	2
Correspondence	Oct.-Nov. 1759	3	3
Correspondence	Nov.-Dec. 1759	3	4
Correspondence	Jan.-Feb. 1760	3	5
Correspondence	Feb.-March 1760	3	6

Correspondence	April-June 1760	3	7
Correspondence	July-Aug. 1760	3	8
Correspondence	Sept.-Oct. 1760	3	9
Correspondence	Nov.-Dec. 1760	3	10
Correspondence	Jan.-Feb. 1761	3	11
Oversized correspondence	March – Dec. 1761	9	6
Correspondence	March-April 1761	3	12
Correspondence	April-June 1761	3	13
Correspondence	June 1761	3	14
Correspondence	June-Aug. 1761	3	15
Correspondence	Aug.-Sept. 1761	3	16
Correspondence	Sept.-Dec. 1761	3	17
Oversized correspondence	Jan. 1762 – Mar. 1763	9	7
Correspondence	Jan.-March 1762	4	1
Correspondence	April-June 1762	4	2
Correspondence	July-Aug. 1762	4	3
Correspondence	Sept.-Oct. 1762	4	4
Correspondence	Nov.-Dec. 1762	4	5
Correspondence	Jan.-Feb. 1763	4	6
Correspondence	March 1763	4	7
Correspondence	April-June 1763	4	8
Correspondence	July-Aug. 1763	4	9
Oversized correspondence	Sept. 1763 – Feb. 1764	9	8
Correspondence	Sept.-Oct. 1763	4	10
Correspondence	Nov.-Dec. 1763	4	11
Correspondence	Jan.-Feb. 1764	4	12
Oversized correspondence	Mar. 1764 – May 1766	9	9
Correspondence	March-May 1764	4	13
Correspondence	Jun-Aug. 1764	4	14
Correspondence	Sept.-Oct. 1764	4	15
Correspondence	Nov.-Dec. 1764	4	16
Correspondence	Jan.-March 1765	4	17
Correspondence	April-May 1765	4	18
Correspondence	July-Aug. 1765	4	19
Correspondence	Aug.-Oct. 1765	4	20
Correspondence	Nov.-Dec. 1765	4	21
Correspondence	Jan.-Feb. 1766	4	22
Correspondence	March-May 1766	5	1
Correspondence	June-July 1766	5	2
Oversized correspondence	Aug. 1766 – Mar. 1768	9	10
Correspondence	Aug.-Oct. 1766	5	3

Correspondence	Nov.-Dec. 1766	5	4
Correspondence	Jan.-March 1767	5	5
Correspondence	April-June 1767	5	6
Correspondence	July-Sept. 1767	5	7
Correspondence	Oct.-Dec. 1767	5	8
Correspondence	Jan.-March 1768	5	9
Oversized correspondence	Apr. 1768 – Sept. 1769	9	11
Correspondence	April-May 1768	5	10
Correspondence	June 1768	5	11
Correspondence	July-Sept. 1768	5	12
Correspondence	Oct.-Dec. 1768	5	13
Correspondence	Jan.-March 1769	5	14
Correspondence	April-June 1769	5	15
Correspondence	July-Sept. 1769	5	16
Oversized correspondence	Oct. 1769 – 1784	9	12
Correspondence	Oct.-Dec. 1769	5	17
Correspondence	Jan.-March 1770	5	18
Correspondence	April-June 1770	5	19
Correspondence	July-Aug. 1770	5	20
Correspondence	Sept.-Dec. 1770	5	21
Correspondence	Jan.-March 1771	5	22
Correspondence	April-July 1771	6	1
Correspondence	Aug.-Sept. 1771	6	2
Correspondence	Oct.-Dec. 1771	6	3
Correspondence	Jan.-March 1772	6	4
Correspondence	April-July 1772	6	5
Correspondence	Aug.-Dec. 1772	6	6
Correspondence	Jan.-June 1773	6	7
Correspondence	July-Dec. 1773	6	8
Correspondence	1774	6	9
Correspondence	1775	6	10
Correspondence	1776	6	11
Correspondence	1777-1779	6	12
Correspondence	1780-1784	6	13
Correspondence	1785-1789	6	14
Correspondence	1790-1799	6	15
Correspondence	1800-1803	6	16
Correspondence	1803-1809	6	17
Correspondence	1820-1830, 1891	6	18
Correspondence	n.d.	6	19
Correspondence	n.d.	6	20
Correspondence	n.d.	6	21

Oversized correspondence	n.d.	9	13
Miscellaneous	c.1800-1830	6	22

Series 1. Wharton Family. c. Land papers

Folder title	Date	Box/vol	Folder
Indentures and seals	1681-1729	Vol. 7	
Indentures and seals	1775	Vol. 8	
Land papers	1682-1715	FF	1
Land papers	1715-1718	FF	2
Land papers	1718-1726	FF	3
Land papers	1728-1745	FF	4
Land papers	1745-1784	FF	5
Land papers	1793-1834, n.d.	FF	6
Wax seals	n.d.	Vol. 9	

Series 2. James Wharton

Folder title	Date	Box	Folder
Accounts current	1760-1770	7	1
Brig "Morning Star" papers (1 of 2)	1765	7	2
Brig "Morning Star" papers (2 of 2)	1765	7	3
Correspondence	1765	7	4
Correspondence	March-June 1757	7	5
Correspondence	July-Dec. 1757	7	6
Correspondence	1758	7	7
Correspondence	Jan.-May 1759	7	8
Correspondence	June-Dec. 1759	7	9
Correspondence	1760	7	10
Correspondence	1761-1781, n.d.	7	11
Day/Cash book	July-Sept. 1772/ April-July 1775	Vol. 10	
Day book	Aug. 1775-Sept. 1783	Vol. 11	
Miscellaneous documents	1718, 1758	7	12
Receipt book	Jan. 1763-Dec. 1776	Vol. 12	
Receipted bills	1757-1764	7	13
Receipted bills	1765-1783	7	14
Sail-Loft day book	Apr. 1765-Nov. 1768	Vol. 13	
Ship day book	May 1763-Feb. 1771	Vol. 14	
Ship "General Green" papers	1779-1780	7	15

Ship "General Green" papers	1780	7	16
Ship "General Green" papers	1780-1781	7	17
Ship "General Green" papers	c.1780	Vol. 15	
Ship ledger	March 1763-Feb. 1776	Vol. 16	
Waste book	Sept. 1759-April 1760	8	1
Waste book	May 1761-Nov. 1761	8	2
Waste book	Dec. 1762-May 1763	8	3
Waste book	May-Sept. 1763	8	4
Waste book	April-Sept. 1765	8	5
Waste book	April-Nov. 1766	8	6
Waste book	June-Aug. 1767	8	7
Waste book	Nov. 1767-March 1768	8	8
Waste book	Aug. 1769-Aug. 1775	Vol. 17	
Waste book	Oct.-Nov. 1775	8	9
Thomas Wharton Jr. estate receipted bills	1776-1778	8	10
Thomas Wharton Jr. estate receipted bills	1779	8	11
Thomas Wharton Jr. estate receipted bills	1780-1784, n.d.	8	12
James Wharton & Enoch Story	March 1761-Feb. 1769	Vol. 18	
Wharton-Story account	1761-1767	8	13
<i>Wharton & Story index</i>	n.d.	Vol. 19	
James Wharton & Enoch Story invoice book	Jan. 1756-March 1760	Vol. 20	
James Wharton & Enoch Story journal	1756-1768	Vol. 21	
James Wharton & Enoch Story Quebec ledger	May 1760-Sept. 1761	Vol. 22	
Oversized papers	1757-1783	9	13

Series 3. Thomas Wharton

Folder title	Date	Box/vol	Folder
Thomas Wharton plain & solid geometry	1746	Vol. 23	
Thomas Wharton's letter book	1752-1759	Vol. 24	
Thomas and James Wharton's ship book	Oct. 1753- Apr. 1756	Vol. 25	
Thomas Wharton's receipt book	1755-1763	Vol. 26	
Thomas Wharton's receipt book	1758-1763	Vol. 27	
Thomas and James Wharton's ship book	June 1762- May 1763	Vol. 28	
(Thomas) Wharton letter book	1773-1784	Vol. 29	

Indiana Company copies of deeds	1776	Vol. 30
Receipt book of Fisher, James C.	1800-1810	Vol. 31

Series 4. Charles Wharton

Folder title	Date	Box/vol	Folder
Account book	Sept. 1765-Oct. 1771	Vol. 32	
Day book	June 1768-April 1772	Vol. 33	
Account book	Nov. 1771-Nov. 1780	Vol. 34	
Invoice & memo book	1774-1792	Vol. 35	
Day book	1775-1785	Vol. 36	
Charles Wharton's book containing his account with the estate of the late William Wharton	1805-1812	Vol. 37	