



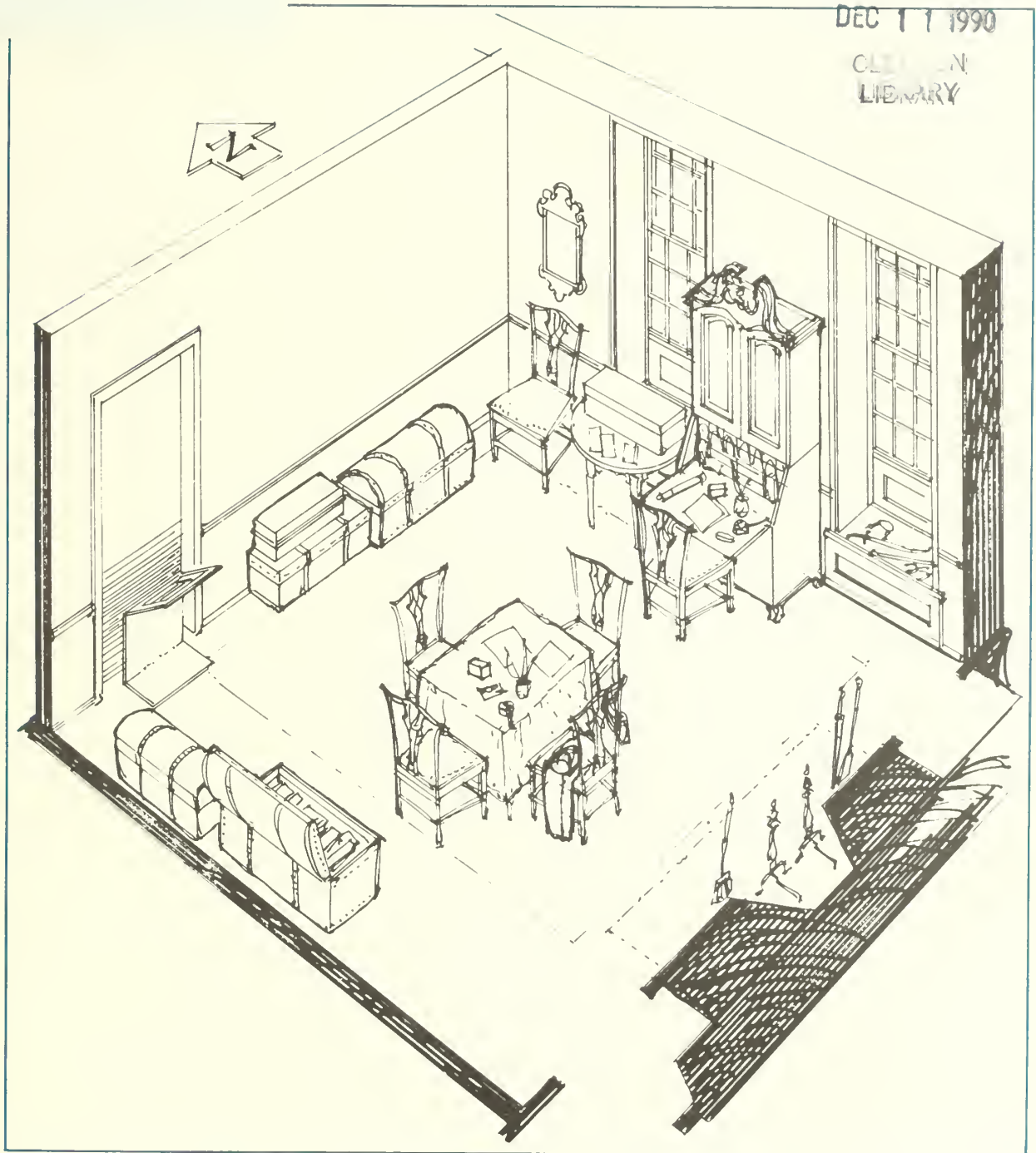
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Historic Furnishings Report...

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Historic Furnishings Report

WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS

VALLEY FORGE

National Historic Park/Pennsylvania





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HISTORIC FURNISHINGS REPORT

WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS

VALLEY FORGE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

by

Katherine B. Menz

1989
Harpers Ferry Center
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

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PREFACE

Furnishing Gen. George Washington's Valley Forge Headquarters has been a project of community interest since the turn of the century. The Centennial Association of Valley Forge, formed in 1877, became the Centennial and Memorial Association of Valley Forge in 1878. The following year they purchased the headquarters building. In 1885 the patriotic order, Sons of America, helped the association raise the money to erase the mortgage debt on the house. In 1900 the Valley Forge Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) applied to the association for permission to furnish one of the second floor bedrooms, which later became known as George Washington's bedroom. In 1902 and 1903 the Valley Forge Chapter furnished two more rooms. At the same time the Chester County Chapter furnished a second floor room, and in 1903/04 the Merion Chapter furnished an attic room.

In 1905 the Valley Forge Park Commission assumed administration from the Centennial and Memorial Association. The park commission continued to work with the DAR, and additional furnishings were purchased for the headquarters building.

In 1912 a trust fund was created from funds left by the Centennial and Memorial Association for interior restoration. This project was completed in 1916 in cooperation with the DAR. Furnishings were acquired at that time from John Wanamaker and Alfred Lewis Ward, whose decorators supervised the project.

At that time the interior furnishings were described as:

...a restoration, as nearly as possible, in the style of the period, and is intended to correspond with the exterior of the Mansion, which was theretofore and thereafter the home of the owners and managers of the Valley Forge who blended the competence of ironmasters with the simplicity of the Society of Friends to which they belonged.¹

After Horace Wells Sellers, chairman of the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, performed a study in the mid-1920s of Washington's Headquarters, changes were made both to the structure of the

1 U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, "Administrative History, Valley Forge National Historical Park, Pennsylvania," by Harlan D. Unrau (Denver, CO: Denver Service Center, September 1984), p. 141.

house as well as to the interior furnishings. In 1933 and 1934 the furnishings were changed, probably primarily to furnish the kitchen that was reconstructed at that time. The spare bedroom, the only room remaining to be furnished, was furnished in 1938 through donations from Mrs. Joseph B. Hutchinson, a park commission member. Community interest continues with donations of needed items.

The brief history abstracted from Harlan Unrau's extensive administrative history of Valley Forge indicates that most of the furnishings at Washington's Headquarters were acquired through donations and the dedicated efforts of community members. When these furnishings were acquired, the study of the decorative arts was a burgeoning subject. Ongoing historical research has changed many of the early 20th century perceptions about the decorative arts. This new furnishings plan reflects the new information.

Although some furnishings have been recommended for removal and others are recommended as replacements, every effort has been made to include as many as possible of the items originally acquired through the work and efforts of community members.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to acknowledge the assistance of the park staff including Superintendent Wallace Elms, Chief of Interpretation John Tyler, Interpretive Supervisor Barbara Pollarine, and Park Curator Betty Browning.

Park Historian Joan Marshall Dutcher deserves special mention. She gathered material for this report and assisted with much of the research into county records as well as suggested places to look for material.

David Dutcher and Anna Coxe Toogood, both at Independence National Historical Park, also uncovered several interesting facts included here from the files at Independence.

Curator Christine Meadows and Curatorial Registrar Mary V. Thompson, Mount Vernon, assisted me with information on George Washington's daily life.

Bill Brown, staff curator with the Division of Historic Furnishings at the Harpers Ferry Center, offered invaluable advice on military sources, attire, and accoutrements.

Many thanks also to Cheryl Hill and David Wallace for their advice and editing.

A number of park interpreters also contributed to this report, some knowingly, others unknowingly.

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

PRIOR PLANNING DOCUMENTS

ID LCS: 22333. Approved for preservation by the General Management Plan. Entered in the National Register February 11, 1973.

“Historic Furnishings Plan, Washington’s Headquarters, Valley Forge Park,” by Anne Rowland Woodward, August 1974.

“Statement for Management, Valley Forge National Historical Park,” by H. Gilbert Lusk, October 1977.

“General Management Plan, Valley Forge National Historical Park,” 1982.

“Historic Structure Report; Washington’s Headquarters, Valley Forge National Historical Park,” by John Bruce Dodd and Cherry Dodd, 1981.

“Interpretive Prospectus, Valley Forge National Historical Park,” March 1982.

“Administrative History, Valley Forge National Historical Park,” by Harlan D. Unrau, September 1984.

INTERPRETIVE OBJECTIVES

Washington’s Headquarters is the focal point at Valley Forge National Historical Park for in-depth interpretation of the American army’s command center. The 1982 Interpretive Prospectus states: “The emphasis at Headquarters should be on the varied activities (and probably hectic pace) of a military command center. Numerous aides engaged in all sorts of activities....”

This small stone building served as quarters and office space for Washington, his military Family, Mrs. Washington, and attendant servants. The recommended furnishings reflect the varied activities taking place in the house and, as far as possible, the crowded conditions and numerous people working, eating, and sleeping at headquarters.

OPERATING PLAN

Washington's Headquarters is open every day of the year except Christmas. From Memorial Day to Labor Day the hours are 8:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.; the rest of the year, from 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

The Interpretive Prospectus notes that because of the small size of the house little interpretation can take place inside the house. Visitors should be prepared prior to entering the house, then enter through the front entrance, tour the first and second floors, return back down the stairs, and exit through the side entrance by the kitchen.

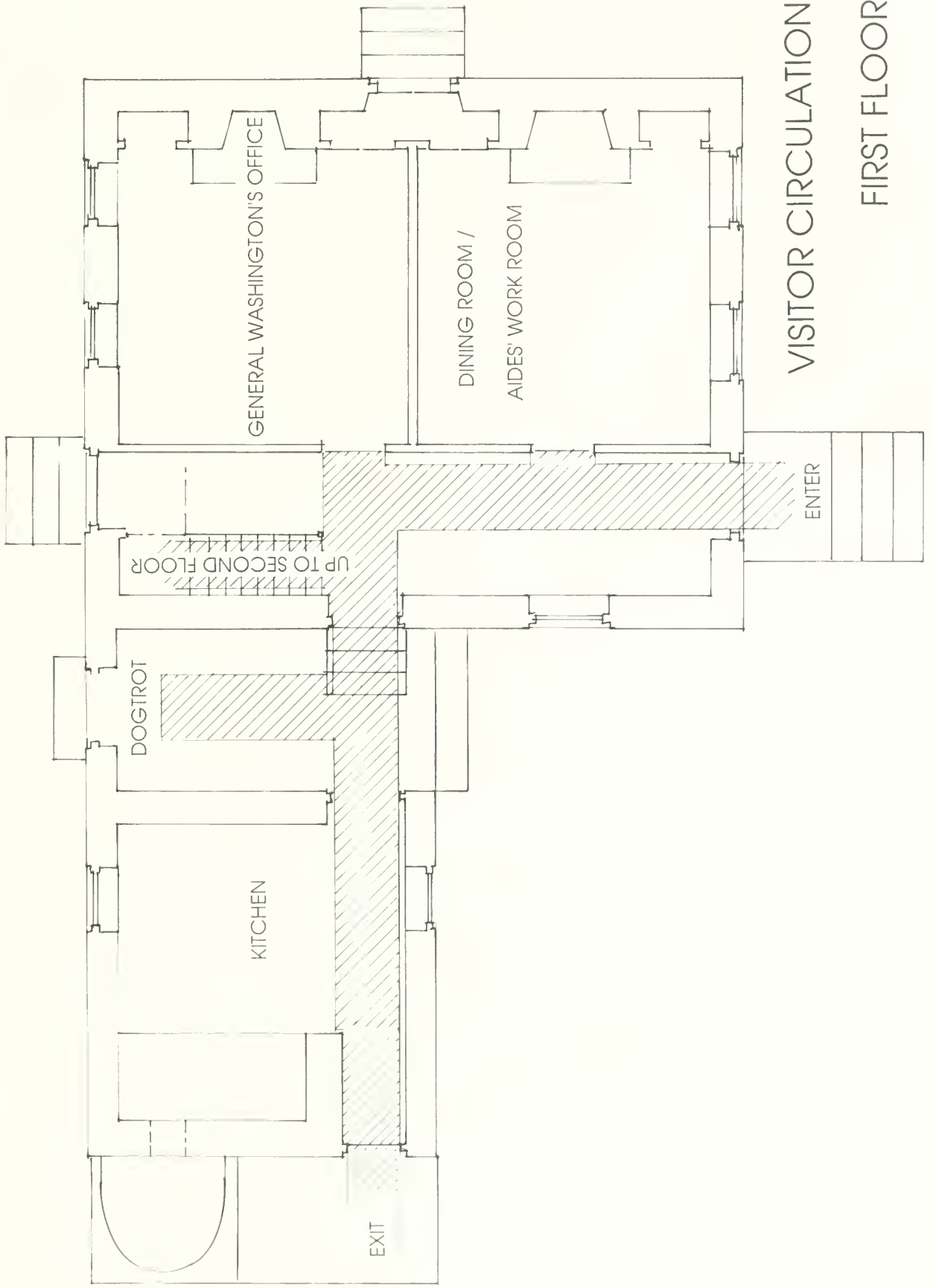
From two to four interpreters as needed will be stationed throughout the house and outside. Door barriers will provide security during visiting hours. Attaching an alarm system to the barriers will provide backup security on the second floor. An intrusion alarm system will be activated at night.

Proposed Plan for a Combined Historic Furnishings/Exhibits Treatment of the Interior

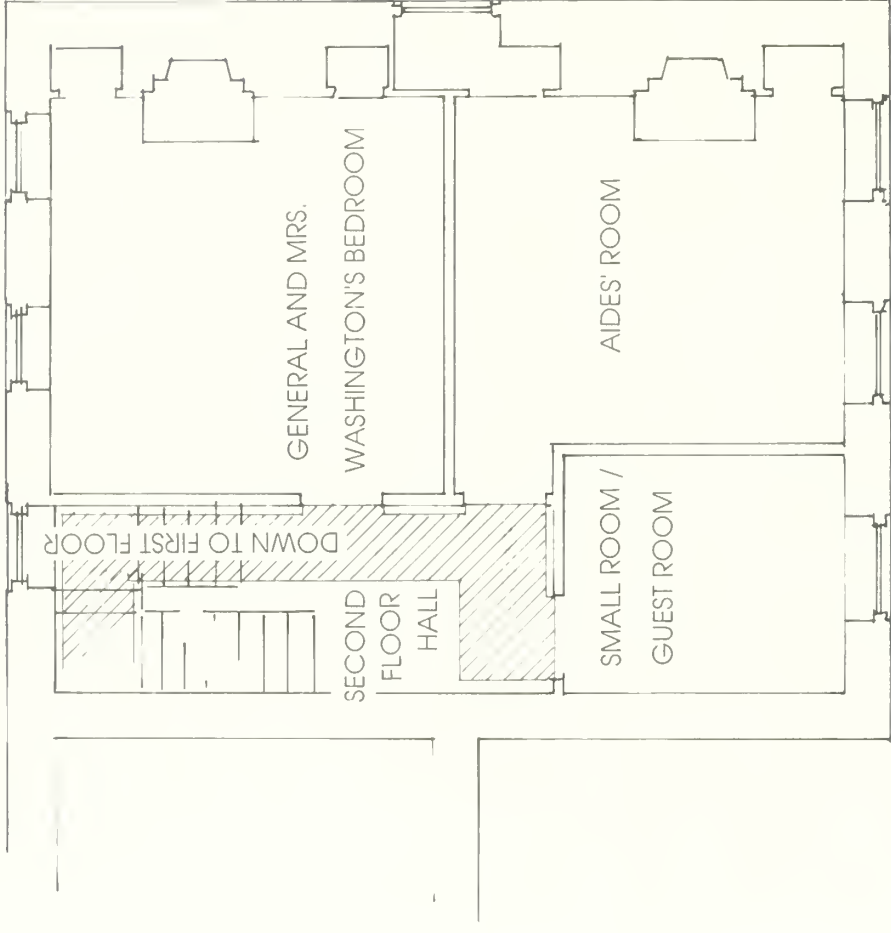
A more successful interpretive approach to the interiors at Washington's Headquarters can be achieved through a combination of furnishings and exhibits.

The small size of the building and the large number of people wishing to view the building limit the amount of furnishings that can be placed in the rooms. For example, no furnishings can be placed in the hallways, areas of the greatest activity at Washington's Headquarters. The multi-use of many of the rooms cannot be shown through furnishings because the furniture not in use would have been removed. The rooms are too small for items such as extra beds or tables to be stored along the walls. For the room that doubled as the aides' work room and the commander-in-chief's dining room until March 1778 this plan offers two optional furnishing plans to permit showing either use, as desired.

By combining historic furnishings and a type of interior wayside exhibit, however, visitors will leave the house with a better understanding of the activities and number of people at headquarters. Exhibits will depict each room as it would have looked at various times during the day on one or two pictorial panels per room.



VISITOR CIRCULATION
FIRST FLOOR



VISITOR CIRCULATION

SECOND FLOOR

HISTORICAL DATA

ANALYSIS OF HISTORIC OCCUPANCY

The Continental Army rented a two-story stone home and its furnishings for General Washington's headquarters during his encampment at Valley Forge in 1777/78. The house, owned by Isaac Potts, was occupied prior to Washington by Mrs. Deborah Hewes, Isaac Potts' cousin by marriage.

Owner and Occupants, c.1768-1777

On February 7, 1776, Isaac Potts ran the following advertisement in *The Pennsylvania Gazette* describing the house:

To be Lett for one Year, And may be entered the 1st day of the Fourth Month next. A Convenient two story stone House, with a Kitchen adjoining, also a good garden, stables, & etc. Situated in Upper Merion township, Philadelphia County, For terms apply to Isaac Potts, Potts-town or David Potts, Philadelphia.¹

This description matches the 1798 Glass Tax description of a house purchased by Jacob Paul from Isaac Potts.² Although records do not clearly state exactly when this house was built, the most recent research suggests that the house was constructed between 1768 and 1773 on Isaac Potts' property, which he acquired through his father's estate in 1773.³ Isaac Potts may have built the house, but no evidence documents that he ever lived there. The advertisement suggests that the house was occupied and would not be vacant for two months. Because it lists Isaac as already located in Pottstown, he was apparently not the occupant.

1 Advertisement, *The Pennsylvania Gazette* (Philadelphia), February 7, 1776.

2 U.S. Department of the Interior, "Historic Structure Report; Washington's Headquarters, Valley Forge National Historical Park," by John Bruce Dodd and Cherry Dodd, 1981 (hereafter cited as HSR).

3 National Heritage Corporation, "Historical Research, Valley Forge State Park," February 20, 1974.

Isaac Potts received enough money to pay for this land purchase as part of his legacy from his father's estate. The list of expenditures included in the estate settlement indicates that Isaac Potts bought land in Pottstown at the same time that he bought the Valley Mill property. The November 5, 1770, entry is, unfortunately, not very specific.

Nov. 5, 1770 To David Potts for a house 19..20...

Nov. 1770 To Samuel Potts for balance due him on account
568..12..6½

Feb. 1, 1773 To Joseph Potts for Valley Mill 1328, interest on ditto
to Feb. 6, 1777 200 pounds

1773 To Estate of J. Potts for land in Pottstown 180..2..6

Jan. 20, 1774 To one half years Interest short charged on the money
paid Joseph Potts⁴

Isaac Potts probably moved to Pottstown in 1774 when he applied to join Exeter Meeting transferring from Radnor Quaker Meeting. Whether or not Potts ever lived in the house, it seems unlikely that he would have left behind any furnishings. Although Potts was well-to-do, he was not extremely wealthy and would not have left valuable household items behind.

When General Washington leased the Isaac Potts house in Valley Forge for his headquarters, it was occupied by Mrs. Deborah Hewes.⁵ Washington's accounts show he paid Deborah Hewes rent for the use of the house and her furniture.⁶

Deborah Hewes probably first rented the house in 1776 when Isaac ran his advertisement. The advertisement does not appear again in *The Pennsylvania Gazette*. In 1776, Mrs. Hewes was living in Philadelphia with her second husband Caleb Hewes. She most likely contacted David Potts, who was also mentioned in the advertisement and lived in Philadelphia.

Family Relationships. The close family relationships described below explain why the Hewes chose Isaac Potts' house as their refuge from Philadelphia while the British occupied Philadelphia and indicate that the Hewes had plenty of family with whom they could stay while Washington occupied their home.

4 The accounting of Isaac Potts' father, under the heading "Isaac Potts," Potts Papers, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

5 This building was no doubt the one used by Washington. See the HSR.

6 Receipt, June 18, 1778, Washington Papers, Library of Congress (LC).

Deborah was closely connected with the Potts family through her first husband (Isaac Potts' cousin) and her half brother and stepsister. (A brief genealogical chart explains the family interconnections in Appendix I.) The small size of the Potts house makes it extremely unlikely that the Hewes remained in the house while Washington was there.

Deborah Pyewell/Thomas Rutter/Thomas Potts. Deborah Hewes was born Deborah Pyewell (b. October 10, 1736), the daughter of William Pyewell (d. March 24, 1769) and Mary Catherine (Ghiseln) Pyewell (d. Sept. 24, 1762).⁷ Mary Catherine had first married Thomas Rutter (d. 1734), a close friend and business connection of the Potts family. Their son Thomas, heir to the Rutter iron business, was three years old when his father died. A year later, on July 24, 1735, the widow Rutter married William Pyewell and went to live in Philadelphia, where little Thomas and his stepsisters and stepbrother—Deborah, Rebecca, and Jonathon Pyewell—grew up together. Thomas' stepfather, William Pyewell, acted as his guardian. His name appears "Wm Pyewell for Thos. Rutter" on a 1736 document relating to the partnership that owned Colebrookdale furnace, the majority of which was later inherited by Thomas Potts, Deborah Pyewell's first husband. Thomas Rutter became Thomas Potts' good friend; Thomas Potts named his "beloved friend" Thomas Rutter as one of the executors of his will. At the time of the Valley Forge encampment, Thomas Rutter, Deborah's half brother, was living in nearby Pottstown in a brick house called "Laurel Lodge." He married Martha Potts (b. 1740) in 1759 and may have provided a place for his half sister's family to live temporarily. When he died in 1795, he left a small legacy to his half brother Jonathon Pyewell, which indicates that he maintained family connections with the Pyewells.⁸

Deborah (Pyewell) Potts/Rebecca Rutter/Thomas Potts. In 1742 one of Mary Catherine's stepdaughters, Rebecca Rutter (daughter of Thomas and Sarah Rutter) married Thomas Potts (1720-1762, son of Thomas Potts, Jr., and Magdalen Robeson, and Isaac Potts' cousin). Rebecca died in 1752, and in 1756 Thomas Potts married his deceased wife's stepsister, Deborah Pyewell.

7 Pyewell has been spelled Pywell in some records.

8 Wills and inventories, Berks County Courthouse, Reading (cited hereafter as BCC); wills and inventories, Philadelphia County Courthouse, Philadelphia (cited hereafter as PCC); Mrs. Thomas Potts James, *Memorial of Thomas Potts, Junior* (Cambridge: privately printed, 1874).

In 1752, Thomas Potts inherited his father's right to purchase a two-third interest in Colebrookdale furnace.⁹ According to Potts' will of 1762, he had acquired the Colebrookdale furnace by the time of his death and owned a sizeable amount of other property as well (Appendix II). He divided the property among his children and provided for his mother and for his second wife, Deborah. He specified that Deborah receive the rents from the furnaces until the youngest child reached the age of 14. At that time (should it be advantageous to the family) the furnaces were to be sold; apparently Deborah was to receive a share of the proceeds along with the children.

On May 22, 1766, the following advertisement appeared in *The Philadelphia Gazette*:

To be sold by public vendue by the subscribers, on the 23 Day of May instant on the premises.

A valuable Tract of Land, containing 500 acres or upwards situate in Berks County about 3 miles from Pottsgrove, and within 15 miles of Reading Town, it lies near several Iron-works and Merchant Mills, the Great Road leading from Philadelphia to Reading running through the same, it also joins the River Schuylkill, there are two tenements on said land, one of the tenements is a good Log House with a large frame barn, a well of good water near the door, there is also a very valuable Orchard....

Estate of Thomas Potts, late of Colebrookdale Williams Dewes and Thomas Rutter Executors.¹⁰

This land was probably a part of those lands Thomas describes in his will to be sold to pay his debts. Thomas Potts' youngest child, William (b.1755), was not

9 Ibid. He also inherited the right to purchase iron mines and 100 acres of land adjoining the furnace for £800 + 1/16 the interest from money from the sale of lands and £500 after an annuity is paid to his mother Magdalen.

10 Advertisement, *The Philadelphia Gazette*, May 22, 1766.

yet 14; however, Deborah married Caleb Hewes in 1766. She may have inherited some money from the sale of this land.

His will does not mention the disposition of his personal property. It is likely, however, that the majority of it remained with his wife, Deborah. Papers relating to the settlement of Thomas Potts' estate appear in the land records for Berks County as late as 1801.¹¹ Deborah Potts Hewes is not mentioned in them possibly because she was no longer alive. The children may have had to wait for her death to settle the Potts estate.

Thomas Potts and Rebecca Rutter had five children: David (b.1743, d.1782; oldest son), Hannah (married Thomas Dewes or Dewees), Sarah (married William Dewes, died before the revolution), Thomas (became a watch-maker), and Magdalen (m. John Ellis, a surveyor, c.1763).¹² These children were all married shortly after their father's death. None of them would have been living with Deborah Hewes at the time of the revolution. A family descendant states, however, that Deborah was taking care of her stepgranddaughter Anna Ellis.¹³ Anna's parents, John and Magdalen Potts Ellis, were married in 1763. Their first child, Thomas, was born in 1764. Anna was born sometime thereafter. In 1777, she could have been no older than 12. As it was a common 18th century practice to send children to live with a relative, this family history is not unlikely.

11 Land Deeds, Berks County, September 12, 1801, Thomas Potts and Thomas Rutter, Samuel Baird and David Rutter, BCC.

12 James, *Memorial of Thomas Potts*, pp. 238-245; Land Deeds, Berks County, BCC; Land Deeds, Montgomery County, Montgomery County Courthouse, Norristown, Pennsylvania.

13 Mary Lou Alston to Mrs. Nancy Speers, January and February 1986, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, PA.

Thomas and Deborah had two children, Rebecca (June 1753 or 1758-June 16, 1830) and William (1758 or 1760).¹⁴ Rebecca married Samuel Baird (a surveyor) in 1782, and William married Mary Francis Potts in 1798. William may have been living with another relative or learning a trade by 1777, but Rebecca would most likely have remained with her mother until she was married.¹⁵ Mrs. James, in the Potts genealogy, quotes a memory of Rebecca's daughter-in-law (Lydia Biddle Baird):

I remember perfectly hearing her speak of sitting with Mrs. Washington, who taught her to sew, and when she left Valley Forge, gave her a variety of little articles, among others a silver bedding-needle [bedding-needle?] and thimble, pincushion and needle-book, which my daughters now have in their possession.¹⁶

Deborah (Pyewell Potts) Hewes/Caleb Hewes. Deborah and Caleb Hewes had one child, Mary Hewes, on December 8, 1767, one year after their marriage. Mary married Samuel Potts (son of John Potts and Margaret Carmick) and moved to Lycoming County, Pennsylvania.¹⁷ A descendant states that Caleb and Deborah also had a son.¹⁸ In 1777, both children would have been age 10 or younger.

Deborah Hewes has been described as a widow at the time that Washington rented her home. Although her husband's whereabouts during the war are not

14 James, *Memorial of Thomas Potts*, pp. 238-245. According to Mrs. James, authoress of an 1874 Potts family genealogy, the descendants of Rebecca stated that the birth date on her tombstone was incorrect and should have been 1758. Because her brother was two years younger, his birth date was 1760. The later dates are the more logical ones if the 1756 marriage date for Deborah and Thomas is correct. (In 1756 Deborah would have been age 20.)

15 Ibid.

16 Ibid.

17 A Genealogical Record of the Friends Composing Muncy Monthly Meeting, Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, and its subordinate meetings, Samuel Potts and Mary Hughes (daughter of Caleb and Deborah Pyewell Potts Hewes), Historical Society of Berks County, Reading, Pennsylvania.

18 Mary Lou Alston to Mrs. Nancy Speers, January and February 1986, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania.

known, Caleb Hewes was still alive. According to a 1782 land deed he was living in Pottsgrove with Deborah and was practicing his trade as a hatter.¹⁹

Caleb Hewes began life as a Quaker, first marrying in October 1757 a woman named Abigail.²⁰ Abigail died ten months later, July 22, 1758, possibly in childbirth.²¹ In 1762 Caleb was read out of the meeting. On July 30, 1762, the Philadelphia Monthly Meeting recorded:

The overseers also acquainted the meeting that Caleb Hewes is charged with being the Father of an illegitimate child. Jeremiah Apath, Isaac Zone, and Thomas Hallowell and Anthony Benezet are appointed to treat with him thereon. Enquire into the case so as to be able to report to the next meeting.²²

The matter was investigated, and the records of September 24, 1762, reported the final outcome:

A Testimony against Caleb Hewes being prepared was also considered and approved, and Israel Pemberton appointed to deliver him a copy and acquaint him with his right of appeal—

Whereas a Report having lately prevailed concerning Caleb Hewes of this City, Hatter, of being the Father of an Illegitimate Child, As he was educated and made profession with us the People called Quaker, It became the case of Friends to enquire into the grounds of the report, in the course whereof the mother of the Child declared him the said Caleb to be the father in a very Solemn manner, and diverse concurring circumstances attended her declaration which gave us Reason to believe that the charge against him was just. As also his profession denial of [sundry?] facts relative thereto proved against him by persons of undoubted credit; For which together with his refusal of doing the woman that Justice which her case required; We think it incumbent on us for the clearing of Truth, and our Religious Society

19 Land Deeds, Philadelphia County, Caleb Hewes to John Angus, May 8, 1782, PCC.

20 William Wade Hinshaw and Thomas Worth Marshall, comp., *Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy*, vol. 2 (Ann Arbor, Michigan: Edwards Brothers, Inc., 1938), p. 558.

21 *Ibid.*, p. 379.

22 Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, July 30, 1762; August 27, 1762; September 24, 1762; and October 29, 1762, Quaker Collections, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, p. 55.

publicly to declare our disunity with such reproachful conduct, and to exclude the said Caleb Hewes from membership with us as a Religious Society, until by a Steady and uniform course of life, he approves himself truly penitent and reformed and Condemns his Misconduct to the satisfaction of this meeting.²³

He evidently did not become “truly penitent” or seek to rejoin the meeting; his name is absent from later Friends records.

In 1762 Caleb Hewes insured a dwelling on the north side of High Street, opposite Jersey Market. The insurance survey describes in detail its appearance:

20' front, 38' back, 3 stories high, 9" party walls, railed above plaster partitions, parlor and 1 chamber painted, piazza and stairway 7-1/2' x 10-1/2', 3 stories plastered newelled staircase, kitchen 18' x 12-1/2' 2 stories high, new shingling and painted £500 on the whole at 20 shillings.²⁴

He added more insurance, the sum of £200, for the kitchen, piazza, and staircase. This substantially sized dwelling had a fairly elegant first floor with plaster, paint, chair rail, and a newelled stairway. The second and third floors were probably whitewashed. Caleb Hewes must have brought Deborah to this house when they were married in 1766. Tax records for 1769 list Hewes still at this residence. His occupation is given as “Hatter”; he had one horse, one cow, and one servant and paid a tax of £32.10.0.²⁵

In February 1770, Caleb bought property on Lombard Street between Second and Third Streets from the estate of Deborah’s father, William Pyewell, for £695. Pyewell’s estate deeds describe the property as messuage or “Tenement Kitchen and two described pieces of ground...containing in breadth twenty feet and in length seventy seven feet.” Isaac Potts and David Potts, Jr., witnessed Pyewell’s estate’s settlement papers in 1771; Caleb and Deborah received £570.19.5 1/2 as their share.²⁶ This deed shows contact between the Hewes and Potts prior

23 Ibid., p. 67.

24 Contributionship Insurance Survey, Caleb Hewes, April 21, 1762, II 712-13, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

25 Tax Records, Philadelphia County, 1769, Caleb Hewes, PCC.

26 Land Deeds, Philadelphia County, John Pyewell, et al, November 2, 1771, PCC.

to the time when the Hewes rented Isaac Potts' house at Valley Forge. Deborah was related to the Potts through her first marriage, and she evidently did not lose contact with them when she married Hewes. A bill in Isaac Potts' accounts shows that Isaac Potts patronized Hewes' hatmaking establishment: "May 27, 1773 To Cash paid Caleb Hewes, for Hats for Isaac and Becky 8..11..6."²⁷

The following year, 1771, Caleb Hewes announced an expansion of his business. In April and June he ran the following advertisement:

Caleb Hewes, Hat-maker

In Market-Street between second and front street, five doors below Hall & Sellers printing-office, at the sign of the White Hat and Beaver, Having erected a manufactory for wool hats, proposes carrying on that branch of the business, in a more extensive manner than has yet been erected in this city. Those who are pleased to encourage this undertaking, may depend on being supplied with wool hats of different kinds, manufactured in the best and neatest manner, and at the lowest prices. Allowances will be made to shop-keepers, and others, that take a quantity. Beaver and castor hats are also made & sold by him as usual.²⁸

In December of that year, Caleb Hewes took on an indentured servant, Murray Eneas, for three years and six months at £12.5.²⁹ He probably needed additional help at his new manufactory.

In 1772, Caleb Hewes and Deborah sold the High Street property for £1700.³⁰ By that time they probably lived in the property bought from Deborah's father's estate. In 1775, Caleb Hewes bought 400 acres of land in Philadelphia County from a John Reid for £180.³¹ The land's location is not clearly stated in the deed; however, "two City lots on the Schuylkill side of Philadelphia with one hundred

27 Expenditure for Isaac Potts, Accounts of the Estate of John Potts, Deceased, May 27, 1773, Potts Papers, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

28 Advertisements, *The Pennsylvania Gazette*, 1771.

29 Genealogical Publishing Co., *Record of Indentures of Individuals Bound out as Apprentices, Servants, Etc. in Philadelphia, Pa., by Mayor John Gibson 1771-1772 and Mayor William Fisher, 1773* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1793), p. 36.

30 Land Deeds, Philadelphia County, Caleb Hewes to Joshua Cresson, November 6, 1772, PCC.

31 Land Deeds, Philadelphia County, John Reed to Caleb Hewes, November 1, 1775, PCC.

acres of Liberty Land [Northern Liberties?],” which may have been included in Hewes’ purchase, are mentioned.

The tax records provide a somewhat confusing picture because there were two Caleb Hewes (Hughes) in Philadelphia County, one a hatter (who married Deborah Potts), the other a tailor.

In 1774 a Caleb Hewes paid a provincial tax (31.10.0) on land in Northern Liberties, east part. This Hewes is probably the hatter because the tailor does not appear in land deeds and tax records until the 1780s. From 1779 until 1782 a variety of renters paid taxes on the property in the Dock Ward, south part, belonging to Caleb Hewes’ estate. In 1780 and 1781 renters also paid property taxes in the Mulberry Ward, west part, for the Caleb Hewes estate. A Caleb Hewes also paid taxes on land in Douglas Township (Pottstown area) in Philadelphia County in 1780.³²

The next existing 18th century record of Caleb Hewes, hatter, and Deborah, his wife, is a land deed dated May 8, 1782. It reads “...Between Caleb Hewes of Pottstown in the County of Philadelphia hatter and Deborah his wife of, the one Part, and John Angus of the City of Philadelphia mariner of the other part.” The Hewes sold their Lombard Street property to John Angus for £1,200. This property is the same one they purchased (through an intermediary Jonathon Brown) from Deborah’s father’s estate.³³

Exactly what Hewes did during the war is not clear. By 1782 he was established in Pottstown as a hatter; he most likely moved to the Pottstown area with Deborah in the late 1770s. Caleb may have still been in Philadelphia during the British occupation and was, therefore, unavailable to sign the rent receipt for George Washington. Married women rarely signed business receipts if their husbands were nearby.

After 1782, no records exist for the Caleb Hewes family. The 1800 census records for Douglas Township, Philadelphia County, list a Caleb Hughes.³⁴ No males over age 45 are listed, therefore, it is probably not the same family. (Caleb would have been more than 60 years old.) It could be the family of a son.

32 Ibid.

33 Land Deeds, Philadelphia County, Caleb Hewes to John Angus, May 8, 1782, PCC.

34 Ronald Jackson, ed., and Gary Teeples, *Pennsylvania 1800 Census Index* (Salt Lake City, Utah: Dora Press, 1972).

Valley Forge Headquarters, 1777/78

When General Washington leased the Isaac Potts house in Valley Forge for his headquarters, it was occupied by Mrs. Deborah Hewes and at least two children—Rebecca Potts, age 19, and Mary Hewes, age 10—and possibly as many as five children if William Potts (age 17), Anna Ellis (age 12 or less), and a male Hewes child are included. Caleb Hewes may also have been in the house.

Although the house was spacious enough for the Hewes family, Washington's military entourage was cramped. The few written references to the Valley Forge Headquarters indicate tight quarters. Washington wrote, when in his New Windsor, New York, headquarters, "I am in very confined Quarters, little better than those of Valley Forge, but such as they are I shall welcome into them your friends...."³⁵

Because the size of the Valley Forge Headquarters was small and Deborah Hewes had nearby close relatives in Pottstown, it is unlikely that the Hewes family remained in their house while Washington was there. Whether or not they remained is not documented. Rebecca Potts' remembrance of sitting with Mrs. Washington certainly suggests that the Hewes had some contact with Martha Washington. Potts family tradition places Martha Washington at the Potts mansion in Pottstown during the encampment.³⁶ Rebecca Potts possibly remembered a visit Mrs. Washington made to Pottstown.

The Military Family. General Washington's Family at Valley Forge included aides, secretaries, officers from the Life Guard, Martha Washington (she arrived in early February), and many servants. Because the number of visitors and people on missions or leave fluctuated, an exact number of people staying in the house at any one time is not known. The aides, secretaries, and some servants probably stayed in the house while the officers of the Life Guard would have stayed in nearby huts.

Information about Washington's office staff and servants follows.

Lt. Col. John Fitzgerald from Virginia was an aide-de-camp to General Washington from November 1776 to July 1778. Correspondence from headquarters in Fitzgerald's handwriting can be found in December 1777 and

35 Washington to Lafayette, New Windsor, December 14, 1780, in John C. Fitzpatrick, ed., *The Writings of Washington from Original Manuscript Sources, 1745-1799* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1931-1934), 20:475.

36 Brochure, Pottsgrove Mansion, Pottstown, Pennsylvania, administered by The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

January 1778. In early February, he was sent with letters to Virginia and on his return trip went to York, Pennsylvania. No correspondence in his hand appears from February to June 1778. He probably did not spend much time at headquarters during that period.

Capt. Caleb Gibbs (d. 1818) from Rhode Island was captain of the commander-in-chief's guard as well as a special aide on the general's staff from March 1776 to December 1780. Gibbs, as previously mentioned, probably was not housed in the headquarters building although he ate his meals there. Gibbs' major duties included keeping the Family's expense accounts and ordering food and other supplies for the Family. According to Gibbs' accounts, he travelled to Albany with Alexander Hamilton in January of 1778 and to Reading and Lancaster in April of that year.³⁷ Gibbs probably also made many shorter trips to secure supplies. A June 18, 1778, entry in the expense accounts reads: "To cash paid for expenses for going in the country to procure necessaries for the Family."³⁸

Lt. William Colfax of Connecticut was one of the officers of the guard and may have eaten meals with the Family and been called on for special duties. He probably stayed in one of the nearby huts. No correspondence appears in his handwriting for this period.

Lt. Col. Alexander Hamilton (1757-1804) was a captain with the New York artillery before he joined Washington's staff as his principal aide-de-camp on March 1, 1777. He remained on the general's staff until December 1783. John Fitzpatrick, editor of Washington's writings, found that Hamilton was usually the aide assigned to draft letters to Congress, governors, and state legislatures.³⁹ Hamilton, who spoke French, also translated documents when needed. He and John Laurens assisted Gen. Friedrich von Steuben in revising the drill regulations.

Lt. Col. Robert Hanson Harrison (1745-90), a jurist from Maryland, was a lieutenant with the 3d Virginia in September 1775. He then served as General Washington's military secretary from November 5, 1775, to March 25, 1781, with the rank of lieutenant colonel. At first, Harrison's skills did not meet all

37 Washington Expense Accounts, January 1778 and April 1778, Washington Papers, LC.

38 Ibid., June 18, 1778.

39 Fitzpatrick, ed., *Writings of Washington*, p. xiv.

of General Washington's requirements. He wrote of his doubts about Harrison's abilities (November 20, 1775). This excerpt provides an idea of what was expected from an aide:

Mr. Harrison, though sensible, clever and perfectly confidential, has never yet moved upon so large a scale as to comprehend at one view the diversity of matter which comes before me, so as to afford me that ready assistance which every man in my situation must stand more or less in need of.⁴⁰

Harrison's skills improved, and he remained on the general's staff until he became chief justice of the General Court of Maryland in 1781. He and Capt. Tench Tilghman were responsible for more than half of the correspondence sent out from Valley Forge Headquarters.

Lt. Col. John Laurens (1754-82) from South Carolina began working as a volunteer aide to General Washington, September 6, 1777. His father, Henry Laurens, served as president of the Continental Congress in 1777-78. John Laurens became a lieutenant colonel in 1778 and remained on the general's staff until 1782. Laurens' skill in French earned him a mission to France in 1780 to procure money and supplies. Laurens was noted for his recklessness and was reportedly used by Washington for dangerous and secret missions.⁴¹ He was killed in a skirmish near the end of the war. After Tilghman and Harrison, Laurens was the most prolific of the penmen at headquarters. Approximately 15% of the correspondence from Valley Forge Headquarters is in Laurens' handwriting.

Capt. George Lewis (d. 1821) from Virginia, George Washington's favorite nephew, was a special aide and a captain of the 3d Continental Dragoons from December 12, 1776. Because Captain Lewis was with the commander-in-chief's guard, he was probably quartered in an officers' hut instead of at headquarters. Captain Lewis did not assist with the correspondence but occasionally performed special tasks for General Washington. One of the major duties of

40 Washington to Joseph Reed, November 20, 1775, in Fitzpatrick, ed., *Writings of Washington*, 4:104.

41 Charles Coleman Sellers, *Portraits and Miniatures by Charles Willson Peale* (Philadelphia: American Philosophical Society, 1952), p. 123.

Washington's guards was to protect and transport the general's baggage. According to a letter from Washington to Lewis (January 11, 1778), Lewis was put in charge of sending the general's baggage from Newtown to Valley Forge.⁴² A week later an entry in the expense accounts shows the general's baggage (or most of it) had arrived. When Washington wrote to Lewis, he also offered him a leave of absence to return to Virginia until his health improved. Another letter from Washington from headquarters on May 1, 1778, again refers to Captain Lewis. Washington wrote:

I approve of your employing Officers to purchase Horses [?] in preference to the common dealers in that way, and as you seem to think that Captn. Lewis can be particularly useful to you, I shall send him back to Virginia.⁴³

First Lt. Henry P. Livingston (from New York) joined the commander-in-chief's guard June 12, 1777. He became a captain December 4, 1778, and resigned March 26, 1779. He was probably quartered in an officers' hut with the guard rather than at headquarters. One letter of Washington's correspondence (January 5, 1778) is in Livingston's handwriting. Although he was not responsible for much correspondence, he may have performed other duties such as procuring supplies for the Family or delivering orders and letters.

Dr. James McHenry (1753-1816) was a surgeon with the 5th Pennsylvania Battalion beginning August 10, 1776. He became a prisoner of war on parole November 16, 1776, until exchanged March 5, 1778. He was at Valley Forge by April 26, 1778, when Charles Willson Peale noted in his diary "Doctr. McHenry sat for his miniature."⁴⁴ Peale also did a miniature of McHenry's wife, possibly at the same time.⁴⁵ Margaret McHenry may have been at Valley Forge with James. Whether or not they were staying at headquarters is not known. On May 15, 1778, James McHenry was appointed assistant secretary to the commander-in-chief. During May and June at Valley Forge much of the correspon-

42 Washington to Captain Lewis, January 11, 1778, in Fitzpatrick, ed., *Writings of Washington*, 10:290.

43 Washington to Colonel Baylor, May 1, 1778, in Fitzpatrick, ed., *Writings of Washington*, 11:339.

44 Sellers, *Portraits and Miniatures*, p. 135.

45 Ibid.

dence is in McHenry's handwriting. John Fitzpatrick, editor of Washington's writings, wrote that new staff members usually performed the bulk of the correspondence work for a few weeks.⁴⁶

Lt. Col. Richard Kidder Meade (1746-1805) from Virginia was appointed aide-de-camp to Washington March 12, 1777. As captain of the 2d Virginia, in 1775 he participated in the removal of arms from Lord Dunmore's house to the magazine at Williamsburg and in the same year commanded a company at the battle of Great Bridge, Virginia. He remained on Washington's staff until December 1783. Meade spent a great deal of his time on horseback as an aide to Washington. In several letters, Washington mentioned sending Meade as a messenger.⁴⁷ On January 31, 1778, Meade was sent to meet Mrs. Washington and to escort her back to headquarters in February. The general orders for December 21, 1777, mention that Colonel Meade was in charge of presenting the field officers with the model of the huts and directions for their placement. Approximately 7% of the correspondence from headquarters was in Meade's handwriting.

Capt. Tench Tilghman (1744-86) from Maryland joined the army under Washington in early 1776 as captain of the Pennsylvania Battalion of the Flying Camp; in August 1776, he became military secretary and aide on the commander-in-chief's staff as a volunteer. Earlier in the war, he served as secretary and treasurer of a commission sent in July 1775 by Congress to treat with the Six Nations and other northern Indians. The largest proportion of correspondence from the headquarters at Valley Forge is in Tilghman's handwriting. He was responsible for almost 30% of the correspondence. On May 30, 1781, he was commissioned lieutenant colonel, to take rank from April 1, 1777. He declined to take rank from an earlier date because of sensitivity to the precedence of his seniors in the service.

Col. Joseph Reed (1741-85) of Pennsylvania drafted one letter to Congress, March 7, 1778, about the need for forage and wagons. Reed had been Washington's military secretary from July 4, 1775, to May 16, 1776. On June 5, 1776, Reed was appointed adjutant general of the American Army with the rank of colonel. In that same year, he was chosen a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly and was acting chairman of the Committee of Safety. In 1777, he turned down the appointment of brigadier general of the Continental Army to remain with Washington as a volunteer aide. In 1777, however, he was elected to the Continental Congress and then appointed to the Congress's Committee

46 Fitzpatrick, ed., *Writings of Washington*, pp. XLIV-XLV.

47 *Ibid.*, pp. 103, 104.

of Conference with the army at Valley Forge. The committee stayed at Moore Hall. Reed was probably called in to help with at least one letter, but did not remain at headquarters for any length of time.

Lt. Col. Richard Varick (1753-1831) of New York became captain in the 1st New York Regiment in June 1775. In June 1776 he became aide-de-camp and military secretary to Maj. Gen. Philip Schuyler. September 25, 1776, he became deputy mustermaster general of the northern department. The following year, in April 1777, under the reorganized muster department, he became deputy commissary general of musters with the rank of lieutenant colonel until June 1780. He then served as aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Benedict Arnold and in 1781 was chosen by Washington as his recording secretary to organize and copy the headquarters records and correspondence. Three copies of letters in the Washington correspondence are in Varick's handwriting. They date February 16, 1778, March 17, 1778, and April 4, 1778. These copies were made at the time the letter was written or one day later and should not be confused with Varick's 1781-83 transcripts. It is possible that Varick was operating from Valley Forge at this time.

Lt. Col. John Walker (?-1809) from North Carolina was a captain of the 1st North Carolina, from September 1775. He was promoted to major April 26, 1777, and on February 17, 1777, he became lieutenant colonel and aide-de-camp to General Washington. Heitman's *Historical Register of Officers of the Continental Army* states that Walker resigned December 22, 1777. Two of Washington's letters drafted in May 1778, however, are in Walker's handwriting. Perhaps he too remained as a volunteer aide.

Household Staff at Headquarters. In addition to Washington's military Family and Mrs. Washington, headquarters also had a staff of servants. The expense accounts name five of these servants. In addition several servants probably served as cook's helpers, maids, and hostlers. There are some general references to Mrs. Thompson the housekeeper being given money for the "servants." Because the more important servants (the steward, the general's hostler, the cook, and the wash woman) are identified in the accounts by name, the references to "servants" probably indicate the presence of lower paid support staff.

The Washingtons' personal servants do not appear in the expense accounts but, for example, Billy Lee, Washington's personal body servant, is known to have been with him throughout the war. Mrs. Washington probably travelled with

a body servant. Each of the aides would have had personal servants to take care of their clothes, horses, and other belongings. John Laurens' correspondence indicates that he had a servant named Berry for whom he occasionally requested clothing from home.⁴⁸ Altogether, there were probably between 12 and 15 servants in and out of headquarters. How many of them actually stayed at headquarters is not known; at night, however, the hallways, kitchen floor, and stable were likely occupied.

Isaac the cook received £6 per month. In 1776 the expense accounts list Isaac as "negro Isaac servant."⁴⁹ A later account in 1777 refers to him as "Isaac the Cook."⁵⁰ Next to the steward and housekeeper he was the best paid of the household servants. The position of cook was both a skilled and responsible job. Expensive, imported spices and sugar were often carefully doled out by the women of the household. In wartime all foodstuffs were precious commodities. Isaac would have prepared breakfast, a main meal at midday referred to as dinner, and usually a light meal (tea) in the evening. Occasionally Washington would have supper (a substantial meal similar to dinner). Washington rose early and went to bed early and was not in the habit of having supper, a meal that was usually served around nine o'clock.

Dinner was the largest meal of the day, usually served at three o'clock. Isaac would certainly have had one or two helpers to prepare for this midday meal, which often had a sizeable attendance including headquarters staff, other officers, and visitors.

Patrick McGuire was General Washington's steward until March 6, 1778, when he was dismissed.⁵¹ A house steward was generally in charge of all the male servants with the exception of the master's personal servant. The steward's

48 John Laurens to Henry Laurens, December 15, 1777, in *The Army Correspondence of Colonel John Laurens in the Years 1777-1778* (New York: The Bradford Club, 1867), p. 93.

49 Washington Expense Accounts, October 16, 1776, Washington Papers, LC.

50 Ibid., February 14, 1778.

51 Ibid., March 6, 1778.

main job was purchasing those items consumed in the house and keeping records. The expense accounts for example show McGuire purchasing gloves for General Washington. A May 7, 1777, entry in the expense accounts suggests when he was first hired. It reads “cash paid Mr. McGuire to bear his expense to headquarters as steward.”⁵² Washington wrote of McGuire:

He was hired about twelve months ago, to act as steward in my family, in which station he continued until a few weeks past, when I was obliged to dismiss him, and I have the greatest reason to believe, that during the whole time of his employ, he took every opportunity of defrauding me. He is given to liquor, and where he dares take the liberty, very insolent.⁵³

The records do not indicate whether another steward was hired.

Frank the hostler appears in the expense accounts from July 28, 1777, through February 14, 1778. An August 8, 1777, entry specifies him as the “Gen’ls hostler.”⁵⁴ At the same time Frank appears in the records, references to John the hostler cease. Frank probably replaced John. He would have been responsible for the general’s horses, saddlery, and equipage. A May 17, 1777, expense account entry records payment for mending the Phaeton.⁵⁵

An entry in Major Gibbs’ receipt book dated July 9, 1776, reads, “This day Mrs. Thompson came to keep house for his Excellency General Washington.”⁵⁶ Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson remained with General Washington as housekeeper of his various headquarters until the summer of 1781 when a receipt dated August 28, signed by Mrs. Thompson, recorded her payment of 25 guineas for “what is due to me from the Public for my Services whilst in the Family of the Gen’l.”⁵⁷

52 Ibid., May 7, 1777.

53 Washington to Thomas Wharton, Jr., April 17, 1778, in Fitzpatrick, ed., *Writings of Washington*, p. 267-268.

54 Washington Expense Accounts, August 8, 1777, Washington Papers, LC.

55 Ibid., May 17, 1777.

56 Ibid., July 9, 1776.

57 Ibid., August 28, 1776.

Mrs. Thompson was responsible for all the female servants of the household and possibly the general running of the household after McGuire's dismissal. Entries in the expense accounts show that among her duties, on January 10, 1777, Mrs. Thompson purchased "sundries"; on June 5, 1778, she purchased "small articles" for the Family; and an entry of October 7, 1776, records her paying and dismissing a "servant girl."⁵⁸ She supervised the daily maids and wash women and kept track of the household linens and culinary and domestic utensils. She may have been responsible for keeping accounts of the food supplies after McGuire left and would have ordered the daily food in consultation with Mrs. Washington.

In February 1778, Margaret Thomas was paid "for washing done for his Excellency Gen. Washington October 20, 1776, to February 20, 1778, including servants £28..17..6."⁵⁹ She was evidently employed full time and probably did washing for all the Headquarters Family. She may have also had an assistant. In April 1776 the housekeeper, Mrs. Smith, paid one wash woman for doing Mrs. Washington's "small clothes," the "Gen'l cloaths: 63 doz at 5/6," and "counterpins" and another wash woman for seven weeks of washing "Mr. Lewis's cloaths" and for the "Gen'l cloaths 55 doz 3/6."⁶⁰ These bills indicate a large quantity of laundry. In addition to clothing the wash woman would have washed the household linens and tablecloths at least once a week. The many people at headquarters must have necessitated daily washing and/or ironing.

Billy Lee served as Washington's man-servant for many years and was with him throughout the war. His main duties would have been seeing to Washington's personal needs, powdering his hair, laying out his clothes, and assisting him to wash and dress.

The above servants were the more important ones in the household, and, therefore, their presence is recorded. Housemaids or boys and extra help with cooking and washing would also have been needed. In the expense records for 1776 three additional female servants are mentioned: "Negro Hannah," "Ser-

58 Ibid., January 10, 1777, June 5, 1778, and October 7, 1776.

59 Ibid., February 20, 1778.

60 Ibid., April 16, 1776.

vant Lydia, Molatto,” and “Servant Jenny.”⁶¹ Hannah and Jenny are again mentioned in the accounts in early 1777.⁶²

Daily Life at Headquarters. At Mount Vernon, General Washington was a man of very regular habits, and the available evidence indicates those habits were maintained throughout the war. He rose early, shaved in his office to avoid disturbing Mrs. Washington, worked, then breakfasted with Mrs. Washington at about seven o'clock in the morning. Washington described his routine at Mount Vernon to James McHenry:

...breakfast (a little after seven o'clock, about the time I presume you are taking leave of Mrs. McHenry) is ready, that, this being over, I mount my horse and ride around my farms, which employs me until it is time to dress for dinner.... The usual time of sitting at table, a walk, and tea brings me within the dawn of candlelight....⁶³

At headquarters, he would return to work after breakfast until the dinner hour, between two and three o'clock in the afternoon. Dinner was usually very lengthy, often lasting until teatime. A 1785 account of dining with General Washington explains his usual habits:

At three dinner was on the table...everything was set off with a peculiar taste and at the same time very neat and plain. The General sent the bottle about pretty freely after dinner, and gave success to the navigation of the Potomac for his toast....

After tea the General Washington retired to his study and left us with the President, his Lady, and the rest of the company. If he had not been anxious to hear the news of Congress from Mr. Lee, most probably he would not have returned to supper but gone to bed at his

61 Ibid., August 14, 1776, October 7, 1776, and October 13, 1776.

62 Ibid., January 7, 1777, February 13, 1777, April 20, 1777, and June 3, 1777.

63 Washington to James McHenry, May 24, 1797, in Fitzpatrick, ed., *Writings of Washington*, 35:455-456.

usual hour, nine o'clock—for he seldom makes any ceremony. We had a very elegant supper about that time....⁶⁴

At Morristown there are accounts of Washington and other officers and their ladies forming riding parties after dinner.⁶⁵

The Marquis de Chastellux wrote of dining with General Washington at his New Windsor headquarters in 1780:

The dinner was excellent; tea succeeded dinner, and conversation succeeded tea, and lasted till Supper--War was frequently the subject: on asking the General which of our professional books he read with the most pleasure, he answered me that they were the King of Prussia's Instruction to his Generals, and the Tactics of M. de Guibert; from which I concluded that he knew as well how to select his authors as to profit by them.⁶⁶

Chastellux also wrote of staying at headquarters in Newburgh in 1782:

[December 5:] The largest room in it, which had served as the owner's family parlor and which General Washington has converted into his dining room, is in truth fairly spacious, but...I found the company assembled in a rather small room which served as the "parlour." At nine o'clock supper was served, and when the hour of bedtime came, I found that the chamber to which the General conducted me, was this very parlor, in which he had just had a campbed set up.

[December 6:] We assembled at breakfast the next morning at ten, during which interval my bed was folded up and my chamber became the sitting room for the whole afternoon, for American manners do not admit of a bed in the room in which company is received, especially when there are women.... The day I remained at headquarters was passed either at table or in conversation.⁶⁷

64 "Quebec to Carolina in 1785-1786, Being the Travel Diary and Observations of Robert Hunter, Jr.," a young merchant of London, Huntington Library, 1943, p. 191-198. Copy in Mount Vernon files, Mount Vernon, Virginia.

65 See Vera B. Craig and Ralph H. Lewis, "Furnishings Plan for the Ford Mansion" (1779-1780), July 1976.

66 Marquis de Chastellux, *Travels in North America*, Howard C. Rich, Jr., ed. (Chapel Hill, North Carolina: University of North Carolina Press, 1963), 2:513-514.

67 Ibid.

The Valley Forge Headquarters was an extremely busy and crowded place. In those hours before dinner Washington and his aides conducted an extraordinary amount of business. The daily orders and correspondence cover such issues as camp sanitation, foraging, procurement of supplies and money from Congress, matters of military discipline, promotions, and military strategy. The 18th century military commander was expected to handle a wide range of military matters.

A few contemporary accounts provide an inkling of this activity. Tench Tilghman wrote to Robert Morris turning down an invitation to visit:

I cannot promise myself the pleasure of accepting your kind invitation to spend a few days at Manheim. Winter Quarters is to us, what a stoppage of Navigation used to be to you rather an increase of Business in the Way of Paper, Pens and Ink....⁶⁸

John Laurens wrote in a letter to his father, President of Congress:

(Head Quarters, 3d Jan., 1778)...

I have taken the liberty of writing to you my dear father on this subject, in order that you might be more minutely acquainted with it.

I have been obliged to do it in a hurry, and in a small, noisy, crowded room. I have succeeded so far with secrecy, and dare not venture upon a more decent copy. I hope, therefore,⁶⁹ that you will excuse my letter, and accept it in its present dress.

Messengers and visitors were also constantly coming and going.

Mrs. Washington's arrival probably made life at headquarters easier for General Washington. Many of the visitors (those who came on non-military matters) would have been entertained by her, thus easing the general's social responsibilities. Elizabeth Drinker's journal records an April visit to Valley Forge Headquarters to see General Washington. While she saw the general at dinner and briefly about her business, the journal indicates that most of her time at headquarters was spent with Mrs. Washington. She wrote:

68 Tench Tilghman to Robert Morris, February 2, 1778, Valley Forge National Historical Park files, Valley Forge, Pennsylvania.

69 Laurens, *Army Correspondence*, pp. 101-104.

...we arrived about 1/2 past one, requested an audience with the General—set with his wife (a social pretty kind of woman) until he came in...we had an elegant dinner, which was soon over: when we went out with ye Gen.l wife up to her Chamber, and saw no more of him....⁷⁰

Mrs. Washington spent time visiting with other officers' wives and possibly some prominent local residents. The French volunteer, Pierre Etienne Du Ponceau wrote of Mrs. Washington, Mrs. Greene, Lady Kitty Stirling, and Miss Nancy Brown (a friend of Lady Stirling's) meeting at each other's quarters and spending evenings "...in conversation over a dish of tea or coffee. There were no levees or formal soirees; no dancing, card playing, or amusements of any kind except singing. Every gentleman or lady who could sing was called upon in turn for a song."⁷¹

There is an oral tradition that Mrs. Washington stayed in the Potts' mansion in Pottsgrove. The majority of her time, however, was probably spent running the household at Valley Forge. At Mount Vernon she was very involved with superintending the household activities and she very likely took on those same responsibilities at Valley Forge. Her presence may have had something to do with the fact that no steward was hired to replace Patrick McGuire, dismissed in March. It was her habit at Mount Vernon to inspect all the household departments every morning including the kitchen, where she ordered the day's food and oversaw the preparation of dough for bread baking.⁷²

In a household such as headquarters where staff was coming and going, it was most likely Mrs. Washington who decided when beds were to be put up or taken down and where people were to be put. Just keeping track of the household linens or supervising the housekeeper's records would have been a major task. In a letter written by Martha in 1792 to Fanny Basset at Mount Vernon, she indicates the extent of her involvement in housekeeping.

I wish [my] dear Fanny that you would make Frank clanse the House from the garret to the sellers—have all the Beds aird and mended and the Bed Clothes of every kind made very clean and the Bedsteads also wett scolde—and the low bedsteads put up to be ready to carry out of one room into an other as you know they are often wanted—I

70 Elizabeth Drinker Journal, April 16, 1778, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

71 "Autobiographical Letters of Peter S. Du Ponceau," *The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, 40:179.

72 The Founders, Washington Committee for Historic Mount Vernon, *The Mount Vernon Cookbook* (Memphis, Tennessee: Wimmes Brothers Books, 1984), p. 12.

have not a doubt but we shall have company all the time we are at home.

I wish you to have all the china looked over, the closet clansed and the glasses all washed and every thing in the closet as clean as can be then they will be ready when wanted with much less trouble than to have them to [look] for when every in a hurry they may be wanted.

I doe not wish to have the clouded cotton made in to chear covers—nor the chares stuffed, or done anything to, till I come home as it is probable that the old covers will last as long as I shall try at home....

Impress it on the gardner to have every thing in his garden that will be necessary in the House keeping way—as vegetables is the best part of our living in the country.

I dare say you have made the Table clothes as well as they can be done—as to the window curtains and bed curtain they may as well be put up. I shall send a carpit for our parlor so that it will be ready by the time I get there if the vessel leves this on Tuesday as we expect.⁷³

Several special entertainments were held at Valley Forge—a small celebration at headquarters on February 22 for Washington's birthday, a special dinner in honor of Maj. Gen. Charles Lee when prisoners were exchanged, and a celebration May 6 involving the whole camp when the French joined the war against Great Britain. The latter entertainment for the officers took place at General Arnold's where a "Cold Colation" was set up.⁷⁴

The headquarters food purchases, although ample in quantity, were not extravagant and do not indicate that lavish multi-course meals were served. By the standards of the day Washington's dinners were simple and could even be considered meager. With the shortage of supplies and the attendant morale problems, it seems unlikely that Washington would have entertained on any kind of a grand scale. Dinners at headquarters included a large number of people. Dinner was a time for Washington to get together with his staff and officers from the field. Much of the daily business was probably discussed at dinner.

73 Martha Washington to Fanny Basset, Philadelphia, July 1, 1792, copy in Mount Vernon files, Mount Vernon, Virginia.

74 Charles Willson Peale, "Diary," MS, American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia. May 6, 1778.

Food purchases show that the variety of dishes served was limited. A typical 18th century Virginia dinner for 18 people would have as many as 15 different dishes per course with 2 or 3 courses (usually a main course and a dessert course). More people would have necessitated more variety. At Valley Forge half of that number of dishes at best was probably the standard, and there may have been only one course. For example, purchases made February 21 for Washington's birthday dinner consisted of fowls, partridges, onions, potatoes, cabbages, turnips, parsnips, and eggs (probably for sauces and puddings).⁷⁵ A large quantity of veal was purchased on the 18th and veal may have also been offered on the menu for the 22d.⁷⁶ Most of the daily food purchases at Valley Forge show less variety. A special effort was probably made in honor of Washington's birthday. Quantities and varieties, however, changed with the seasons. Occasionally a special gift of food would be sent to Washington; January 2 a present of rock fish was sent to headquarters.⁷⁷ On March 27, Lord Stirling sent Washington oysters.⁷⁸ This entry is the only one that mentions oysters, a fairly common item on the 18th century menu. The lack of available foodstuffs and the difficulties of supplying the Valley Forge encampment are evident in Washington's own menus.⁷⁹

75 Washington Expense Accounts, February 21, 1778, Washington Papers, LC.

76 Ibid., February 18, 1778.

77 Ibid., January 2, 1778.

78 Ibid., March 27, 1778.

79 A further analysis of the food served at headquarters is contained in the sections on the kitchen and dining room in the plan.

EVIDENCE OF ROOM USE AND ORIGINAL FURNISHINGS

Wills and Inventories

The most significant available will and inventory is that of Thomas Potts, Deborah Hewes' first husband. An extensive search in Philadelphia, Montgomery, Chester, Delaware, Bucks, Berks, and Lycoming counties failed to locate a Hewes will or inventory. One land deed refers to Caleb or Deborah Hewes living in Pottstown in 1782; then they disappear from the records. The Hewes may have been living on land Deborah retained rights to through her widowhood, and at her death it reverted to her children; therefore, there would be no inventories.

It is very likely that Deborah retained the items listed in Potts' will. She may have updated some of her furnishings when she moved to Philadelphia, but it is unlikely that she made many changes because Thomas Potts appears to have been wealthier than Caleb Hewes.

Several other family members' wills and inventories are included here for comparison with Thomas Potts' will and inventory. Deborah's father's will specified that his furnishings be sold; Deborah possibly purchased some of his furnishings. She and Caleb did purchase one of her father's Philadelphia properties.

Isaac Potts probably never lived in the Valley Forge house, but his inventory and the wills of several other Potts relatives, William (possibly Thomas Potts' son?), John (brother to Thomas), and Thomas Potts (John's son), provide a characteristic list of furnishings for this area and the Potts/Hewes income level. In the following transcripts, the original spelling is retained, but capitalization and punctuation have been modernized.

- (1) 1762, April 26. Thomas Potts' Will, Potts Papers, Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Be it remembered that I, Thomas Potts of Colebrookdale doe make this [my] last will and testament in manor following, that is to say, first I order my part of Spring Forge with the lands thereunto belonging and my part of Mountpleasant lands with my plantation and lands between Sculkill, Manatomy to be sold and the money ariseing therefrom after my just debts are paid to be divided amongst my seven children, reserving fifty pounds more for each of my sons then my daughters and it is my will that my house in Philad. be sold and divided amongst my first wife's children after my daughter Magdalene arrives at the age of eightten years, and I order my part of the furnace with the lands together with the house and lands I now live on to be rented out till my son David arrives at the age of twenty one years and then, if he incline to rent,

to have the refusell and it is my will that my mother be paid out of the rent of my furnace thirty pounds a year, it being the money ordered by my father's will which money I undertuck to pay during her life and I further order that my mother have privilege to cutt fire wood of my land adioyning the furnace during her life and it is my will that my beloved wife Debrough Potts receive the rents of my furnace for bringing up my children till the youngest arrive at the age of fourteen years, at which time I order my executors hereafter named to sell the same if they think it will be most to the advantage of my wife and children and I doe constatute and appoint my beloved frends William Dewees sener of White Marsh Esq. and Thomas Rutter to be my executors to this my last will and testament in testamoney wareof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this twentieth day of Aprill one thousand seven hundred and sixty two—Thos. Potts [seal] Witness present Derrick Cleaver, Lewis Walker, John Cleaver,

Reading, Berks County, Pennsylvania,

The 26th day of April Anno Domini 1762. Then personally appeared Derrick Cleaver and Lewis Walker, two of the subscribing witnesses to the afore written will who (being of the people called Quakers) upon their solemn affirmation according to law did declare and say that they were both of them present and saw and heard Thomas Potts, the testator in the same will named, sign seal publish and declare the same to be his last will and testament and that at the time of the doing thereof he was of sound mind memory and understanding as they verily believe and further that the names Derrick Cleaver and Lewis Walker thereto subscribed are of the proper hand writing respectively of the said affirmants by them subscribed as witnesses thereto in the presence of each other (and of John Cleaver the other subscribing witness) and at the request and in the pressence of the said testator—

Examined James Read D. Regr.

Register General's Office Reading Berks County 26th April 1762 Letters Testamentary in common form under the [seal] of the said office on the will afore [written of] the said Thomas Potts deceased were granted to [William] Dewees and Thomas Rutter, executors therein named. They being first solemnly sworn [there]to according to law. Inventory to be exhibited on or before the twenty[e]lth day of May next and an account of [their] administration when thereunto required—

Registered—and examined by
James Read D. Regr.

- (2) 1762, May 7. Thomas Potts' Inventory, Potts Papers, Historical Society of Pennsylvania. For facsimile copy, see Appendix II.

An Inventory of the Goods and Chatles belonging to the Estate of the late Thomas Potts taken & apraised by the subscribers this 7 day of May 1762.

	£	s	d
Cash wearing apparel & 2 watches	102	2	0
A desk and Book Case	14	0	0
An eight day Clock	15		
one Looking Glass	5		
6 Leather bottom Chairs	6		
a Corner Cupboard	2	10	
2 Sets of Chainey Cups & Saucers 6 Plates, 4 glasses 4 bowls on ye Mantle piece	2	15	
2 Large oval Tables	4		
A silver Tankard	5		
A Tea Chest	0	10	
Hand Irons, Shovels & Tongs	3		
1 piece of homespun, 2 pcs. Gartering Tape mohair & knives	1	10	
6 Rush bottom Chairs	1	4	
a Desk	5	0	
a Chest of Drawers	5	10	
a Stand	0	10	
a Tea Table	1	6	
A Square Table 50/ and a Dressing do. 40/	4	10	
a woman's Saddle and bridle	3	0	
a Small Looking Glass	2	10	
7 Pair Sheets & 3 Table Cloaths &c.	8	0	
a Feather Bed & bedstead &c.	7	10	
one ditto	7		
a bed Second bottom &c. in ye garret	5		
an Arm Chair	0	5	0
2 Leather Trunks	0	7	6
Tow Linen in the garret	1	0	0
an old bed 4 Blankets & a Rugg	3	10	
3 Cover Lids & 2 Blanketts	3	15	
1 Spinning wheel 1 Large ditto	0	9	
9 Chairs	1	8	
an Oval Table in the Common Room	0	15	
A Common Tea Table	0	7	6
38 Pair mens Shoes @ 5/	9	10	
a bed in the Store &c.	6	15	
a prospect of the City of Philada.	0	10	
2 felt hatts	0	8	
a Remnant of Cloath	1	10	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	242	7	0
2 pair Pistols	2	0	
2 bedsteads in ye Store Loft	1	0	
A Cross Cut Saw	0	10	
4 Large Silver Spoons 3 Lg Tea ditto & Tongs	5	5	
Coffee & Tea Cups in the Corner Cupboard	1	0	
71 [pc?] Steel	2	12	
Potts & Kettles in the Store Loft in Company	20		
Pewter Candle sticks & kitchen furniture	12	10	
a Brass Kettle	1	15	
a new Tea Cattle & 4 Candle sticks	2	2	
hand Irons in the Store	0	5	
2 pair Stilliards	1	10	

Tea Cups Soup Plates in the Common Room	0	10	
Shmiths Tools Treaces & all the old Iron Tongs &c.	15	5	
2 Chaff Beds, 2 Ruggs, 3 pair Sheets, 1 Table cloth 4 pillow Cases &c.	4	16	
3 Blanketts & 4 Ruggs in ye Barn	2	5	
a Waggon with 2 Sorrells, a Black and Roan Horse & gears	90	0	
1 ditto [description of horses occurs on tear in paper] wt geers	81	0	
a Cuting Box & Knife	0	12	
a Roan Calld Isaac, a black & an old gray Horse	18	10	
a plow and Shear &c.	1		
a Coal Waggon Chain & hind Axeltree	7	10	
an old Sleigh	1	5	
a Waggon	15	10	
an old mine cart body	0	5	
a Riding Horse, Sadle & Bridle	24	0	
a Negro Winch called Minn	50		
a Gunn with Brass along ye barrel	1	15	
a few Coals in the Coal House	1	7	
16 Ewes & Lamps @14/	(
3 old Sheep @11/	(12	17
8 hoggs		4	
a Coal Waggon		6	15
8 Cows @70/		28	
a Team Waggon and Geers that Negro Jo drives		70	
		<u>485</u>	<u>11 0</u>
a Negro man at Spring calld Toby	120	0	0
wheat in the ground at the Furnace @30/p acre 8 acres		12	
Rie at Spring Forge @27/p acre 30 acres		40	10
		<u>658</u>	<u>1</u>

JAMES BOONE
JOHN PATTON

- (3) 1776, February 23. William Pyewell's Will, Register's Office, Philadelphia County Courthouse, Philadelphia.

In the name of God Amen. The twenty third day of Feb. 1766 in ye year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred & sixty six I, William Pyewell of the City of Philadelphia Marchant, being of sound mind and memory and remembring the uncertainty of this transitory life doe make and ordain this my Last Will and Testament, in manner and forme following revoking all other former will or wills & testaments by me made.

Imprimus I bequeath my sole into the hands of Almighty God my maker hoping through the meritorious death and passion of my onely saviour Jesus Christ, to be everlastingly saved.

Item I bequeath my body to the earth to be therein decently interred
att the directions of my executrs hereinafter mentioned

Item As to what worldly substance God has been pleased to bless
my endeavours with I give to my three children John Pyewell,
Deborah Potts, & Rebecca Pyewell. After my just debts & funerall
charges are duly paid I order all my reall estate, that is my house
in Lombard Street now tenanted by Wm. Shute soap boyler &
chandler, and my smiths shop & appartments over the smiths shop
and the lotts belonging to them both, ye said smiths shop joynes
William Shutes house eastward, and likewise my house in Norris's
Ally bought of Isaac Norris; I say I order all ye above mentioned
three houses to be sold, and ye money arising from ye sale of the
sd. houses & lotts to be equally devoided between my above men-
tioned three children, Jno. Pyewell, Deborah Potts & Rebecca
Pyewell, in equall proportion, they jointly [paying] a debt dew to
the Loan Office of ye ground [ye] smiths shop stands on.

I likewise order all my personal estate that is to say all my
household furniture plate chiney &c to be sold and ye money aris-
ing therefrom after all necessary charges are paid to be equally
divided between my above mentioned three children John,
Deborah & Rebecca in equall proportion.

And I constitute my son Jno. Pyewell, my daughter Deborah Potts
& my daughter Rebecca Pyewell to be my sole exectr. & executrixs.
to this my Last Will & Testament, revoking all former will or wills
made by me, and I farther order that my son Jno. Pyewell shall not
charge his sisters anything for any extraordinary trouble he shall
be att in fulfilling this my will.

Item If my three children Jno., Deborah & Rebecca shall amicably
agree to a partition or division of my three houses and lotts (Will)
if not to be sold as above. In wittness whereof I have hereunto sett
my hand and seall the day and date above written and if I shall
make any addision or alteration hereafter I shall doe it by way of
codicile.

Wm. Pyewell

Witness Psent
Wm. Benning jur.
Wm. Hopkins att.

Prov'd Apl. 3d 1769
all ye ex'cutors B.C.

Philadelphia April 3d 1769 personally appeared William [Benning]
and William Hopkins the two witnesses to the foregoing or within
will and the said William Benning on oath and the said William
Hopkins on affirmation according to law did declare and say that
they saw & heard William Pyewell the testator therein named
sign, seal, publish, and declare the same will for and as his last
will and testament and that at the execution thereof he was of

sound disposing mind, memory, and understanding to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Coram
Benjamin Chew Regr. Genl.

The Accompt of John Pywell, Deborah Potts, and Rebecca Pywell executors of the last will and testament of William Pywell late of the city of Philadelphia Gentleman deceased.

Imprimis

The said accomptants charge themselves with all and singular the goods chattels and credits of the sd. deceased, as mentioned in an inventory thereof remaining in the Register Generals office at Philada. amounting to £633.5.

The said accomptants charge themselves with the following sums reced. exclusive of the said inventory.

Vizt.

from John Potts rent	34	1	3
from Samuel Howell interest	7		
from Thomas Yardley rent	1	15	
for rent of a house in Norris's Alley	28		
from Thomas Yardly rent	4	6	8
from Samuel Swan rent	5	6	
from T. Potts interest	1	10	
from Wm. Kepler interest	5		
from Jonathan Brown for a house and lot in Lombard Street sold him	695		
from Jonathan Brown for a house and lot sold him situate in Norris's Alley	470		
	£ 1885	3	11

Examin'd & pass'd Novr. 5th. 177[6?]
Benjamin Chew Regr. Genl.

Item

The said accomptants pray allowance for their several payments and disbursements made out of the same as follows vizt.

Paid for probate of the will	£	1	5	9
paid Thomas Yardley			15	
paid Mary Symonds		4	7	4½
paid David Chambers tax			11	
paid Hugh Henry		2	18	6
paid Mary Leech		26	7	8½
paid Thomas Gordon		1		
paid George Marshall			10	
paid John Ord		15	4	4
paid David Chambers tax			11	
paid Caleb Cash		6	18	6
paid Joseph Dolby			3	

paid Peter Dehaven tax	3		
paid Ann Purdue	1	10	
paid for the deceased coffin	8	10	
paid Arthur Donaldson	9	—	3
paid Sarah Broughton	3	17	10½
paid Doctor Cadwalader	4	15	
paid John Moore	1	14	8
paid John Pyewell	4		
paid John Pyewell	1	14	6
paid John Pyewell	5	8	
paid Bryan Wilkinson for the tombstone	14	3	4
paid the church warden for privilege	10		
paid for fixing up the tombstone	2	15	6
by bond and int. due P. Syng	40	2	
paid for stating this account (of and to the Regr. Genl. for examining passing and copy under seal of office 1776			
	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>
	175	7	5½

[crossed out] By an allowance made the accts. for their time and trouble in the administration of the estate

Ballance on this settlement to be disposed of agreeable to the deced. will	<u>1709</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>5½</u>
	1885	3	11

Philada. Novemr. 5th 177[6?]
John Pyewell Caleb Hewes John Phillips

(4) 1769, April 20. William Pywell's Inventory.

Inventory of the goods and effects of William Pywell deceasd. taken & appraised this twentyeth day of Aprill 1769

Wearing apparrell	£	20	0	0
1 silver watch		4	10	0
cash in ye desk		46	[?]	0
bonds & notes		530	0	0
plate oz/28 pt/20 @ 8/pr		11	10	0
1 walnut desk	£	4.	10.	0
1 case of drawrs		3.		
1 chamber table		0.	15	
9 leather bottom chairs		2.	10	
1 case of bottles		0.	10	
1 chest		0.	10	
1 feather bed, bolster & pillows & bedding 1 suit of bed & window cur- tains		5.	10	
1 large Bible				1
1 old riding chair				1
		<u>633</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>

Appraisd. the day & year above by
Caleb Cash
Joseph Ogden

(5) 1802, November 29. William Potts' Inventory, Register's Office, Chester County Courthouse, West Chester, Pennsylvania.

An Inventory of the goods and Chattels rights and Credits of William Potts late of the Township of Tredyffrin in the County of Chester deceased Appraised the 29th of November Anno Domini 1802—

To his Waring Apparel	£	15	0	0
To 21 Sheep		10	10	0
To 7 Hogs 8 Shoats & 4 pigs		24	15	0
to 6 Cows and 2 Calves		40	0	0
To 2 Horses		40	0	0
To an old Windmill Cuting box & 1/2 bushel		2	5	0
To a Quantity of Wheat & Rye in sheaf		36	10	0
To D ^o of Oats		3	7	6
To D ^o of Barley		2	12	0
To an apple Mill		2	5	0
To a quantity of Puttatoes		6	0	0
To ye running Gears of a Waggon & Lot of [Gear?] Horse		9	0	0
To a set of Smith's Tools		8	5	0
To a lot of old Iron & sund[ries] in Smith Shop		3	0	0
To 3 drawing Irons & [knives]		0	15	0
To a Box of old Iron		0	3	9
To a quantity of Indian corn		18	15	0
To D ^o Buckwheat		5	12	6
To Empty Corks in cast house loft		0	8	0
To a plough Harrow & Wheel barrow		1	10	0
To an old Waggon Wheel & sun[dries]		1	10	0
To 2 Crow Bars		1	6	3
To a Crosscut saw		1	2	6
To about 16 acres of Wheat & Rye		40	0	0
To a Ten plate Stove & sun[dries] in kichen		13	2	6
To 8 Bags & Waggon Cover		2	5	0
To a Walnut Dining Table		2	10	0
To 1/2 dozen Rush bottom Chairs		1	5	0
To a Cloath's press		0	15	0
To a Looking Glass		2	5	0
To a China Closet & Crockery Ware		6	0	0
To sundry articles in ye Garret		12	5	0
To a large Dressing Table		2	5	0
To a Case of Drawers		6	0	0
To 2 Arm Chairs & little Table		0	15	0
To a Gun		1	0	0
To sundry puter plates knives forks & sund[ries]		2	16	3
To 2 Brass & 2 Iron Candlesticks		0	18	9
To Table linnen		7	10	0
To Book Debt		5	12	11
Sundry Articles given by Will to the Widow as follow viz—				
To 2 Feather Beds and Beding		20	0	0

To a Beaureau	3	15	0
To 1/2 dozen Chairs & sund[ries]	5	5	0
	£	370	17 11

William Davis
Thomas Walker

Chester County for

On [the] 29th day of November 1802 before me the subscriber one of the Justices of the peace for said County, Came the above named Thomas Walker and being duly affirmed according to Law declared the foregoing to be a Just & Conscionable appraisment of the goods and effects of William Potts afforesaid Dec^d that were produced to him for that purpose

Affirmed before me the Day & Year above said.

William Davis
William Davis Esqr. was duly affirmed according to law before
J. Allison D.Regr

Nov. 29th 1802

(6) 1768, June 20. John Potts' Inventory (from James, *Memorial of Thomas Potts, Jr.*)

Inventory of John Potts, 1768
Subscribed before me the 20th of June 1768

ENOCH DAVIS	HENRY PAWLING
	GEORGE DOUGLASS
	THOS HOCKLEY

Inventory taken as follows, Viz

	£	s	d
1 Bed Bedstead & Bedding	9		
1 pair of handirons shovel & tongues	1		
1 Looking Glass	2		
1 Chamber table	1		
8 Blankets 2 Coverlids & quilt	10		
3 Trunks	1	2	6
1 Couch	1		
1 Bed Bedstead & Bedding	7		
1 small ditto & ditto	1	10	
1 Carpet	2	10	
2 pair hand irons shovel & tongs	1	5	
1 small chest of drawers & looking glass	4	10	
1 Bed Bedstead & Bedding	10		
1 Case of drawers chest upon chest	10		
1 Mahogany chamber table	2		
1 Pair of Looking glasses	10		
1 Bed Bedstead & Bedding	14		
1 Looking Glass	3		
2 Beds Bedsteads Bedding & Furniture	30		
1 Chamber table	1	10	
1 Looking glass	2	10	
1 Case of drawers chest upon chest	6		
1 pair of handirons shovel & tongs	1	5	

1 Large Dining table	2	10	
1 small ditto	1		
1 pair handirons shovel & tongs	3		
Plate furniture--silver & china ware	200		
1 Tea table	3		
1 Eight day clock	12		
1 Dining table	1	10	
1 Looking glass	2	5	
1 Pair of handirons Shovel & Tongs	3		
1 Walnut tea table	1		
1 Table stand		10	
6 Walnut Leather-bottom chairs	3	10	
6 ditto [Canvass?] bottom chairs	8		
To ditto Damask bottom ditto	12	10	
6 Windsor chairs	3		
6 Rush bottom chairs	2	5	
Kitchen furniture	30		
1 set of Bed & window curtains	10		
1 Desk, Book case & books	8		
1 Easy Chair	2		
2 Negro girls Margaret & Nancy	75		
1 Large Horse dark bay saddle & bridle	47		
2 Milch cows	8		
A Jack, iron pot, & Coffee Mill	3	10	
2 Feather beds & Bedsteads	10		
1 ditto ditto	3	10	
1 Case of Drawers & 1 arm chair	1		
37-3/4 lbs. yarn 2/	2	15	6
1 Bushel Clover seed	2		
3 Pictures & 2 old maps	2		
A Couch and Mattrass	5		
68 1/2 lbs wool	3	8	
3 old blankets		15	
2 Riddles	4	6	
Powder & Shott	1		
1 Old Poplar Desk		2	
9 yds cloth 3/	1	7	
1 Walnut table	2		
Negroes Bedding	3	5	
Two colts two years old	25		
Two colts one year old	20		
One bay & one brown horse	30		
One old brown horse	3		
One sorrel horse	7		
One bay horse & two sets gears	20		
Old gears		15	
One baybail [?] faced horse	22	10	
One horse waggon & gears	22	10	
48 steers & cows 5 2 6	246		
11 cows 60/	33		
Hay in the Barn & Barrack	27		
Hay in the Meadow	10		
1 Milch cow	4		
3 ditto	9	15	
45 sheep 6/	13	10	

1 new ditto	19		
One old waggon & broad wheel'd Cart	11		
3 Ploughs 3 harrows & Swingle trees	6	10	
2 Working Oxen	10		
1 Sow & 8 Pigs	3	5	
5 Shovels 5 weeding hoes & 3 falling axes	1	10	
2 Fowling pieces	5		
2 old cross cut saws, scythe & cradle	2		
A parcel of old iron		15	
1 Walnut table	1	5	
8 Buck-skins	4	10	
16 pairs of shoes	4	8	
Iron spikes	1	10	
Part of a barrel of sugar	1	2	6
20 lbs neat's leather	1	15	
21 cutting knives	4		
Coal in the coal house	4	10	
Smith's tools, old iron, chains, &c. in the Smith's shop	3		
New iron tools	3		
Carpenter's tools	1	15	
Middlings in the chest		15	
891 lbs of beef 5 ^d	18	11	3
740 lbs of bacon 5¼	16	19	2
Salt shad &c	7		
A parcel of empty hogsheads in cellar	2	10	
1 Windmill, 2 Cutting boxes	4		
1 Gold watch & Seal	40		
Negroes viz.			
Andrew—Arch—Guinea	50		
Ceasar £20 Ishamel £70 Mulatto Peter £70	160		
Cato £50 Cudgo £20 Black Peter £70 Adam £10	150		
Flora a wench	25		
In the mill			
13 1/2 bushels of wheat 6/	4	1	
128 bushels of rye 4/6	28	16	
19 bushels buckwheat 2/	1	18	
30 bushels of Indian Corn 3 3	4	17	6
[A list of bonds follows, not transcribed]			
Cash in the desk	527	3	6
Received in Phil. for			
Thomas May's order on			
Wm. Pearson	50	0	0
One boat	20		
1550 Staves	2		
12 Bags	1	10	
23 lb Linen yarn	3		
9 pair Men's shoes	2	10	
1 Bull	3	5	
1/2 a Seine	5		
1/4 ditto at Bombay Hook	2	10	

GEORGE DOUGLASS
THO'S HOCKLEY
HENRY PAWLING

(7) 1785, April 25. Thomas Potts' Inventory, Register's office, Chester County Courthouse, West Chester, Pennsylvania.

Inventory of Thomas Potts of Coventry, Chester County, Pennsylvania also of Potts Grove, April 25, 1785

looking Glass	6/	-/	-
Clock	14/	-/	-
6 hair Bottom Chairs	7/	10/	-
Walnut Dining table	1/	5/	-
China table	1/	10/	-
Mahogany tea table	2/	5/	-
Old Spy Glass	1/	2/	6
Small And Iron at 5/6 pictures at 15/-	1/	-/	-
Bed, bedding and Bedsteads	15/	-/	-
Sopha	8/	-/	-
dressing table at 45/- looking Glass at 50/	4/	15/	-
case of drawes	6/	-/	-
Cupboard	1/	10/	-
2 Chairs	1/	10/	-
China and Queens Ware	1/	10/	-
6 pictures		15/	-
6 silver Tables Spoons	6/	-/	-
6 ditto tea Spoons		15/	-
1 Silver Bowl	7/	10/	-
1 ditto sugar Bowl	4/	10/	-
1 ditto tea pot and Stand	8/	10/	-
1 ditto Can	7/	-/	-
1 Sugar tongs and Cream Can	3/	15/	-
2 pepper Boxes and Strainer	3/	10/	-
Sword and pistols	2/	10/	-
desk and Bookcase	4/	10/	-
looking Glass	6/	-/	-
dining table	1/	10/	-
ditto Walnut	1/	-/	-
5 windsor Chairs		15/	-
Books	3/	12/	6
looking Glass	2/	5/	-
Brass And Irons	1/	17/	6
Bed Bedding and Bedsteads	8/	10/	-
looking Glass	3/	-/	-
Bureau table	3/	15/	-
And Irons	1/	2/	6
Stand and 4 chairs 4 pictures	4/	2/	6
Easy Chair	3/	-/	-
dressing table	1/	15/	-
Bed Bedding and Chairs	9/	10/	-
2 demi Johns		15/	-
Bed Bedding and Curtains	5/	5/	-
Old Desk and Chair	1/	-/	-
Bed Bedding and Bedsteads	6/	0/	0

Case and Drawers	3/ 10/	-
looking Glass	2/ 15/	-
table and Chairs	1/ 5/	-
11 table Cloths	8/ 5/	-
14 napkins at 28/- 9 pillow Cases at 22/6	2/ 10/	6
Bed and Bedding	4/ 10/	-
2 Beds and 1 Blanket	8/ -/	-
2 Carpets	1/ 2/	6
fish kettle	2/ 13/	-
6 water plates and 2 dishes	3/ -/	-
15 plate and 4 dishes spoons and tea pot	1/ 15/	-
fish kettle	14/	-
tinware	1/	5
tea kettle		/5
3 brass Candlesticks	1/	6
3 Iron candlesticks at 7/6 warming pan at 7/6	15/	-
5 pots and frying pan	1/ 8/	-
1 dutch Oven	10/	-
Copper kettle	3/ -/	-
Bake plate and Iron Shovels and tongs	2/ 2/	6
total estate	368/ 12/	-

(8) 1803, June 29. Isaac Potts' Inventory, Register's Office, Montgomery County Courthouse.

An Inventory of the Goods and Chattles rights & credits of Isaac Potts late of Cheltenham Town Ship in the County of Montgomery deceased taken an Apraised by us the under Named Subscribers this 29th day of the 6th Mo. 1803

	Doll.	C.
Cash in the House	130	
Bonds & Notes	670	
1st Room———		
Eight day Clock	50	
Mahogany Side board	25	
d ^o Side Table	5	
D ^o Breakfast D ^o	5	
Large looking Glass	12	
6 Windsor chairs & 2 [?]	[?]	
[?]		
Brass And Irons Shovel & Tonges	4	
floor carpet	12	
2 Room———		
Cherry Dining table	6	
D ^o [card?] D ^o	3	50
D ^o Small [stand]	2	50
Looking Glass	6	
Contents in the Closset Crockery &c	2	
3 large Waiters & Bread Basket	3	50

3d Room—————	
Bed Bedstead & Contents thereon	20
Looking Glass broken	2
Desk & Book Case	<u>12</u>
[page subtotal]	391 8
Pine Cubboard	3
6 leather bottom chairs	4
3 Queens ware dishes	1 25
a fowling Peice	4
a lott of books	10 75
4th Room—————	
Bed Bedstead and Pillows	27
large looking Glass	6
Cherry Card Table	3 50
5 Stuff bottom Chairs	7
Open Stove	3
small Carpet	1 25
Umbirella & Canes	2 15
Contents in the Closset	2 50
a Baromiter	4
4 Windsor Chairs	2
5th Room—————	
Bed bedstead and contents	25
Dressing Table	3
3 common walnut & one Arm Chair	3
small open Stove	3
brass top And Irons	1 50
a Chest & Case with bottles	1 50
a small box & Contents	2
6th Room—————	
Case of drawrs	12
Walnut Breakfast Table	3
Brass And Irons	<u>4</u>
[page subtotal]	139 75
Open Stove	5
7th Room—————	
Bed Bedstead & Contents	12
Small pine Table	7
2 pair And Irons	2
8th Room—————	
Lott of Old bed Cloths &c	2
9th Room ———	
2 Small Spinning Wheel & Reel	4
Lot Old Chairs	1
10th Room—————	
Dressing Table	2
2 Bed Quilts & Coverlid	10

6 pair Blankets	18
an Old floor Carpet	1
one suit Worsted Curtains	3
D° D° Callico D°	5
one Counterpain	6
a dressing Glass	2
Bed & Bedstead	8
4 Trunks &c	2
Small Scales & Weights	
11th Room—————	
Case of drawers	4
Bed Bedstead & Contents	20
Bedstead & Sacken	2
Looking Glass 2 leather chairs	1
Kitchen furniture	
a Ten plate Stove	15
	128
[?]	1
Warming & frying Panns &c	2 50
3 Chairs	1
Lott Tubs & buckets	
D° Iron Potts & racks	4
Tea Kettle & Bell Mettle D°	2 50
Large And Irons & Grid Iron	3
Lott of Tin Pewter & Earthern Ware	3
Ladles Toster &c	1
a Box of Knives & forks	1 50
Dough Trough	50
Roasting Jack	1
large brass Kettle	6
lott Tubbs & Buckets	4 50
D° empty Bottles	1 50
D° d° casks	7
a coachee & harness	[144?]
a riding Chair & Do	30
a Sulke	30
pair old Wheels	8
Lott Tools	2 50
Old Cart	5
Wind Mill	8
New Cart	24
1 Horse) 30
3 Cows) 40
10 Sheep) 18
In the tenants possession until the 4th of Nov.	
Rick damaged Hay	8
Cutting Box Shavings &c	4
Dung & pitch forks &c	1
Spade & Shovels	1
2 Sorrell horses	120

Washington Expense Accounts

These meticulously kept accounts show a high expenditure during the war years on food and household items. During the Valley Forge encampment few household items (other than food) were purchased. The previous year many necessities such as tablewares, ceramics, and kitchenwares were purchased and presumably became part of the general's baggage.

The Washington Papers, a microfilmed collection at the Library of Congress, contains pieces of a 1775 Cash Book, Gibbs' Account Book, and individual receipts. Rather than attempt to fit the pieces of the collection together, excerpts from the collection follow chronologically. Deborah Hewes' receipt for the use of her house and furnishings, all household items, and some food purchased from June 1775 to 1780 are included. Payments made to servants are also noted. The Gibbs Account Book purchases for the months of the Valley Forge encampment appear in Appendix VIII.

- (1) n.d., "By Ribbon to distinguish myself £3.4." A blue ribbon is seen in the Revolutionary War portraits of Washington.
- (2) 1775, June 22. Vouchers and Receipted Volumes. Series 5, Vol. 24 (reel 116): "Phil. ... 3 pounds for a Russia leather travelling case" and on the same date "1 portmantle stuffed (?) / [&?] Long Straps 18..0."
- (3) 1775, July 5. Ibid.: "9 yds. White Damask."
- (4) 1775, July 5. Individual receipt:

His Excellency General Washington Bot of W. Pashanky

4 doz. yellow plates @ 6/8	£ 1 6 8
1 dish 6/8, 1 D° 6/	0 12 8
2 D° 10/8, 2 D° 9/4, 2 Do 8/	1 8
2 D° 6/8, 1 D° 2/8, 1 Do 1/6	10 10
1 Tea Pott 1/ 2 D° 3/	0 4 00
1 Damask Table Cloth	1 16 00
13 Loaves Sugar @ 36..10	
12..14	35..6..
12..12	29..1..
12..8	12..12..
12..1..	11..14..
12..42..	<u>13..3</u>
13..	139..
<u>13..1..</u>	<u>89</u>
89	228..@1/5..16..3..

£22 1 2

Salem 5 July '75

- (5) 1775, July 25. Bill to Giles Alexander Taylor for "mending a pair breeches for a servant."
- (6) 1775, August 8. Individual receipt:

His excellency General Washington to Wm. Vans

1775 July 7			
To sund sent Jack Dalend	58	10	8
July 17			
To 12 spoons great & small [fetch?] by Mr. Ben Andrews	5	19	4
Comm. on D°	6	5	4
July 31			
1 cask Maderia wine sent by Negro [?] court in the cask	£13	6	8
10 doz. bottles & corks	£ 1	13	4
Carting 15/ 3 hampers 4/		19	
[Commission]		16	
	16	15	00
	81	11	00

Received August 8 1775 Wm. Vans

- (7) 1775, August. 1775 Cash Book:

Paid for	4 tin candlesticks	4	7	1/4
	1 tin dipper			
	a dripping pan			
	a pudding pan			
Paid for washing table linen, sheets & pillow cases				
Paid for 6 glass beakers			6	

Another entry in the 1775 Cash Book (presented separately in the Library of Congress collection):

1775			
August 8			
Paid for a pepper box	00	00	4-3/4
Paid for 4 tin candlesticks @4/ 3/	4		
1 tin dipper	4		7-1/4
Paid for a dripping pan 3/4 & a pudding pan	5		1-1/2
August 9			
Paid for 2 Cakes Crown Soap	1		6

- (8) 1775, September 20. 1775 Cash Book.

3 chamber Potts & 1 Pitcher	2		2-3/4
-----------------------------	---	--	-------

(9) 1775, October. Individual receipt:

His Excellency Genl. Washington to Wm. Vans 1775

October 11

To 2 hampers Maderia wine sent by the desire of

Col. Reed & Jack Dalend

108 bottles @ 3/4

£18

Hampers carting etc.

8 8

October 2

To 2 boxes and 1 basket Maderia wine sent by

desire of Mr. Randolph by Benj. Shepherd

109 bottles @ 3/6

19 1 6

Boxes carting etc.

8 8

37 18 10

(10) 1775, October. 1775 Cash Book. "Paid for 1 doz Patty Pans...6..8.."; "...Oct. 16 Paid for a blanket for the Gen'l"; "October 13 Paid for 2 floor brushes 6/ mace, cloves, & nutmeg 5/10 00 11 10"; and "Oct. 24 Paid for 2 Birch brooms for the stable."

(11) 1775, November. 1775 Cash Book: "Nov. 1775 - Dec. 2 Paid for Scowring the Pewter & Scowring the House & Washing ..6..9 1/2."

(12) 1775, December 7. Individual receipt:

Philadelphia, December 6, 1775

Col. Read

Bot of John Dunlap

2 Reams large Thin Post Paper @ 40/

2

1 Ditto D° D° cut for letters

2 1 6

3 Ditto, best small Ditto Do @ 34/

5 2

3 Boxes Wafers @ 5/6

16 6

2 lbs. super fine sealing wax @ 15/

1 10

box for the above

1 6

11 11 6

Recd the above contents of Col. Read December 7, 1775

(13) 1775, December. 1775 Cash Book:

Dec. 19, 1775 Paid for 2 mugs & 1 pair salts

13 4

Paid for 1 large dish

4

Dec. 22 Paid Mr. Lucas for 1 doz. cups & saucers

as pr acct

16 6

Dec. 23 Paid for 6 brooms

4 9

Dec. 28 Paid for 1 mug & six wine glasses

7 4

(14) n.d. 1775 Cash Book (reel 117): "Mr. Austin's Actts being Vouchers for the money charged to him 1775-1776 July - Apr."

(15) 1776, January. 1775 Cash Book: "Jan.11 1776 Paid for 1 doz Knives & 1 doz. forks ..16...."

(16) 1776, January. Gibbs' Account Book:

January 1776		
Paid for 1 earthen platter	00	6 00
Paid for 6 D° muggs		2 4-3/4
Paid for a wash bason		2 8
Paid for a sugar pot		3
Paid the wash woman		3 2-1/2
January 23		
Paid for 2 salts	00	1 4
Paid for 2 glass tumblers	3	
Paid for 1/2 lb. tobbaeco		6-1/2
January 24		
Paid for 12 cups & 12 saucers	1	4
January 26		
Paid for 2 brooms	1	6-3/4
Paid for six chamber pots		3

(17) 1776, January 25. Vouchers and Receipted Volumes. Series 5, Vol. 24 (reel 116): "...19 1/2 yds. Furniture check, 38 yds. Linen."

(18) 1776, February. Vouchers and Receipted Volumes. Series 5, Vol. 24 (reel 116):

Feb. 1776 To mending a Lanthorn for ye Table	--	4
To making a large Cake Pan	13	4
To making 1 large coffee pot	6	6
1 Large Saspan [saucepan]	2	6
To 2 Candlesticks 1 Dipper	2	6

(19) 1776, February. 1775 Cash Book:

Feb. 8 1776 Paid for 2 cakes crown soap		
Feb. 12, 1776 Paid for Lady Washington's slippers & mending her shoes		
Feb. 14, 1776 Paid for 6 chamber pots	--	5 --
15 paid for 6 brooms	--	6 --

(20) 1776, March 19. Vouchers and Receipted Volumes. Series 5, Vol. 24 (reel 116):

March 19, 1776 to Wm Bartlet		
3 casks Porter	12	-- --
To 4 Porter		3
Soap & Sugar	3	4
2 Cases of Claret	10	16
32 of Spirits		9 12

(21) 1776, April. Individual receipt.

April 1776			
Bot of Mrs. Moon			
1 large Damask tablecloth	£ 5	--	--
2 D° at £ 4 10	9	--	--
2 D° at £ 4	8	--	--
1 piece of Diaper for Napkins	3	--	--

(22) 1776, April 4. Individual receipt:

Boston, April 4, 1776			
His Excellency Gen.l Washington			
Bot of John Head			
1 Travelling Hair Trunk	2	16	
Rec'd the above of Maj. Fraser in full			
			/s/John Head

(23) 1776, April 14. Individual receipt:

His Excellency General Washington Mrs. Vanhorn 1776 April 9			
To 25 bottles wine at 8/	10	--	--
12 D° D° 4/6	2	14	--
Received the contents	12	14	
Ann Van Horne			

(24) 1776, April 14. Individual receipt:

Mr. Smith bt of John Slidell			
April 14 1776			
Broom	--	2	--
12 Dip Candles @10	--	10	--
6 Moulds D° @11	--	5	6
		17	6
Received Contents [s/]John Slidell			

(25) 1776, April 16. Individual receipt:

New York 16 April 1776			
Mrs. Smith to Mrs. Harper D' for washing the Genl cloaths			
63 doz at 5/6	11	0	6
To 4 Counterpins white	12	0	
To 1 D° callicoe		2	0
	11	14	6
To washing Mrs. Washington small cloaths	1	1	1
New York 16 April			
Mrs. Smith Dr to Mrs. Hernekebocker for washing the Gen'l cloaths 55 doz 3/6	5	5	0

To washing Mr. Lewis's cloaths 7 weeks	1	15	0
	19	15	7

(26) 1776, April 23. Individual receipt:

His Excellency General Washington April 13 1776
 Bot of John Clark

2 sett [?] ivory handel Table knives and forks	9	0	0
2 mahogany cases for D°	11	0	0
2 sett Black handel Table knives & forks silver gilt[?]	6	5	0
12 pair green [D?] forks [?] ivory handel	3	0	0
2 Large Tea waiters	4	8	0
1 small D° D°	0	2	6
	33	15	6

April 23
 Rec'd the Contents in full John Clark

(27) 1776, April 23. Individual receipt:

His Excellency General Washington Esq.
 Bt of John Slidell
 April 23 1776

1 firken of Sope at 6-	--	6	--
20 Dip Candles at 10	16	--	8
	1	2	8

(28) 1776, April/May. An account of the furniture purchased in 1776.
 Series 5.

1776 Bot for his Exc^l Gen^l Washington
 1776
 April 20

X 1 carpet 36 yds square @/7 ft.	£13	8	3
X 1 D° 42 yds D°	£14	14	--
Not paid	28	2	3

Bot of John Clarke

X 2 Setts of Ivory handle knives & forks	£ 9	--	
X 2 mahogany cases for D°	£11	--	
X 2 Setts black handle Knives & forks	6	5	
X 1 Doz pr. of [Dessart?] knives & forks	3	--	--
X 2 large tea waiters	4	5	--
X 1 small d°	4	5	--
		2	
	£33	15	6

Bot of James Deas

X 1 Feather bed bolster & pillows	£ 9	--	--
X 1 Turene	2	--	--
X 3 China Mugs	1	17	

6 broke X	2 dozen of plates	2	2	--
Bot of Dorothy Shewcroft				
X	1 pr of brass andirons shovel & tongs	5	10	--
X	1 Scots carpet	3	--	--
Bot of Wm Rhinelander				
May 1776 (cont.)				
broke X	1 2 gall pitcher	£	--	4 --
X	2 oval Dishes 5/3	--	10	6
X	4 D° 3/9	--	15	--
X	4 D° 2/6	--	10	--
missing X	4 D° 1/6	--	6	--
X	2 [Paulf?] Dishes 2/	--	4	--[?]
10 missing & broke X	25 pr D° of plates 7/6	--	1	--
missing	2 earthen dishes	--	1	6
X	2 sauce boats	--	1	6
X	1 mustard pott	--	1	--
X	1 D°	--	--	9
X	2 Large boats	--	2	--
X	1 Doz small plates	--	5	6
X	1 Bowl	--	2	--
X	2 Choc potts 2/6	--	5	--
missing X	3 bowls	--	2	--
X	2 China bowls	--	16	--
X	1 Doz of plates	--	8	--
1 broken X	2 large boats	--	2	6
missing	2 pudg Dishes	--	3	6
X	1 Doz of small plates	--	5	6
2 broke or missing X	3 wash basons	--	6	--
X	1 pitcher 4/6 1 D° 3/1 1 D° 2/	--	9	6
1 broke X	2 half pt mugs 10 2 pdg Dishes	--	5	10
broke & missing X	2 washbasons 3/4 Brown mugs 2/	--	5	--
X	2 Earthen Dishes 2/6 2 sett cups & saucers	7	6	
X	2 [salt?] Dishes	--	3	--
X	2 oval Dishes 3/ 1 fruit Basket 5/6	--	8	6
broke X	1 China Bowl	--	5	6
X	2 Oval Dishes 2/6 1 pudg Dish	--	7	6
X	1 Doz of plates 5/6 1 doz small	--	11	6
X	chamb pott & soap Dish	--	6	9
missing X	3 fluted Bowls /9 2 wash basons	--	6	9
broke	1 milk jug	--	--	9
		£11	11	10
X	Bot of George Ball			
1 broke X	2 china mugs	£	--	6 --
X	1 china teaport	--	5	--
X	1 stewpan	--	12	--
X	1 tea kettle	6	8	--
X	2 sauce pans	--	17	6
X	2 large pots 32/	3	4	--
X	2 Setts large [burnt?] china cups & saucers	1--	12	--
broke X	1 Quart burnt china bowl	--	9	--
1 broke X	2 China Mugs 3 wash basons	--	15	--
X	1 Sett large china	--	16	--

	X	2 Chamber pots	--	5	6
	X	2 water Guglets	--	16	--
	X	2 pr Setts large China cups & saucers	1	15	
	X	2 Quart Decanters	--	16	--
1 broke		2 Wine & water glasses	--	16	--
1 broke X		2 quart mugs	--	2	8
		1 large pan	--	3	--
	X	26 Neet wine glasses	1	14	--
broke X		3 Cups & saucers	--	8	--
1 broke		2 pr pint tumblers	--	3	--
	X	4 pr cut salts 5/	1	12	--
	X	1 china tea pot	--	14	--
	X	1 sugar dish & milk pot	--	3	--
	X	1 Japan waiter	--	4	6
	X	1 teapot	--	5	--
	X	1 Sugar Dish & milk pot	--	3	--
Missing		1 china Bowl	--	9	--
		6 pint Decanters 30--	--	15	--
		1 large Bread Pot	1	12	--
		1 large sauce pant	--	12	--
		2 teapots/2 mugs 1 broke	--	7	4
			<hr/>	162	13 9

(29) 1776, May. Individual receipt:

Mrs. Smith Dr to Wm.[?] Rhinlander April 16 1776

To 2 China 2 qt bowls	--	16	--
To 1 doz plates	--	8	--
To 1 pair sauce boats	--	2	6
To 2 Pudg dishes	--	3	9
To 1 Doz small Plates	--	5	6
To 3 wash basins	--	6	--

April 25

To 1 Pitcher w'cover 4/6			
1 D° 3/ 2 D° 2/	--	9	6
To 2 half pt Muggs 10d			
2 pudd dishes 2/1	--	5	10
To 2 wash basins 3/			
1 brown Mugg 2/	--	5	--
To 2 Earthen dishes 2/6			
2 sets Cups & Saucers 5/	--	7	6
To 2 Oval Dishes 3/ sent[?] 6	--	3	6

April 29

To 2 Oval Dishes 3/ 1 fruit Basket 5/6	--	8	6
To 1 China Bowl 5/6	--	5	6

May 4

To 2 Oval Dishes 3/6 1 Pudg dish 2/6	--	7	6
To 1 doz Plates 1/6 12 Do small	--	11	6
To 2 Chamber. Potts 2/9 1 Sugr [soap?] dish 1/3	--	6	9
To 3 plates & Bowls 9/ 2 wash basins 2/	--	6	3
To 1 Milk Jugg	--	--	6
		5	19 7
		5	12 3
		11	11 10

1 2 qt Pitcher	--	4	--
2 Oval Dishes 5/3	--	10	6
4 D° 3/9	--	15	--
4 D° 2/6	--	10	--
4 D° 1/6	--	6	--
2 Pudg dishes 2/	--	4	--
2 5 1/2 doz [?] Plates 7/6	2	1	3
2 Earthen Dishes	--	1	6
2 Sause Boats	--	2	--
1 Must d Pott	--	9	--
2 Sause boats	2	--	--
1 doz. Cream Small Plates	--	5	6
1 bowl	--	2	--
2 Chamb. Potts 2/6	--	5	--
	5	10	3
3 bowls	--	2	--
	5	12	3

(30) 1776, May. Gibbs' Account Book (reel 117): "His Exc. George Washington May 1776 / Bot Dorothy Shewcraft / 1 pr Andirons 5 10 / 1 scoch carpet 5--."

(31) 1776, May 3. Vouchers and Receipted Volumes. Series 5, Vol. 24 (reel 116): "To ? of Large Canteens Covered w/Leather Lined & Six half gallon Bottles 4..15..0, To a Large Kitchen & Six half gallon bottles 2..10..0."

(32) 1776, May 5. Individual receipt:

His Excellency General Washington Dr
1776 March 11
To George Ball

2 China Mugs	00	6	00
1 China Teapot	00	5	00
1 Stewpan	00	12	00
1 Tea Kett ^l	1	8	00
2 Sauce Pans	00	7	6
2 Large Potts 32/	3	4	00
2 Large [?] Pans	2	4	00
2 Sett Large Burnt China Cupps & Sau 16/	1	0	00
1 Quart burnt China bowl	0	9	00
2 China Mugs 3 Wash Basons	00	15	00
1 Sett Large China	00	16	00
2 Chamber Potts	00	5	6
2 Water Guglets	00	16	00
2 Sets Large China Cupps & Saucers 16/	1	15	00
2 Quart Decanters	00	16	00
2 Wine & Water Cups	00	8	00
2 Quart Mugs	00	2	1
1 Sauce pan	00	3	00
26 Neat Wine Glasses 16/	1	14	1
3 Cupps & Saucers	00	1	00

2 Half pint Tumblers	00	3	00
4 pair Cutt Salts	1	12	00
1 China Tea pot	00	14	00
1 Sugar Dish milch pott	00	13	00
1 Japan Waiter	00	4	00
1 Tea pott			
1 Sugar Dish & Milk pot	00	5	00
1 China Bowl	00	3	00
6 Pint Decanters	00	9	00
1 Large Oval Pot 30/	00	15	00
1 Large Sauce pan	1	12	00
2 Tea potts	00	12	00
2 Mugs	00	6	4
	00	1	00
	26	10	2

May 5, 1776 recd. the sum of Mrs. Smith over contents in full.
[s] George Ball

(33) 1776, May 11. Individual receipt:

Mr. Joseph Reed
Philadelphia April 18, 1776
To Benj.ⁿ Harbeson
To 1 Nest of Camp Kettles 2 7 6
3 Large Tin Canisters 15
1 Doz. Oval Tin Dishes 2 16
2 Doz. & 9 Tin Plates @ 36/ 4 19

May 3
1 Doz. D^o 1 16
7 tin Canisters 18
13 11 6

For General Washington
Received May 11, 1776 By the Hands of [And W. Hodges, Junr.?] the Above
Contents

/s/ Benj. Harbeson

(34) 1776, May 11. Individual receipt:

Joseph Reed, Esq.
To William Hollinshead
For General Washington
March 25 1776

	oz. dwt.	
To 2 Cases Knives & forks @5.5		£10 10
1 Doz. Camp Cups wt.	11 18	11 7 1
1/2 Doz. Coffee Cups	11 16	9 16 2
2 Half pint Camp Cups	7 11 ..12	5 8 2
		37 1 5

Rec.d May 11 1776 By the Hands of And.w Hodges Junr. the above contents
/s/ Wm. Hollinshead

(35) 1776, May 11. Individual receipt:

Col. Joseph Read
For His Excellency Genl Washington
To Plunket Fleesen
Philad., May 4, 1776

To making a large Dining Marque with doubee-front	4	00	00
Making an other large Marque with a Cham[b]ler Tent of Ticken Arch'd	5	10	5
To 52 yds. Red Stripe 7/8 [flanders?] ticken @ 6/	15	12	10
Making a large Baggage tent	1	10	00
11 Doz. Girth 4/	2	4	00
21 yds. Canvas for Skirting etc. @ 3/	3	3	00
21 Gross large hooks & eyes 15/	1	17	6
12 yds. guard lace	0	6	00
3 Sett tent poles jointed & painted ironwork etc. 40/	6		
10 turn to be painted 1/	1		
25 lbs. best hard Cord 2/	2	10	
12 Doz. Tent pins 1/6	18		
5 doz. tuners 2/	10		
200 buttons 4 Malletts	12		
Making 2 [?] straps buckels straps etc.	1		
To 18 walnut camp Stools, Moreen, brass nails, girth, tacks, & bottoming @ 15/	13	10	
3 walnut camp tables @ 20/	3		
3 packing Cases iron clamps 10/	1	10	
	64	2	6

Recd May 11, 1776 by the Hands of And. Hodge Jun. the above contents
from General Washington

Plunket Fleeson

(36) 1776, May 13. Individual receipt:

His Excellency Genl. Washington March 28, 1776
Bot of Joseph Stansbury

At his Store of China, Glass, & Earthenwares Opposite Christ's
Church in Second Street, Philadelphia Where Merchants, Country
Shopkeepers and others may be supplied on the Shortest Notice
and at the Lowest Prices

2 Cut Vinegar Cruits	00	10	00
4 heavy Salt Cellars		6	
		16	

Recd 13th May 1776 the above in full by the hands of W. Andrew Hodge

/s/ Jos. Stansbury

- (37) 1776, May 13. Gibbs' Account Book (reel 117): "G. Washington 1 Chest [brot] 7/9 / Do 15 to Do Kettels freight 2/2 / Mr. Reed to 1 Long Box 5/2."
- (38) 1776, May 16. Vouchers and Receipted Volumes. Series 5, Vol. 24 (reel 116): "N.Y. to John Brown To making a set Bed Curtains 1.5..0. To altering the Tester 0..3..6."
- (39) 1776, May 30. Individual receipt:

May 30, 1776

Rec'd of Mrs. Manny Smith the above in full £25 Elizabeth Moore
Bot at Sundry place

1 hair broom	£ --	3	--
1 brush	--	3	--
1 Japan bread basket	--	16	--
1 mahogany waiter	--	3	--
Carting the furniture	--	8	00
1 tin Dredging box and grater	--	4	--
1 mahogany Tray	--	16	--
1 Cullander	--	2	6
Carting the furniture	--	4	6
1 pot for Butter	--	4	--
2 matts	--	9	--
2 pails	--	12	--
2 hearth brushes	--	6	--
1 rubbing brush	--	2	6
1 pair of Candlesticks	1	4	--
2 pair D°	--	16	--
2 markt Baskett	--	3	6
2 ladels	--	2	--
	16	17	--
2 pails	--	12	--
1 fender for the fire	--	16	--
1 teakettle (top broken)	--	16	--
1 Dripping pan	--	8	--
6 earthen Pots (broke and missing)			
2 wash hand basins	--	12	6
2 tubs	--	10	--
2 pair brass Candlesticks at 10/6	1	1	--
Making a key for the lock	--	6	6
1 Japan sugar canister	6	--	
1 canister D° for Tea	--	4	6
3 fruit Baskets at 5/6	--	16	6
4 plates for the Baskets D°	--	4	--
1 pr of snuffers	--	6	--
	15	17	--

(40) 1776, June. Individual receipt:

General Washington to John Martin June 4, 1776

Making a boock case buttons & thread	--	2	6
3/4 yds. green baize @ 7/ [?]	--	3	7-1/2
Received the Above in full	00	8	1-1/2

/s/ John Martin

(41) 1776, June 11. Individual receipt:

General Washington
Philad.a 11th June 1776
Bought of John Sparhawk

Topography of North American & West Indies	£14	10	--
---	-----	----	----

Received contents in full

/s/John Sparhawk

(42) 1776, July 9. Gibbs' Account Book (reel 117): "New York July 9, 1776 This day Mrs. Thompson came to Keep house for his Excellency General Washington."

(43) 1776, September 20. Receipts 1776-1777: "5 Plain Shirts / 5 stocks / 1 pair stockings / 1 silk Handkerchief."

(44) [1776?] September, October, and November. Gibbs' Account Book (reel 117):

Sept. 27	Cash paid for a tumbler	--	2	--
Oct. 12	1 quart decanter	--	6	--
Oct. 7	to cash gave Mrs. Thompson for servant girl dismissed Negro Hanah,	--	5	--
Oct. 13	cash paid servant " " " " Jenny	2	0	--
	" " " " Negro Isaac servant	4	0	
Oct. 29	To common coarse Mugs, Bowls etc. for kitchen	--	10	0
Nov. 20	Cash paid servant Witt			
Nov. 26	" " " Jack 3 dollars			

(45) 1776, October 25. Vouchers and Receipted Volumes. Series 5, Vol. 24 (reel 116): "To Plunket Fleeson To a Matrass Cont. wool & Hair 4..6.0."

(46) 1776, November. Vouchers and Receipted Volumes. Series 5, Vol. 24 (reel 116): "Nov. 20 1776--Servant Witt/ Nov. 26 [Servant] Jack."

- (47) 1776, November 6. 1775 Cash Book (reel 117): "Nov. 1776 6 paid Mich Applebee for 1 pr slippers for the Gen'l."
- (48) 1776, July-December.
- | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|
| 1776 July 15 | | | |
| Cash paid to Negro Hannah | 00 | 16 | 00 |
| July 25 | | | |
| Cash paid Tailor Jack | 10 | 16 | 00 |
| Cash paid Negro Hannah | 3 | 4 | |
| August 14 | | | |
| To Cash paid Servant Lydia, Molatto | 1 | 12 | |
| September 3 | | | |
| To Cash paid Negro Isaac | 2 | | |
| September 13 | | | |
| To Cash paid Servant Jenny | 1 | 4 | |
| October 7 | | | |
| To Cash paid Servant Girl Dismissed
by Mrs. Thompson | 5 | | |
| October 15 | | | |
| To Cash paid Negro Hannah | 2 | | |
| To Cash paid Servant Jenny | 10 | | |
| October 16 | | | |
| To Cash paid Negro Isaac Servant | 4 | 00 | 00 |
| November 19 | | | |
| To Cash paid Isaac | 3 | 12 | |
| To Cash paid Servant Jack \$3.00 | 1 | 4 | |
| November 21 | | | |
| To Cash paid Isaac, Servant \$3.00 | 1 | 4 | |
| To Cash paid Servant Isaac \$3.00 | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| December 6 | | | |
| To Cash paid Servant Jenny \$3.00 | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| December 29 | | | |
| To Cash paid Jack when at Mr. Barclay's | 15 | | |
- (49) 1777, January 22. Warrant Book (reel 116). Warrants granted and to whom: "To Caleb Gibbs for expenses General's family £2000."
- (50) 1777, February. Gibbs' Account Book: "Feb. 1777 Cash paid for a case of surveying instruments...for the General at Mr. Dyson's 1..17..6."
- (51) 1777, March 7. Vouchers and Receipted Volumes (reel 116), series 5, vol. 24: "March 7, 1777 To Cash paid Mr. Ogden for sundries bought in the house."
- (52) 1777, April 1. Gibbs' Account Book: "Rec'ts 1776-1777 / Capt. Lewis to Jane Wistmore / 1777 April 1 To 1 Hyson's Tea 60/£3..0..0."

(53) 1777, April 20. Vouchers and Receipted Volumes (reel 116), series 5, vol. 24: "April 20, 1777 paid Jenny for / 13 July 1776 -23 April 1777 / John Whitehead April 7 1776 to April 23 1777."

(54) 1777, [April?]. Gibbs' Account Book: "John Galloway / His Excell Gen. Washington / making a coat / linings pockets / Buckram & stays / collar lining / 2 waistcoats & 2 pair breeches / facing pockets & stays / silk thread / bottons for waistcoat & breeches."

(55) 1777, May 7. Vouchers and Receipted Volumes (reel 116), series 5, vol. 24: "May 7, 1777 Cash paid Mr. McGuire to bear his expense to headquarters as steward."

(56) 1777, May 8. Gibbs' Account Book:

Phil. May 8, 1777 Carpenter Wharton

In a cask	loaf sugar	1/2 bushel almonds
" 2 casks	white biscuit	9 quarts shell barks
In 2 boxes	20 lbs. green tea	2 bottles lime juice
	12 lbs. pepper	18 Gammons
	24 bottles mustard	£178..15..7 1/2
	3 bottles sup fine(?)	

(57) 1777, May 10. Gibbs' Account Book, Daily Expenses 1777: "Phil. / May 10, 1777 Sam Purviance & Sons / 1 Pipe Madeira Wine 150 / Case & Casing ditto 1..12.6 / 151..12..6."

(58) 1777, May 24. Vouchers and Receipted Volumes (reel 116), series 5, vol. 24: "May 24 1777 Cash paid Mr. Ogden Servant for conductg Gen'l to the meadows."

(59) 1777, June 3. Gibbs' Account Book, Daily Expenses 1777: "June 3, 1777 / Paying Isaac the Cook 47 pounds / 18 shillings wages / 6 pounds per month."

(60) 1777, June 3. Vouchers and Receipted Volumes (reel 116), series 5, vol. 24: "Isaac the Cook £47 6£ per month."

(61) 1777, August and September. Gibbs' Account Book:

Aug. 6, 1777	To mending the telescope	1 17 --
Aug. 7, 1777	To a Copper Tea Kettle	4 2 6
	1 doz. China cups & saucers	£ 4 10
	1 chamber pot	12/6
Aug. 17, 1777	1 basket 5/	
Sept. 2, 1777	3 baking dishes & 3 pudding pans	-- 7/6

Sept. 5, 1777 1 large candlestick 10/
 2 small candlesticks 15/
 2 spoons 2/6

(62) 1777, September 27. Gibbs' Account Book, Daily Expenses 1777:
 "Sept. 27, 1777 8 clasps for General's trunk ...8..."

(63) 1777, [September ?]. Gibbs' Account Book, Daily Expenses 1777:
 "Rec'ts / Rec'ts from Jas Deas / a feather bed, bolster & pillows £9--/
 to ? a 2 Dozen of plates 2...2 / To 3 China Muggs 1..17..."

(64) 1777, October. Vouchers and Receipted Volumes (reel 116), series 5,
 vol. 24: "Oct. 10 Cash paid Servant Isaac 2 2 6 / [October] 13 [Cash
 paid Servant Isaac] 45 / Cash McGuire paid for hay & oats for / his
 horse 7 6."

(65) 1777. Cash paid to servants belong to Gen.ll Washington's Family:

January 7			
To Cash paid Servant Jenny \$8.00	3	00	00
To Cash paid [?] Servant Jack			8
February 17			
To Cash paid Servant Jenny \$18.00	3	00	00
To Cash paid Negro Hanna \$4	1	10	
April 20			
To Cash paid Servant Jenny \$[?]			6[?]
To Cash Mrs. Thompson paid Isaac		\$16.00	
April 23			
To Cash paid Mr. Thompson for his services as per bill	30	10	
To Cash paid Servant Jane for balance of acct.	10		
To Cash paid Tailor Jack on balance for wages	17	2	6
May 4			
To Cash paid to Mr. McGuire to carry him to and from Phil.			
June 3			
To Servant Isaac & Hannah paying up to this day paid			
To Captain Johnson only back bill and receipts	53	00	00
June 8			
To Cash paid Servant John as hostler for 2 months	2		
July 28			
To Cash paid Frank the hostler	1	2	6
Cash paid Servant Isaac \$15.00	5	12	6
August 8			
To Cash paid Frank the Genll hostler	4	10	
To Cash paid Frank D°	7	00	6
September 28			
Cash paid Servant Isaac		15	
October 2			
To Cash paid Servant Isaac	7	00	6

- (66) 1777. Cash paid to Servants Belonging to Gen. Washington's Family: "1777 servant Jenny / servant Jack / negro Hannah / Isaac / Mr. Thompson for his services / servant Jane / Tailor Jack [?] / servant John as hostler / Frank the hostler."
- (67) 1778, February 14. Vouchers and Receipted Volumes, series 5, vol. 24 (reel 116):
- | | | | |
|--|--|---|------|
| Feb. 14 1778 | | | |
| Cash paid Frank the hostler on balance | | 3 | 17 6 |
| " " " " " \$30 | | | 11 5 |
| " " servant Isaac the cook \$20 | | | 7 10 |
- (68) 1778, February 27. Vouchers and Receipted Volumes, series 5, vol. 24 (reel 116): "Feb. 27 Cash paid McGuire for a pair gloves for the Gen.l. .15.."
- (69) 1778, March 6. Vouchers and Receipted Volumes, series 5, vol. 24 (reel 116): "March 6 McGuire settlement on his wages as steward."
- (70) 1778, March 6. Gibbs' Account Book, Daily Expenses 1777: "to his Excellency the commander in chief 62 pounds 16 shillings & 5 pence / 6 March, 1778."
- (71) 1778, March 6. Vouchers and Receipted Volumes. Series 5, Vol. 24 (reel 116): "Patrick Maguire paid 6 March 1778 / Margaret Thomas for washing Oct. 20-1776 to Feb. 20, 1778."
- (72) 1778, March 23. Warrant Book (reel 116). Warrants granted and to whom: "March 23, 1778 To John Potts for vegetable money in back rations due him and eight others as bargemen for his Excellency for [100 days?] to the 30th Dec. 76 50 52/96"
- (73) 1778, [March ?]. Gibbs' Account Book, Daily Expenses 1777: "Patrick Maguire paid as steward."
- (74) 1778, [March ?]. Gibbs' Account Book, Daily Expenses 1777: "rec't from Margaret Thomas for washing done for his Excellency Gen. Washington Oct. 20, 1776 to Feb. 20, 1778 including servants 28 pounds 17 shillings & 6 pence."
- (75) 1778, April 5. Vouchers and Receipted Volumes, series 5, vol. 24 (reel 116): "April 5 Cash paid Margaret Thomas for Washing from 20th Octob 76 to 20th Feb. 78 inclusively 28 17 6."
- (76) 1778, April 10. Warrant Book (reel 116). Warrants granted and to whom: "April 10, 1778 To Caleb Gibbs for use of his Excellency 1000 pounds."

(77) 1778, January-April. Miscellaneous notes (reel 117): "rock fish, 3 brooms--Jan. 26"; "Feb. 7 broom for the stable"; "Feb. 12 Frank the Hostler / Cash paid Isaac the Cook"; "22 Cash given Col. Biddle's servant for bringing tea"; "Feb. 27 gloves for the Gen'l"; "March 6 Cash paid Patrick McGuire for his wages as Steward to the General"; "March 15 1 basket"; "March 27 oysters"; "April 18, 1778 2 large tea pots"; "April 18 1 bottle snuff."

(78) 1778, June 5. Individual receipt:

His Excellency General Washington
 Cap't Jn Barry
 Bot at Sale at Middletown

To 6 loafs of Sugar lbs. 42 @ 25/6 per lb.	£53	11	..
To 4 Canisters of Hyson Tea @ £10/15	43		
To 1 Doz. White Kidd Gloves @ /18		10	6
To 12 lbs. best hair powder @ /18 per lb.		10	6
To 6 yds. best silk ribbon /13		3	18
	121	1	

Headquarters June 5, 1778 Rendered the Above Acct. in Full

/s/ John Barry

Deduct £10.6 for Kidd Glove @ £3..18 for
 Ribbon /remains £106.17
 Eq'l to \$356.00.

(79) 1778, June 18. Gibbs' Account Book: "Daily Expenses Brought Forward 1778.... To cash paid Mrs. Hewes for the use of her house & furniture at V. Forge as per bill 100..0--."

(80) 1778, June 18. Individual receipt: "Received of Captain Gibbs One hundred pounds Pennsylvania Currency being in full of all demands a[gains]t his Excellency Genl. Washington for the Use of the House, Furniture &c. [signed] Deborah Hewes."

(81) 1778, January-June. Warrant Book (reel 116). Warrants granted and to whom: "January 29, 1778 To Capt. Gibbs Hd Ex 2000 / April 10 Ditto Ditto 1000 / June 16 To Maj Gibbs Hd Ex 2000."

(82) 1778, January-June. Gibbs' Account Book:

Hdqtrs Valley Forge	
Jan. 29, 1778 for use of his family	2000 dollars
April 10, 1778	1000 dollars
May 7, 1778	2000 dollars
June 16, 1778	2000 dollars

Maj. Gibbs rec'd of Paymaster General

(83) 1778, September 25. Individual receipt: "Fredericksburg September 25, 1778 / There received from George Washington 25 Guineas to be Delivered to His Seat / James Dalton."

(84) c.1778. Individual receipt:

A List of Work Done of Articles

To 1 pair of Breeches

To 1 pair Westcoat

To Lining 1 Coat and Making 4 pare of Drawers

[Coat?] & Trimmings

(85) 1780, June 25. Individual receipt:

Philadelphia 25 June 1780

Col. Clement Biddle

Bot of Richard Humphreys

2 doz. table spoons wt.49 oz. 6 dwt	£34	3	9
Half a Doz. Large Camp Cups 29 oz.	22	1	0
2 Small D° D° 2 6	2	10	9
Engraving as per bill	2	16	
	62	11	6

By 19 oz of Old Silver 8/6 per ounce	8	1	6
--------------------------------------	---	---	---

Ballance Due	53	10	00
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In Specie

For Painted Tin Cups @ \$30.00 in 120

Continental Notes

(86) 1780, June 25. R.H. Harrison, Secretary's Warrant Book: "Phil. June 25, 1780 / 2 doz. Table Spoons 34..3..9 / Half a doz. large camp cups 22..1.... / 2 small do..do.. 2..16.. / Engraving / By 19 oz old silver 8..1..6 / 53..10..0."

(87) 1781, August 21. Vouchers and Receipted Volumes, Series 5, Vol. 24 (reel 116): "Eliz. Thompson paid Aug. 21, 1781."

(88) 1781, August 28. (reel 117): Receipt from Elizabeth Thompson for 25 guineas "what is due to me from the Public for my Services whilst in the Family of the Gen'l."

Eighteenth Century References to Life and Furnishings at Valley Forge

Sparse contemporary accounts of Valley Forge relate to life at headquarters. These accounts show, however, that headquarters was crowded, noisy, and busy. Three of the accounts provide information about room usage at headquarters: a log cabin addition was used for dining, General Lee stayed in a small guest room beyond Mrs. Washington's sitting room, and some female guests were entertained on the second floor in Mrs. Washington's chamber.

Two of Washington's letters refer either to headquarters in general or specific objects at headquarters. Several excerpts from the Valley Forge Orderly Book of General Weedon are included for their references to furnishings and General Washington's attitude toward appearance and recreational activities.

- (1) 1777, November 29, headquarters. John Laurens to his father. *The Army Correspondence of Colonel John Laurens in the Years 1777-1778* (New York: The Bradford Club, 1867). "This will merely serve as a cover to a newspaper, part of which I copied in my last. It goes by a man who is to set off immediately for York as I am informed by Col. Tilghman. I am exceedingly obliged to you for the gloves.... Upon looking into your letter again I see that I am indebted to a lady for the gloves; you will oblige me by saying something handsome for me."
- (2) 1777, December 15, headquarters, "at the Gulf." John Laurens to his father. *Army Correspondence*. "Berry received a hunting shirt and a check shirt. If there be any difficulty in getting him winter clothes I believe he can do without."
- (3) 1778, January 3, headquarters. John Laurens to his father. *Army Correspondence*. "I have been obliged to do it in a hurry, and in a small, noisy, crowded room. I have succeeded so far with secrecy, and dare not venture upon a more decent copy. I hope, therefore, that you will excuse my letter, and accept it in its present dress."
- (4) 1778, January 11, Valley Forge. George Washington to Capt. George Lewis. John C. Fitzpatrick, ed., *The Writings of George Washington* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1933), 10:290.

Dear George: I am sorry to find by your Letter to Mr. Harrison that you still continue indisposed. If the state of your health requires leave of absence, I shall not object to your visiting your friends in Virginia to recover it. You will take this in your way as I shall want to see you before you go.

I wish you to have every part, and parcel of my Baggage removed from New Town to this place. I do not know in whose care, and possession it is; but am satisfied I ought to have a good deal there. among other things a Bed; end Irons, Plates, Dishes, and Kitchen Utensils, how-

ever, be it what it will let the whole come, pay, or bring an Acct. of the expenses attending the Storage &c; and hire or impress proper waggons for bringing these things. I am, etc.

- (5) 1778, January 28, headquarters. John Laurens to his father. *Army Correspondence*. "I am called upon to attend the general to his first official interview with the congressional committee...."
- (6) 1778, February 1, Valley Forge. George Washington to John Parke Custis. Fitzpatrick, ed., *The Writings of George Washington*, 10:413. "Your mamma is not yet arrived, but if she left Mount Vernon on the twenty sixth ultimo, as intended, may, I think be expected every hour. Meade set off yesterday (as soon as I got notice of her intention) to meet her. We are in a dreary kind of place, and uncomfortably provided; for other matters I shall refer you to the bearer, Colonel Fitzgerald, who can give you the occurrences of the camp, &c., better than can be related in a letter. My best wishes attend Nelly and the little ones, and with sincere regard I am &c."
- (7) 1778, February 2. Tench Tilghman, ALS, to Robert Morris. Valley Forge National Historical Park Archives. "I cannot promise myself the pleasure of accepting your kind invitation to spend a few days at Manheim. Winter Quarters is to us, what a stoppage of Navigation used to be to you. rather an increase of Business in the way of Paper, Pens and Ink...."
- (8) 1778, February 9, headquarters. John Laurens to his father. *Army Correspondence*.

I have to thank you, my dear father, for two shirts, and a piece of scarlet cloth. I wrote to James for some hair powder and pomatum, but received only the latter with a comb. As I am upon the subject of dress, it will not be premature to inform you, that if you should command me to remain in my present station, blue and buff cloth, lining, twist, yellow flat double gilt buttons sufficient to make me a uniform suit, will be wanted; besides, corded dimity for waistcoats and breeches against the opening of the campaign; and I must beg the favour of you to write to some friend in South Carolina, to procure me these articles. A pair of gold epaulettes and a saddle cloth may be added, if not too expensive. If you should give me leave to execute my black project, my uniform will be a white field (faced with red), a color which is easiest kept clean, and will form a good contrast with the complexion of the soldier.

[Note: Laurens' proposed black regiment was never raised.]

- (9) 1778, February 15, headquarters. John Laurens to his father. *Army Correspondence*.

I am to thank you for your kind letter of the 6th inst., and the two camp shirts which accompanied it....

The scarlet cloth, four camp shirts (in all), a roll of pomatum, a hair comb, two shirts for Berry, and a hunting shirt, have been received at different times, and I am exceedingly obliged to you for them. In future I will be more careful to thank you for such articles immediately after the receipt of them.

- (10) 1778, February 18. *Valley Forge Orderly Book of General George Weedon of the Continental Army under Command of Genl George Washington, in the Campaign of 1777-8* (New York: Dodd, Mead and Company, MDCCCCII), pp. 236-7.

The Commander in Chief approves the sentence is concern'd he cannot Reinstate Lt. Rust in Compliance of the recommendation of the Court founded upon his former good Character as an Officer his Behaviour in the several instances alledged to be so flagrant and scandalous that the General thinks his Continuance in the Service would be disagreeable to it—And as one part of his Charge against him was gaming, that alone would exclude him from all Indulgence—the Vice is so pernicious a nature that it never will escape the severest punishments with his approbation....

- (11) 1778, February 24, John Laurens to ?, Head Quarters. *Army Correspondence*. "I have but one pair of breeches that are wearable. If James can possibly procure me some white cloth to reinforce me in this article, it will be of great service to me."
- (12) 1778, March 7. Martha Washington to Mercy Warren. Warren-Adams Papers, Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston, Mass., copy in Valley Forge National Historical Park files.

The General is in camp'd in what is called the great valley on the Banks of the Schuykill officers and men are chiefly in Hutts, which they say is tolerably comfortable; the army are as healthy as can well be expected in general—the Generals apartment is very small he has had a log cabben built to dine in which has made our quarters much more tolerable than they were at first.

It would give me pleasure to deliver your compliments to Mrs Gates, but she lives at so great a distance from me that I have not seen her since we parted at newport, two years afore; the General joins me in offering our respectfull compliments to Genl Warren and yourself.

- (13) 1778, March 9, headquarters. John Laurens to his father. *Army Correspondence*.

I have received your three letters, one of the 1st inst., and two of the 3d, with the very seasonable supply of buff cloth, which, that I may not disgrace the relation in which I stand to the president of Congress, and the Commander in chief of the armies of the United States, by an unworthy appearance, shall be immediately converted to proper use. My obligation is the greater, as my want was more pressing, and I entreat your acceptance of due thanks. The necessity of the case can only plead my excuse for intruding such minutious objects on a mind filled with the interests of a great empire....

Mrs. Washington has received the miniature, and wishes to know whether Major Rogers is still at York. The defects of this portrait I think are, that the visage is too long, and old age is too strongly marked in it. He is not altogether mistaken, with respect to the languor of the general's eye; for altho' his countenance when affected either by joy or anger, is full of expression, yet when the muscles are in a state of repose, his eye certainly wants animation. My proficiency in this kind of drawing never went beyond sketching a profile. I never attempted to paint a miniature likeness of a full face. There is a miniature painter in camp who has made two or three successful attempts to produce the general's likeness....

If among the books Duplessis has given you, there is one entitled *La Tactique de Ghibert*, I am very anxious to read it.

Likewise the work of Mesnil Durand.

- (14) 1778, March 22, headquarters. John Laurens to his father. *Army Correspondence*. "Du Plessis told me that he had commissioned a Mr. De la Balme to put some books into your hands for me."
- (15) 1778, March 27. *Valley Forge Orderly Book of General George Weedon of the Continental Army under Command of Genl George Washington, in the Campaign of 1777-8*, pp. 236-7.

The Numerous inconveniences of a large train of Baggage, must be apparent to every officer of the least consideration. An Army by means of it is render'd unwieldy, and Incapable of acting with that ease and celerity, which are essential—either to its own security and Defence, or to vigour, and enterprize in its offensive operations. The Solitude, which those who have a large quantity at Stake, will feel for its safety, even in the most critical circumstances, is sometimes attended with very alarming consequences, and Individuals, frequently, and unavoidably, sustain no Inconsiderable losses from the Imprudence of encumbering themselves with Superfluous baggage....The Publick is burthen'd with a fruitless expense, in an additional number of Horses, and Waggons; and the strength of the army is deminish'd by the extraordinary Number of Guards requir'd for their protection. These disadvantages, and many more, that will suggest themselves on reflection.... Notwithstanding the pains taken

to remedy them, have been heretofore, severely felt by this Army. Many instances, will be recollected in the course of the last Campaign; and among others, the great loss, which attended sending the Superfluous baggage, during the most active part of it, to a distance from the Army. The Commander in Chief, hopes these considerations will influence officers in the ensuing Campaign, to provide themselves with those necessaries only, which cannot be dispens'd with, and with the means of carrying them, in the most easy and convenient manner; In order to which, He strongly recommends the disuse of Chests, & Boxes, and that Portmanteau's & Valeescas, made of Duck be substituted in stead of them. This will be more requisite, as its in Contemplation, to employ as few Waggons as possible, and to make use of Pack Horses, as far as may be practicable. It is expected the General & Field Officers, will set the Example, and see, that it is strictly follow'd by all those under their respective Commands.

- (16) 1778, April 1. *Valley Forge Orderly Book of General George Weedon of the Continental Army under Command of Genl George Washington, in the Campaign of 1777-8*, pp. 236-7.

Some Brigades were late in sending their men on to the grand Parade this morning.... The General is willing to attribute this to the difference in watches; and to the end, that greater punctuality may be observ'd in future with respect to time...the Adjutant General is to regulate his watch by the Clock at Head Quarters—The Brigade Majors by his, and the Adjutants by their B. Majors.

- (17) 1778, April 5. John Laurens to his father from headquarters. *Army Correspondence*. "We expect the pleasure of Genl Lee's company to dinner, and are preparing to receive him with distinction."
- (18) n.d. Elias Boudinot, *Journal or Historical Recollections of American Events During the Revolutionary War* (Philadelphia: Frederick Bourquin, 1894), pp. 77, 78:

When I was setting off from Camp, Genl Washington called me into his Room, and in the most earnest manner intreated of me, if I wished to gratify him that I would obtain the Exchange of Genl Lee, for he never was more wanted by him than at the present moment, and desired that I would not suffer trifles to prevent it. I accordingly went, and made a pretty considerably Exchange of Prisoners, but quite new propositions were made for the Exchange of Genl Lee, which neither the Genral or myself had ever thought of, after reducing the Terms to as favourable a Scale as I thought right, I agreed to it on Condition, that if General Washington was not pleased with the new plan, and Notice was given of his refusal within 24 Hours, the Exchange was to be void, without any charge of Failure on my part. I arrived at head Quarters about 6 O'clock P.M. and going into the General began to tell him of my success—When he interrupted me with much Eagerness and asked me if I had exchanged Genl Lee, I informed him of what had been done; he replied sit down at this Table, and write a letter informing of my Confirmation of the Exchange &

send one of my Horse Guards immediately to the Enemies lines with it, I assured him that next day would be time enough. but he insisted on its being immediately done, and I sent him accordingly, fixing the next day but one for Genl Lee's coming out to us.—When the day arrived the greatest preparations were made for his reception all the principal Officers of the Army were drawn up in two lines, advanced of the Camp about 2 miles towards the Enemy.—Then the troops with the inferior Officers formed a line quite to head Quarters. All the Music of the Army attended. The General with a great number of principal Officers. and their Suites, rode about four miles on the road towards Philadelphia and waited till Genl Lee appeared.—Gen Washington dismounted & recd Gen Lee as if he had been his brother.—He passed thro' the lines of Officers & the Army, who all paid him the highest military Honors to Head Quarters, where Mrs Washington was, and there he was entertained with an Elegant Dinner, and the Music Playing the whole time.—A Room was assigned him, back of Mrs Washington's Sitting Room, and all his Baggage was stowed in it. The next morning he lay very late. and Breakfast was detained for him. When he came out. he looked as dirty as if he had been in the Street all night. soon after I discovered that he had brought a miserable dirty hussy with him from Philadelphia (a British Sergeants Wife) and had actually taken her into his Room by a Back Door and she had slept with him that night.

- (19) 1778, April 6. Elizabeth Drinker Journal. Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

[April] 6 left I roberts after Breakfast. and proceeded onto ye American Picket guard, who upon hearing that we were going to headquarters, sent 2 or 3 to guard us further on to another guard where Colle. Smith gave us a pass for Hd. Quartrs. where we arrived at about 1/2 past one; requested an audience with the General—set with his wife/a social pretty kind of woman/ until he came in; a number of Officers there, who were very complisant. Tench Tellman among ye rest, it was not so long as we could have wish'd, as dinner was serv'd in, to which he had invited us, there was 15 of ye officers besides ye Gl. and his Wife, Gen Green, and G. Lee. we had an elegant dinner, which was soon over: when we went out with ye Genl. wife up to her Chamber, and saw no more of him—he told us he could do nothing in our busyness further than granting us a pass to Lancaster, which he did, and gave us a Letter to IE. Morris for T Wharton after dinner, as we came out of ye dining Room, who should we see, but Isaac Penington and Charles Logan who had been taken up yesterday....

- (20) 1778, April 8. *Valley Forge Orderly Book of General George Weedon of the Continental Army under Command of Genl George Washington, in the Campaign of 1777-8*, pp. 236-7.

When the guards are assembled on the grand parade, the Brigade Major and Field officers of the Day, are carefully to repeat the same.... Examination of arms &c, and to order the Adjutants under an arrest, when any ill appearance, or deficiency may justly be attributed to his

Negligence.—Want of uniformity in the Soldiers Cloathing, and its indifferent quality; so far from excusing slovenliness, and unsoldierly neglect in other respects, ought rather to excite each man to Compensate those blemishes by redoubled attention, to the means which he has in his power. For instance; the Soldier may always shave his Beard, appear with clean hands & face, and in general, have an air of Neatness, which will be auspicious under all disadvantages.

- (21) 1778, April 18. John Laurens to his father. *Army Correspondence*.

I have barely time to inclose you a Philadelphia paper and to thank you for the epaulettes which you were so kind as to send me.

The General sends you a handbill which has been artfully thrown out by the enemy, and which, unless properly counteracted, will undoubtedly tend to foment disunion, perhaps the only and evidently the surest method of destroying us. The deserters who have come in lately say it is a common talk that overtures are to be made for a treaty of peace. Capt Gibbes of the General's guard is now at Lancaster, and I have employed him to purchase me summer wear. My want of it will depend upon his success.

- (22) 1778, April 23. Charles Willson Peale, "Diary," MS, American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia. "Began a Miniature of Major Blodget and worked Gl. Greens miniature."

- (23) 1778, April 22. Charles Willson Peale, "Diary," MS, American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia. "Coll. Cox sat for the finishing his miniature."

- (24) 1778, April 26. Charles Willson Peale, "Diary," MS, American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia. "Doctr. McHenry sat for his Minia: Omitted making my minutes for some time, but I have begun & in part finished miniatures Doctr. Drapier, Doctr. Craig--Doctr. Cockran, Coll. Biddle & Mrs. Biddle."

- (25) 1778, April 27, headquarters. John Laurens to his father. *Army Correspondence*.

I must ask, my dear father, a thousand pardons for this ill-digested and incoherent letter. I set out with a good intention, but from my first beginning it 'till now, I have undergone perpetual interruption.

Capt Gibbes has disappointed me in not purchasing the stuff for summer wear. I must entreat you to let James procure me as much as will make two or three changes, provided the extravagance of the price does not forbid it.

(26) 1778, May 2. Charles Willson Peale, "Diary," MS, American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia. "Began 2 Mia. of Captn. Lewis. finished 3d. & Rd. for it in full 58 Dollars. Rd. of Coll. Cox 3 Lottery Tickets."

(27) 1778, May 6. Charles Willson Peale, "Diary," MS, American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia.

Went to Camp to see the Rejoicing for the Good News from France.

The Troops was paraded and marched to hear a Short discourse adapted to the Occation—afterwards they grounded their arms and at a signal cannon was fired and each division marched to the Ground allotted for them which in the Whole formed two lines at another cannon being fired as a signal, thirteen cannon was discharged, and then a Running fire beginning at the Right and going to the left—of the front Line & from the left to the right of the 2d line and 3 huzzas for the King of France, the 13 Cannon fired & the Runing fire 4 huzzas for the friendly European Powers, & 13 Cannon Running fire & huzza for the States of America after which each Brigade marched to their quarters, to be Regaled—the Officers of each Brigade then Walked Thirteen abreast with musick to the Arnolds where a Cold Colation was provided for them. I had forgot to mention that his Excellency went with his Retinue along the Lines before the firing began, each Redgement Saluting him as he passed them—and the day was ended with much mirth & good humour. I cannot say that I ever see more pleasure in so great a number of faces at any one time

Ld. Stirling Commanded in the Right of the front Line & The Marquis de la Fiate on the left & the Baron de Calb the 2d Line—Baron Stubin Supertended—

4th Finished a Miniature of Coll. Beale and Rd. in full 58D—I owe him a Box for it.

Noted in pencil on a blank page "Pd. Mr. Vanarsdolien in full for Rent &c to 7th March. I stayed in Camp to finish Doctr. Cockrans, Dr. Craigg's Coll. Biddle & Lady, Dr. Hutchingson's and Rd. the pay of Dr. McHenry, Dr. Hutchingson, Dr. Cochran Dr. Craig. Coll. Biddle in full for his 2 pieces also of Coll. Stroughbuck..."

(28) 1778, May 7, headquarters. John Laurens to his father. *Army Correspondence.*

I have to ask pardon for omitting in my last, to thank you for the striped dimity, which you were so kind as to send me. It did not occur to me 'till it was too late to recall the messenger, and my uneasiness was the greater, as I had been frequently a delinquent in this way.

Yesterday we celebrated the new alliance, with as much splendour as the short notice would allow. Divine service preceded the rejoicing. After a proper pause, the several brigades marched by their right to their posts in order of battle, and the line was formed with admirable rapidity and precision. Three salutes of artillery, thirteen each, and

three general discharges of a running fire by the musquetry, were given in honour of the king of France, the friendly European powers, and the United American States. Loud huzzas!

The order with which the whole was conducted, the beautiful effect of the running fire, which was executed to perfection, the martial appearance of the troops, gave sensible pleasure to every one present. The whole was managed by signal, and the plan, as formed by Baron de Steuben, succeeded in every particular, which is in a great measure attributed to his unwearied attention, and to the visible progress which the troops have already made, under his discipline.

A cold collation was given afterwards, at which all the officers of the army, and some ladies of the neighbourhood were present. Triumph beamed in every countenance. The greatness of mind and policy of Louis XVI were extold, and his long life toasted with as much sincerity as that of the British king used to be in former times. The General received such proofs of the love and attachment of his officers as must have given him the most exquisite feelings.

- (29) 1778, June 15. John Laurens to his father. *Army Correspondence*. "Doctor Welford dined with us yesterday, but I had no opportunity of conversing with him but in a promiscuous way."

William Moore's 1779 appeal for payment for damages done to his house, "Moore Hall," while the army used it during the Valley Forge encampment sheds further light on how furnishings were used by the military.

- (30) 1779, July 28. William Moore claim. National Archives, RG93, M247, Roll 102, 443, Washington, D.C.

To the Honble the Congress of the United States of North America.

The Memorial of William Moore of Moore Hall Esq.

Humbly sheweth

That the said William Moore hath now arrived to a very advanced age, and hath long been disabled by the Gout and other Infirmities from stirring from his Chamber without Help, and that his valuable plantation and Mills near the Valley Forge, from which himself and his Wife, in their declining years, derived a comfortable Support, have been so injured and destroyed by the Continental Army during their Encampment and in that Neighbourhood, by carrying off the Fences for Firewood from the Plantation and cutting down the Timber for the other necessary purposes of the army, that the whole was left as a Waste (the Dwelling house and Garden excepted) by which he hath been obliged ever since, to purchase every Necessary for his Family [use?], and is thereby disabled from making the needful Repairs, either of the Plantation or the Mills, which were occupied by the Forage Master, and left by him in a ruinous Condition.

That besides these Damages, five fine young Horses, his Waggon and Gears, were taken by Genl. Green's Division in Sepr. 1777, and his whole Stock of Sheep by another part of the Army soon afterwards.

That during the time the Army lay in that Neighbourhood, viz, the whole Winter 1777 and Spring 1778, he was allow'd but two Rooms in his own house, the rest being occupied, first by Col. Biddle, and then by Genl. Green, together with a Committee of the Honbl. Congress, who had the use and wear of all the Bedding, Linnen and other furniture he could spare, together with his Barn, Stables, Firewood, and whatever other articles were on the plantation.

That for these last Articles he never required any Compensation, altho he has understood that some others in like Cases have had an allowance freely made them where General Officers, or Members of Congress have been accommodated at any considerable Expence or Damage to private Families, but, leaving this to the good will and [?] of the Honbl. Congress themselves, what he more particularly begs leave to represent is as follow—viz—

That although, upon a Valuation made at a very low Rate by the same Men who were appointed to value the Damages, done to the other Plantations near the Valley forge, he had a Certificate for Two thousand, three hundred, and ninety Dollars, for forty Acres of Woodland, and for Rails &c, and many of the neighbors recieved immediate Pay whereby they were enabled to repair some part of their Losses, yet he, the said William Moore, hath been put off by Col. Sheriff and others, while the Money was falling in its Nominal Value, in such a Manner that the whole sum (if now paid) would not recompence him for a sixth [part of his] Damages. But what [requires] the more Special Notice [and interposition of?] the Honbl. Congress is, that altho the Sum formerly allow'd, cannot now be deemed an adequate Compensation, yet neither the Present, nor late Quarter Master General, however readily they express their Sense of the said William Moore's losses, will pay any part of them, giving as a Reason that it must be first ascertained what part of the Woods, Fences &c were destroy'd in General Mifflin's time, and what part in the time of Gen. Green, that each of them may pay accordingly. Now as it is impossible for any Farmer to make a Distinction of this kind, and much less for one, who was a Cripple confin'd to his house, thus requiring an impossible Condition of Payment, appears the same to him as a Denial, and therefore he humbly hopes, for the sake of that Justice which Congress is undoubtedly desirous of rendering to real Sufferers, they will give such orders as they in their Wisdom may judge necessary in his Case (which is probably not singular) for authorizing the late & present Quartermaster General [to settle?] and pay the whole Damages, as the Individual will [thereby?] obtain Redress, and the expense be the same to the public.

He further prays that orders be given for the payment of his five horses, their gears &c—for which he has the Receipts of the Persons who took them, with proof of their never having been returned, and a Valuation of them, under the Hands of the Waggon Master who drove them and knew their value. This payment has been objected to under a plea that some of the horses were valued higher than was

usual without considering that they were young horses and of the best kind, and that the same money for the [?] five horses would not now purchase three [?][?][?][?]—All which is submitted, with due respect, in [?] and suffering Family, who pray that the same may be taken into speedy Consideration.

William Smith
in Behalf and by Order of William Moore

Philadelphia July 28th
1779

Furnishings in Other Collections with a Washington Provenance

The following lists Washington's military equipment and other furnishings by owner and only includes equipment likely to have been with Washington at Valley Forge and used or displayed at headquarters.

(1) Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union, Mount Vernon, Virginia

"Braddock" sword (1753-54, L. 36-1/2", 20" triangular blade, silver pommel and guard, grip of wood, originally wire wrapped). This French sword dates to the early 1750s and is believed to have been worn by Washington when he was an aide to General Braddock. Washington later gave this sword to Major George Lewis, his nephew, who served in the commander-in-chief's guard.

"State" sword (unknown date, L. 40", 33-1/2" triangular blade, scabbard of sheepskin, silver mounted, marked: "FE-SEY/CUTLER his/ MAJESTY," green woven belt with silver fittings; buckles marked IC in rectangle). George Lewis selected this sword under the terms of Washington's will. Oral tradition associates this sword with the one in Peale's portrait of Washington (1772) and with his first inauguration. Opinions differ as to which sword was Washington's favorite dress sword. See the entry for a silver-hilted sword in the Washington's Headquarters Museum, Morristown National Historical Park.

Small sword or "main gauche" (L. 24-1/2", 18-5/8" blade, gilded brass pommel and guard with copper wire; single-edged, grooved blade). This sword was originally given to Nelly Custis Lewis, who in turn gave it to a gentleman, identity unknown, who gave it to Seldon Connor, a brigadier general in the Civil War. His daughter, Miss Mabel Connor, returned it to Mount Vernon.

Three black heavy leather pack bags (H. 13", W. 15", D. 7-1/2", center compartment framed in wood, collapsible front pocket). It is believed that Washington used these bags during Braddock's campaign and the Revolution. They have remained at Mount Vernon throughout their history.

Military sash (L. 8', W. 28", red silk in open mesh). This sash, valued in Washington's inventory at \$20.00, is believed to be the one that Washington purchased during the winter of 1774. It descended in the family of Howell Lewis, a nephew of Washington, who purchased the sash after Washington's death.

Packing case (approximately 3' square, painted pine, with iron hasp, originally hinged with case lock, rope handles, inscribed in white "Geo.

Washington/Virginia," "G.W.," and "36"). This case may be one of three mentioned in an invoice.

Hair trunk (H. 15", W. 36", D. 15", covered with deerskin, hair side out, iron bound edges studded with brass tacks, marked IH/1775 in brass tacks with brass plate ovetop engraved "Genl Washington.") This trunk descended in the family of Martha Washington's granddaughter, Eliza Parke Custis Law. It may be the one Washington purchased from John Head, April 4, 1776, for John Head, April 4, 1776, for £2.16 (invoice in the Washington Papers at the Library of Congress).

Leather campaign trunk (H. 15", W. 33-3/4", D. 19", iron-bound with leather straps, studded with brass tacks, rectangular with rounded top, oval brass plate engraved "Genl Washington/No. 3"). This trunk may be one Richard Varick, Washington's secretary, included in a 1781 inventory of articles left in his possession. It was described as "1 Large Round Cover Hair Trunk."

Leather campaign trunk (H. 12", W. 27-3/8", D.12", iron-bound, with leather straps, studded with brass tacks, rectangular with flat top, oval brass plate engraved "Genl. Washing/No. 4"). This trunk is probably one of four mentioned by Washington's secretary, Richard Varick, in a 1781 inventory of articles left in Varick's charge (Washington Papers, Library of Congress). The inventory lists "4 Black Leather Campaign Trunks with Leather Straps."

Leather trunk (H. 15", W. 24", D. 15", rectangular shape, bound in metal, lock flap bears brass plate engraved "G. Washington/Virginia"). In 1917 the Ladies' Association purchased this trunk, which may be one of the above mentioned set of four although it is not marked.

Another hair trunk, rectangular in shape, is located at Mount Vernon, but it is believed to be one of a group of six purchased in 1783 for Washington's military books and papers.

Camp bedstead (tapering posts, hinged rails, walnut, originally had canvas webbing, collapsible). This bedstead descended in Washington's great-nephew George Fayette Washington's family and is believed to be the one he purchased in 1775 (see expense accounts). Washington previously purchased a field bedstead in 1755, location unknown.

Telescope (L. 33", collapsed L. 10-1/2", large diameter 2-1/4", brass and mahogany, four sections, marked Pye Finch Cornhill/London). Washington willed this telescope to Lawrence Washington and described it as one of two "spy-glasses which constituted part of my equipage during the late war." Washington purchased another telescope (also at Mount

Vernon), manufactured by Dollard of London, late in 1778 in New York through Major General Stirling.

Spurs (L. 4-1/4", W. 2-7/8", silver with leather strap, silver buckle and steel rowel with five points, inscribed: "Presented to Lieut. Thomas Lamb, by Genl. Washington's taking them from his own Boots, while giving his orders to Lieut. Lamb at Valley Forge in Jany. 1778, to proceed to Boston for Supplies for the Army"). These spurs descended in the Lamb family with the history recounted in the inscription.

Spurs (L. 3-1/8", W. 2-1/8", silver fitted with chains to hold silver buckles and fittings for leather straps, steel rowels with five points). Mrs. Washington gave these spurs to Samuel Powell of Philadelphia in whose family they descended with a history of having been used by Washington during the Revolution.

Camp towel (one of several), (24" square, homespun linen with drawn threads and fringe, monogram "W.n" embroidered in cross stitch). This towel descended in the family of Mrs. Washington's granddaughter Eliza Park Custis Law.

Shaving case (H. 3-1/4", W. 9-1/2", D. 7", mahogany with painted initials "GW," rectangular with brass bail handle, mirror on inside lid, interior tray partitioned for razors and painted blue). This case may be the one Washington purchased in 1775 that is listed in the expense accounts (Washington Papers, Library of Congress) as "travell. Razor case." The 1802 sale records also mentioned that it was purchased by Captain Thomas Hammond, the husband of the general's niece Mildred. In 1915 the Ladies' Association acquired it from the family of the man to whom Captain Hammond had presented it.

Camp knife and fork set (L. 7" each, three-tined fork, rectangular handles with shaped horn insets, marked "Prosper," interlocking pocket set). This pocket set descended in Lord Stirling's family with a history of having been given to Lord Stirling by Washington.

Pair of pistols (L. 15-1/2", mounted in silver with acorn finial trigger guards, walnut stocks with flintlocks, brass barrels and fittings, marked "Wooley/London," later engraved "G.W.," one pistol damaged). Captain Thomas Hammond (husband of Washington's niece, Mildred) acquired these pistols at the 1802 private sale of Washington's effects. His des-

cendants gave them to Mount Vernon in 1917. Several sets of Washington owned pistols have survived. Washington is believed to have owned as many as 50 firearms during his lifetime.¹ He received pistol sets as gifts and likewise gave them as gifts. He is known to have received at least one gift set during the encampment at Valley Forge from Mr. Thomas Turner (Washington Letters, April 25, 1778). He usually rode with pistols in holsters mounted on his saddle. See entries under other museums.

Pistol holsters (L. 13", W. 4-3/4", black leather, tubular shape, fabric housing, arrow-shaped oval flaps, bound and ornamented with scarlet braid). These holsters remained continuously at Mount Vernon. They may be for a pair of pistols (12" in length) Washington ordered from Robert Cary & Co. August 12, 1771.²

Additional items in the Mount Vernon Collections, now on display, might have been used at Valley Forge but are not military equipment.

Needle case and pincushion (embroidered silk on satin ground depicting a bird on the pincushion). This pincushion is said to have been worked by Mrs. Washington during her winter at Valley Forge.

Miniature of Mrs. Washington (water color on ivory) by Charles Willson Peale, c.1776. There is an oral tradition that George Washington wore a miniature of Mrs. Washington.

Powder bag and puff (bag made of deerskin, puff of cotton yard). Washington powdered his hair, and equipment such as this would have been part of his belongings at Valley Forge.

Toilet articles including a toothbrush and pocket shaving case.

Mrs. Washington's trunk (leather covered). A letter (files at Mount Vernon) from one of the Washington grandchildren describes Mrs. Washington as usually travelling with this trunk.

1 Ashley Halsey, Jr. *The American Rifleman* (February, 1968), p. 23.

2 Halsey, *American Rifleman*, p. 25.

(2) Smithsonian Institution

Camp stool (H. 26", W. 14-1/2", folding walnut frame). Washington ordered 18 camp stools upholstered in moreen with brass nails, girth tack and bottoming from Plunket Fleeson in 1776. Six of these stools are listed in the 1799 inventory of Mount Vernon and all 18 appear in the 1802 sales records. In 1802 Thomas Peter, husband of Martha Parke Custis, purchased six camp stools; one of them descended in that family.

Continental Army uniform, c.1782-84 (coat, without military insignia, of dark blue cloth with buff facings and plain gilt buttons; waistcoat of buff cloth with plain gilt buttons, knee breeches of buff cloth). George Washington Parke Custis presented this uniform to the U.S. Government c.1854.

"Service" Sword (L. 36" with 30" blade, flat silver pommel decorated with shell, grip of ivory stained green and wound with silver wire, silver mounted quillons representing serpent heads where they join the chape decorated with trophy of arms on one side and a bear's head on the other, each flanked by oak leaves, russet leather scabbard with two silver bands marked: "J. Baily/Fish Kill"). This sword was presented to the U.S. Government in 1843 by Samuel T. Washington, son of Samuel Washington, General Washington's nephew, who received it by Washington's bequest.

Mess kit (chest of wood covered with leather, lined with green wool, interior divided into 14 compartments, also containing a tray with nine compartments, equipped with four tin pots with detachable, wooden handles, six tin plates, three tin platters, two knives and four forks with black handles, gridiron with collapsible legs, two tinder boxes, eight glass bottles with cork stoppers, two glass bottles for pepper and salt with pewter tops). In April of 1776 Washington purchased a mess kit in Philadelphia from Benjamin Harbeson; he purchased additional items for it the following month (see Washington Papers, Library of Congress). This kit may be part of that order.

Silver camp cup, engraved with Washington's crest, made by William Hollingshead, Philadelphia, 1776.

Field glass and case, collapsible, brass and wood, from the Lewis Collection.

(3) Garvan Collection, Yale University

Silver camp cup.

Rose blanket, used by General Washington during the war, from the Peter Collection.

Shaving case with mirror, used by Washington during the war, from the Lewis Collection.

Portable writing case, leather and wood, used by Washington during the war, from the Lewis Collection.

(4) Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia

Pair of pistols (L.16", 6-15/16" iron barrels, burl walnut stocks, silver fittings, acorn trigger guard finial and clamshells on wood). Washington gave these pistols to Martha's grandson, George Washington Parke Custis. They were presented to Robert E. Lee at the time of his marriage to Custis' daughter. Lee's son willed them to the University.

(5) U.S. Military Academy Museum at West Point, New York

Pair of pistols (L.14", brass barrels 8", locks 4-5/8" x 3/4", silver mounted, engraved with military motifs and British lion and unicorn on side plates, bands round the back of their grids inscribed "Gen. G. Washington," marked "Hawkins" on the lock plates and "R.W." with London proofmarks on their barrels). An English gunsmith named Hawkins worked in London between 1750 and 1775. Washington gave these pistols to his private secretary, Bartholomew Dandridge. They can be traced from Dandridge's estate through several owners, the last of whom donated them to West Point.

(6) Chateau Lafayette, Loire, France

Scottish pistols (steel, ornately silver inlaid and scroll engraved, marked "T. Murdoch" on the lockplates, engraved on a small silver oval above each grip "Washington to Lafayette, Legaty"). Thomas Murdoch was a gunsmith in Leith, Scotland, from 1730 to 1785. Washington wrote in his will "To General de la Fayette I give a pair of finely wrought steel pistols, taken from the enemy in the Revolutionary War."

(7) New York State Library, Albany, New York

Sword (L.39", blade 33", polished steel pierced pommel and guard, dotted with steel beads, fire damaged). This sword was chosen (according to instructions in Washington's will) for William Augustine Washington by Judge Bushrod Washington. William Augustine Washington was entitled to the first choice of Washington's swords but could not be present

at the time of distribution. This sword was considered Washington's finest sword.

- (8) Washington's Headquarters Museum, Morristown National Historical Park, New Jersey

Sword (blade L.34-3/4", silver boatshell knuckle guard, pommel, finger guards and cross guard, grip of silver wire over wood, flattened hexagonal colichemarde blade, marked "J.P." by the maker James Perry who worked in London 1767-1777, date stamp on the hilt is for 1769-1770). This sword is believed to have been given to Washington by his friend General William Darke who served with Washington in the Braddock campaign. This sword descended in the family of Washington's oldest nephew until 1884 when Dr. Lawrence A. Washington's widow sold it to the Washington Association of New Jersey for display at Morristown. Arms historian Merrill Lindsay believes this sword to have been Washington's favorite dress sword and probably the one worn by him at his inauguration.³

Sword (small, English, rapier-type, gentlemen's dress sword of polished, cut steel, with an ornate counter guard). Oral tradition holds that Washington wore this sword at his inauguration as president.

Hunting sword (agate gripped).

Hartshorn-Redding military tricorn hat. This hat is one of a very few military hats that survive from the Revolution.

- (9) Valley Forge Historical Society, Valley Forge, Pennsylvania--The following items located at the historical society have a history of ownership by George Washington. Only those items in the collections that might have been used at Valley Forge are included. See appendix III for a complete list of the Washington Collection at the historical society.

George Washington's portmanteau

"Mortar and pestle owned and used by General Washington at Valley Forge"

3 Patricia Coflin, "First President's Variety of Swords," copy of article in park files, Valley Forge NHP.

Razor and case owned and used by General Washington during War of the Revolution

Washington's bleeding knife

Ivory salve jar from Washington's toilet case

Shaving mirror, belonged to George Washington (?)

Decanter and wine glass given by George Washington to Col. Wm. Augustine Washington

Knife and fork

Magnifying glass

Sash worn by General Washington when he took command of Continental Army, July 2, 1775

4 waistcoat buttons worn by General Washington on the Continental Uniform

Flag which flew outside Washington's headquarters

Compass with sundial

Pocket telescope

Spur

2 knives and 2 forks "used by General Washington in his camp equipment"

Horn tumbler

Medicine chest

2 wine glasses "owned and used by General Washington"

Ivory salve box

Toilet case

12 silver camp cups

- (10) Mercer Museum, Bucks County Historical Society, Doylestown, Pennsylvania

Chippendale chair (H.34-3/16", W.24-1/4", D.16-5/8", walnut with carved shells on knees and side rails, claw and ball front feet, c.1775, accession #14916). This chair has a history of having descended in the family of Henry Woodman who originally acquired the chair from the Isaac Potts family (see appendix IV for copies of the 1902 correspondence regarding this chair). According to family tradition this chair was one of a set used by Washington at Valley Forge. As Isaac Potts was not living in the house at the time, it is doubtful that he owned the furnishings, for the use of which Washington paid Mrs. Hewes. However, the chair is included here because it is possible that Isaac Potts acquired the chair from Mrs. Hewes.

FURNISHING PLAN

GENERAL WASHINGTON'S OFFICE

At each of his headquarters, Washington set aside a room for his private office. In this room, he dictated his correspondence, kept his personal files, held private meetings, and worked and read. The room provided some measure of quiet and privacy. At Mount Vernon, Washington is known to have risen early, shaved in his office so as not to disturb Martha, and worked until he met Martha for breakfast. His daily schedule during wartime was similar to that at Mount Vernon. For example, his practice of shaving in his office is believed to have been carried out during the wartime encampments. Shaving apparatus recommended for placement in this room was probably stored and brought out only when in use.

One military scholar suggests that the series of trunks numbered 1-4 and engraved with General Washington's name may have contained his personal files. (See Evidence of Original Furnishings, furnishings at Mount Vernon for further discussion of these trunks.)

Barrier and Label

Washington's office is one of the few rooms in the house with a single use; it is not likely that this room was ever converted for use as sleeping quarters, unlike the aides' room and dining room. The room barrier is a simple glass enclosure in the doorway, with a pictorial label showing Washington dictating to an aide, holding a small staff meeting, or being shaved by his body servant, Billy Lee.

Object <i>Documentation</i>	Location	Recommendation
1-2 DESK and BOOKCASE, Philadelphia or Pennsylvania, walnut, 1740-60 <i>Thomas Potts 1762 inventory</i>	Between windows	Reproduce
3-8 SIX LEATHER-BOTTOMED CHAIRS, Philadelphia or Pennsylvania, walnut, 1740-60 <i>Thomas Potts 1762 inventory</i>	One at desk, four at table, and one on east wall	Use VAFO 75.22.01-.02 (on loan) until reproductions (6) can be purchased.

Object	Documentation	Location	Recommendation
9-10	TABLE, square, walnut, c.1740-60; BAIZE COVER to overhang tabletop <i>Thomas Potts 1762 inventory</i>	Against glass bar- rier	VAFO 75.119
11	BOOKCASE, walnut, lined with green baize, approximately 3' long, 10" high, 10" deep <i>Washington expense accounts,</i> <i>Washington Papers, June 4, 1776;</i> <i>Mount Vernon inventory (appendix</i> <i>V). The dimensions are based on the</i> <i>general size of 18th century military</i> <i>manuals Washington was likely to</i> <i>have had with him. See also Mount</i> <i>Vernon inventory.</i>	On tabletop	Acquire/reproduce
12	ASSORTED MILITARY MANUALS (approximately 3'), 18th century <i>Mount Vernon inventory; Washington</i> <i>expense accounts for purchase of book-</i> <i>case, June 4, 1776</i>	In book- case; place two originals elsewhere in the room	Acquire one or two original 18th century manuals listed in the Mount Vernon inven- tory; reproduce bind- ings on remaining manuals.
13	TABLE or STAND, small, walnut, 1740-60 <i>Thomas Potts 1762 inventory</i>	Under win- dow, near desk	Park collections
14-17	CAMPAIGN TRUNKS, four, leather, various dimensions including 15" x 33-3/4" x 19" and 12" x 27-3/8" x 12", iron bound with leather straps, studded with brass tacks, rectangular shape, rounded or flat top with engraved plates "Gen. ¹ <i>Washington/No. 1</i> " ("2," "3," and "4"); CORRESPONDENCE; and RED TAPE <i>Mount Vernon collections and</i> <i>Richard Varick's 1781 inventory,</i> <i>Washington Papers, Library of Con-</i> <i>gress</i>	North and west walls, one to be open and filled with correspon- dence wrapped in red tape	Reproduce, using Mount Vernon prototypes
18-21	NEWSPAPERS, 18th century, British, and copies of the <i>Philadel-</i> <i>phia Inquirer</i> (published in Reading), dated January-June 1778 <i>John Laurens' correspondence,</i> <i>November 29, 1777, and April 18,</i> <i>1778</i>	Table and desk tops	Reproduce

Object	Location	Recommendation
22-24 Articles of clothing to include HAT, GREAT COAT, and GLOVES, 18th century style <i>Washington expense accounts February 27, 1778, May 8, 1777, and May 27, 1777; period attire for an officer and gentleman of the 18th century</i>	In closet and around the room	Reproduce
25 PAIR OF PISTOLS in a saddle holster, black leather, with scarlet braid <i>Collections at Mount Vernon, Washington and Lee University, and the U.S. Military Academy Museum at West Point; <u>The Writings of George Washington, April 25, 1778</u></i>	Across a chair back	Reproduce holster from a set at Mount Vernon made of black leather, tubular shape, fabric housing, ornamented with scarlet braid; reproduce pistol stocks from a pair owned by George Washington
26-28 SWORD, SCABBARD, and CHATELAINE, 1750-75 <i>Several swords are documented as having been used by Washington. See collections at Mount Vernon; Smithsonian Institution; New York State Library, Albany, NY; Morristown, Washington's Headquarters Museum</i>	Window sill or desk	Reproduce
29-30 SPURS and SPUR LEATHERS, silver with silver fittings and steel five-pointed rowels, c.1775 <i>Collections at Mount Vernon and Valley Forge Historical Society; see also Washington expense account, April 14, 1778.</i>	Near sword	Acquire/reproduce
31 PAPER, 18th century style, blank and written upon, one ream, two sizes <i>Washington expense accounts, Washington Papers, December 6, 1775, and April 14, 1778</i>	Desk and table tops	Reproduce
32-33 WAFERS, one box, and 1/2 to 1 lb. of SEALING WAX <i>Washington expense accounts, Washington Papers, December 6, 1775, and May 7, 1777</i>	Desk and table tops	Acquire/reproduce
34-43 QUILL PENS, six; INK; PEWTER INKWELL; PEWTER SANDER (SANDBOX?); a PEN KNIFE; and CREAMWARE INKWELL and SANDER SET <i>Correspondence of Tench Tilghman, February 2, 1778</i>	Desk and table tops	Acquire pewter sander, pewter inkwell, and pen knife; reproduce quill pens and ink; use creamware inkwell and sander set in park collections, VAFO 74.15

Object	<i>Documentation</i>	Location	Recommendation
44	LOOKING GLASS, c.1700-60, mahogany frame <i>Thomas Potts 1762 inventory</i>	East wall	VAFO 75.129
45-47	Shaving equipment to include a RAZOR CASE (1.9 12", d.7", h.3 1/4", mahogany, brass bail handle, mirror on inside lid, partitioned tray inside), SHAVING BRUSH, and MUG <i>Washington expense accounts, Washington Papers, April 6, 1775, and in 1777: "1 brush, 2 china mugs / To 1 glass mug / To 1 brush for [?]"</i> ; razor cases in collections at Mount Vernon, Garvan Collection at Yale University, and at the Valley Forge Historical Society	On window sill or in closet	Park collections; ac- quire brush
48-51	Ceramic WASH BASIN and PITCHER with cover, c.1775-80; SOAP DISH; SOAP <i>Washington expense accounts, Washington Papers, August 9, 1775, January 1776, February 8, 1776, March 11, 1776, April 25, 1776, May 4, 1776, and May 1776 (Rhineland bill)</i>	On window sill or in closet	Acquire basin, pitcher, and soap dish; reproduce soap
52	CAMP TOWEL, 24" square, linen with drawn threads and fringe, c.1770-80 <i>Mount Vernon collections</i>	Folded near basin	Reproduce
53	CASE OF SURVEYING INSTRU- MENTS, c.1770-76 <i>Washington expense accounts, Washington Papers, February 1777: "a case of surveying instruments...for the General"</i>	Desk	Acquire
54	TELESCOPE, brass and mahogany, collapsible, 33" long, English <i>Mount Vernon collections and Washington's expense accounts, Washington Papers, August 6, 1777</i>	Desk	VAFO 74.31
55	EYEGLASSES and CASE, silver, c.1770 <i>Washington is known to have worn glasses.</i>	Desk or bookcase	VAFO 74.44.1-2
56	SNUFF BOX, c.1770, silver or brass <i>Washington expense accounts, Washington Papers, April 18, 1778</i>	Desk	Acquire

Object <i>Documentation</i>	Location	Recommendation
57 POWDERING BAG (1. 12 1/2") and PUFF (d. 3 1/2"), bag of deerskin and puff of cotton yarn <i>Mount Vernon collections and Washington expense accounts, Washington Papers, May 7, 1777</i>	Near basin	Reproduce
58 CARPET, Brussels or Wilton <i>Washington expense accounts, Washington Papers, April 1776. Washington's purchase of two expensive carpets suggests a Brussels or Wilton. Although Washington purchased two large pieces of carpet, it is likely they were cut down to fit. Sizing a carpet would be relatively easy because it came in 27" strips that were sewn together as needed. One of the two carpeting orders could have been divided into two smaller carpets that would fit into the rooms at the Valley Forge Headquarters.</i>	Area rug leaving some floor showing.	Reproduce
59-61 ANDIRONS, SHOVEL, and TONGS, brass, c.1776 <i>The Writings of George Washington, January 11, 1778; Washington expense accounts, Washington Papers, May 1776</i>	Fireplace	Reproduce
62 HEARTH BRUSH, wood and hair, c.1775. <i>Washington expense accounts, Washington Papers, May 30, 1776</i>	Fireplace	Acquire
63 PAIR OF BRASS CANDLESTICKS, c.1776 <i>Washington expense accounts, Washington Papers, May 30, 1776, and September 5, 1777</i>	Closet; it was period practice to display candlesticks only when in use.	VAFO 75.153; acquire one

GENERAL AND MRS. WASHINGTON'S BEDROOM

General and Mrs. Washington's bedroom is documented as being on the second floor. It is not known, however, which room on that floor was theirs. It has traditionally been placed in the back bedroom, where it is recommended that it remain. This room will be the only room that shows visible evidence of Martha Washington's presence. Because of the lack of space at

headquarters, the bedchamber was also used as a parlor. Mrs. Washington occasionally entertained visitors in her chamber, and it would have been furnished (after Washington's Office) with the best furniture available. Mrs. Washington played an important role in managing the Washington household at Valley Forge. General Washington's house steward was fired shortly after Mrs. Washington arrived; she likely assumed many of the steward's supervisory duties. As she was also very involved in the daily management of Mount Vernon, it would not have been unusual for her to take on these chores.

According to the curator at Mount Vernon, Mrs. Washington was not very interested in needlework.¹ Very little needlework survives with a history of having been done by Martha Washington. She most likely occupied her time running the household, providing for and entertaining guests, and corresponding with her family. She occasionally helped with some of the clerical work.²

Barrier and Label

The barrier for General and Mrs. Washington's bedroom is a simple glass enclosure at the door. This room served a dual purpose as General and Mrs. Washington's sleeping quarters and as Mrs. Washington's sitting room. The optional interior wayside could depict the room in use as a sitting room.

Object	Location	Recommendation
<p><i>Documentation</i></p> <p>1 BEDSTEAD, Philadelphia or Pennsylvania, 1750-70, high post with canopy top <i>Thomas Potts 1762 inventory</i></p>	West wall	Reproduce. VAFO 75.122 could be used until a better example can be acquired.

1 Interview, 1987, with Christine Meadows, Curator, Mount Vernon, Virginia.

2 Fitzgerald, ed., *The Writings of Washington*, p. xiiv.

Object	Documentation	Location	Recommendation
2-16	<p>FEATHER BED and COVER, MATTRESS and COVER, two LINEN SHEETS, two PILLOWS and two PILLOWCASES, two BLANKETS, BOLSTER, linen BOLSTER CASE, and one white COUNTERPANE <i>Thomas Potts 1762 inventory and Washington expense accounts, Washington Papers, January 25, 1776, April 16, 1776, and April 20, 1776</i></p>	Bed	<p>VAFO 76.14.6 and 76.14.11 (sheets), 76.14.20 (bolster and bolster case), 76.14.1 (feather bed and cover), 76.14.2 (mattress and mattress cover), 76.14.13 (pillows and pillowcases), 76.14.22 and 76.14.7 (two blankets); reproduce counterpane. Modern sheets, etc., may be substituted for period items where not visible.</p>
17	<p>BED HANGINGS, furniture check, c.1775, to include top, with shaped valance, four side curtains, head curtain, and ruffles <i>Washington expense accounts, Washington Papers, January 25, 1776, and May 17, 1776. Washington ordered a furniture check in January and had bed curtains made in May. These curtains were probably for his field bedstead; however, they would not be inappropriate in this room. He may in fact have had to provide his own bedhangings. (See Abbott Lowell Cummings, <u>Bed Hangings</u>, for references on styles for the period.)</i></p>	Bed	Reproduce
18	<p>WINDOW CURTAINS, two pairs, furniture check or plain linen, to match bed hangings, single-panel, double drapery style, operated with cord, tape, and brass rings <i>In the mid-18th century curtains were rarely found in the average household. Only the well-to-do could afford the fabric. When curtains were mentioned in 18th century inventories, they were usually located in bed chambers. Curtains were not listed in the 1762 Potts inventory; however, General and Mrs. Washington had curtains at Mount Vernon and would likely have used them at Valley Forge. See Washington expense accounts, Washington Papers, January 25, 1776, for fabric purchases.</i></p>	At each window	Reproduce

	Object <i>Documentation</i>	Location	Recommendation
19	CARPET, Brussels or Wilton to match Washington's office carpet <i>Washington expense accounts, Washington Papers, April 1776. The amount of carpeting bought in 1776 for the commander-in-chief would have been too large for any room in the Valley Forge Headquarters but could have been divided as has been suggested above (Office, #58).</i>	Area rug leaving some floor showing	Reproduce
20	DRESSING TABLE, c.1750, walnut <i>Thomas Potts 1762 inventory</i>	Between windows	Acquire/reproduce
21	CHEST OF DRAWERS, walnut or mahogany, Pennsylvania, c.1760 <i>Thomas Potts 1762 inventory</i>	North wall	VAFO 75.121 (VAFO 75.33 would be a suitable alternative)
22	TEA TABLE, walnut, Pennsylvania, 1750 <i>Thomas Potts 1762 inventory</i>	In front of fireplace	VAFO 75.131
23-28	RUSH BOTTOM CHAIRS, six, Pennsylvania, 1750-60 <i>Thomas Potts 1762 inventory</i>	Two at tea table, four around the walls	Acquire/reproduce a matched set; until that time use VAFO 75.186 and 75.187
29	LADIES' WRITING DESK (lap size) with PAPER, QUILL PENS, and INK, c.1775 <i>Some correspondence exists that Martha Washington wrote, for example, her letter to Mercy Warren, March 7, 1778</i>	On window sill or chair	Acquire paper; reproduce pens and ink
30	CHAMBER POTS, two, earthenware, c.1775 <i>Washington's expense accounts, Washington Papers, September 1775, January 1776, March 11, 1776, May 4, 1776, and August 7, 1777</i>	Closet floor	Acquire
31-32	WASH BASIN and COVERED PITCHER, earthenware, c.1775 <i>Washington expense accounts, Washington Papers, January 1776, March 11, 1776, April 16, 1776, April 25, 1776, May 4, 1776, and May 30, 1776</i>	On window sill or in closet	Acquire
33	MIRROR, small, walnut or mahogany frame, c.1750-70 <i>Thomas Potts 1762 inventory</i>	On dressing table	VAFO 74.43

	Object <i>Documentation</i>	Location	Recommendation
34-38	<p>Toilet articles to include TOILET BOTTLES, COMB, BRUSH, TOOTHBRUSH, and a HAND MIRROR, and MINIATURE OF MRS. WASHINGTON <i>Washington expense accounts, Washington Papers, April 6, 1777 (reference to a hand glass for Mrs. Washington); period practice; and John Laurens' correspondence for reference to toiletries sent to him, February 9, 1778, and February 15, 1778. The miniature of Mrs. Washington remains in the Mount Vernon collection.</i></p>	Dressing table	Acquire toilet articles; reproduce miniature
39	<p>CANDLESTICKS, pair, brass, c.1776 <i>Washington expense accounts, Washington Papers, May 30, 1776, and September 5, 1777</i></p>	In closet; it was period practice to display candlesticks only when in use.	Acquire
40	<p>TRUNK (L. 35", D. 19 1/2", H. 19 1/2"), leather covered with brass nails, c.1775 <i>According to Christine Meadows (curator at Mount Vernon) there is a trunk at Mount Vernon that Martha's grandchildren referred to as her travelling trunk.</i></p>	South wall between closet and fireplace	Acquire/reproduce
41-42	<p>BIBLE and PRAYER BOOK, English, 1700-75 <i>According to oral tradition it was Martha Washington's practice to read the Bible after breakfast. In 1784 she sent prayer books to her grandchildren (letter to Mrs. Fanny Washington, New York, June 8, 1789).</i></p>	On chair or bureau	Acquire
43	<p>HAT BOX, 1750-75 <i>Washington expense accounts, Washington Papers, May 8, 1777</i></p>	In closet	Acquire
44-45	<p>LINEN TOWELS, two, c.1775 <i>Mount Vernon inventory</i></p>	Folded near wash basin	VAFO 76.14.23 and 76.14.19, or reproduce

Object	<i>Documentation</i>	Location	Recommendation
46	PAIR OF GLOVES, man's, white kid, c.1775 <i>Numerous glove purchases throughout the Washington expense accounts, Washington Papers, January 10, 1777, May 7, 1777, February 27, 1778, and June 5, 1778</i>	Dressing table	Reproduce
47-48	SLIPPERS, two pairs, lady's and gentleman's, c.1775 <i>Washington expense accounts, Washington Papers, February 12, 1776, and November 1775</i>	On closet floor or shelf	Reproduce
49	BOOTS, one pair, c.1775 <i>The expense accounts show that Washington had several changes of clothes with him. It is likely he also had an extra pair of boots.</i>	Closet	Reproduce
50-56	CLOTHING, folded, such as dressing gown, night cap, shirt, waistcoat, breeches, stock, and stockings <i>Washington expense accounts, Washington Papers, July 25, 1775, September 20, 1776, and April 30, 1777; 1778 list of repairs</i>	In partially open drawer or on a chair or on top of chest of drawers	Reproduce
57-60	ANDIRONS, SHOVEL, TONGS, and FENDER, c.1776 <i>Writings of Washington, January 11, 1778, and Washington expense accounts, Washington Papers, May 1776, and May 30, 1776</i>	Fireplace	Acquire/reproduce
61	HEARTH BRUSH, wood and hair, c.1775 <i>Washington expense accounts, Washington Papers, May 30, 1776</i>	Fireplace	Acquire
62-75	Breakfast set to include one TEAPOT, one CHOCOLATE POT, two CUPS AND SAUCERS, two PLATES, one small PLATE for butter, one small PITCHER, two small SERVING PLATTERS, one SUGAR DISH, porcelain or earthenware, c.1775, and one Japanned TRAY <i>Washington expense accounts, Washington Papers, July 5, 1775, March 11, 1776, and April and May 1776</i>	On tea table and/or window sill	Reproduce

Object <i>Documentation</i>	Location	Recommendation
76-79 Two FORKS, two KNIVES, ivory, black or green handled, c.1775 <i>Washington expense accounts, Washington Papers, April 13, 1776</i>	On tea table	Park collections
80-81 Two TEASPOONS, silver, c.1775 <i>Period practice</i>	On tea table	Acquire
82 One Japanned tin BREAD BASKET, c.1775 <i>Washington expense accounts, Washington Papers, May 30, 1776</i>	On tea table	Acquire
83-84 Two damask or linen NAPKINS, c.1775 <i>Washington expense accounts, Washington Papers, July 5, 1775, and January 25, 1776</i>	On tea table or chairs	Acquire/reproduce
85 PORTMANTEAU, c.1775 <i>Mount Vernon inventory and Valley Forge Orderly Book, March 27, 1778</i>	In closet	Park collections (reproductions)
86 COMMODE CHAIR, leather-bottomed, c.1775 <i>Period practice</i>	Near window	Park collections

AIDES' ROOM

Exactly how this room was used is not known. One of the few clues to second floor usage refers to Mrs. Washington's sitting room being near the small room (18th century references). After the dining hut was built, the Washingtons may have used both of the main upstairs rooms. Prior to the building of the dining hut, however, it is hard to imagine the downstairs aides' room being used for working, dining, and sleeping. It is more logical to place sleeping quarters for some of the aides on the second floor. In fact both this room and the small one may have been used for the aides when there was no special guest. Washington's expense accounts show that he provided many of the basic necessities for his staff. Between 1775 and 1777 he purchased 16 chamber pots, 13 wash basins, and 6 pitchers.

Barrier and Label

Visitors will view this room over a glass barrier in the doorway. Behind this barrier three camp beds, two set up, one folded, and officers' accoutrements will be displayed. A total of three camp beds could be placed in this room, barely allowing space for luggage and getting in and out of the beds. An inte-

rior wayside will depict the room as if it were fully furnished with three camp beds set up. A wall-mounted exhibit panel depicting the aides and telling something about each of them could be placed in the upstairs hallway.

Object <i>Documentation</i>	Location	Recommendation
1-3 FOLDING CAMP BEDS, three, mahogany, c.1777 <i>Camp beds or folding cots were a part of an officer's equipage.</i>	East wall and north wall; folded cot under southwest window	Reproduce; see examples in the collections at Mount Vernon, Smithsonian Institution, and The William Penn Museum (Harrisburg).
4-9 BED HANGINGS (striped dimity), MATTRESS (hair), SHEETS (linen), PILLOW and BED (feather), and BLANKET <i>Washington expense accounts, Washington Papers, April 1776, lists the purchase of a bed, bolster, and pillows. Laurens' correspondence, May 7, 1778, describes a dimity purchase.</i>	Bedstead	Reproduce bed hangings, mattress, sheets, pillow, and bed; use blanket in park collections, VAFO 76.14.21
10-13 Two PORTMANTEAUS and two VALISES, made of duck, c.1775 <i>See collections at Mount Vernon for Washington's military equipment and Valley Forge Orderly Book, March 27, 1778. General Washington hoped to reduce the amount of army baggage, and he expected his officers to set an example.</i>	At the foot of the bed and east closet, one displayed open	Reproduce
14 CANDLESTAND, Pennsylvania, walnut, c.1775 <i>Thomas Potts 1762 inventory</i>	Between windows	VAFO 75.28 or 75.165
15 PORTABLE WRITING DESK, walnut or mahogany, c.1775 <i>A writing desk is a likely piece of officer's equipage. A large quantity of personal correspondence from these officers has survived.</i>	On bed, window seat, or table	Acquire/reproduce
16-17 PORTABLE SHAVING BOX and/or SHAVING EQUIPMENT, c.1775 <i>The officers and soldiers would have shaved every day. For an example see the Valley Forge Orderly Book, April 8, 1778.</i>	In open portmanteau or window seat	Acquire

Object	<i>Documentation</i>	Location	Recommendation
18	SMALL MIRROR, walnut or mahogany frame, c.1755-65 <i>Thomas Potts 1762 inventory lists a "small looking glass"</i>	West wall, near window	Acquire
19	TRAVELLING DECANTER, flat sided glass, c.1770, and LIQUOR BOX <i>See Washington expense accounts, Washington Papers, May 10, 1777, March 19, 1776, April 8, 1776, and July 31, 1775, for Madeira purchases. Also a travelling decanter set would be a likely piece of officer's equipage.</i>	On stand and floor	Acquire decanter; use VAFO 75.167, liquor box in park collection
20-21	Two CAMP CUPS, silver, c.1770 <i>Washington expense accounts, Washington Papers, March 25, 1776. It is likely that all officers carried camp cups.</i>	Near decanter	Reproduce
22-23	Two folding camp CANDLESTICKS, brass or pewter, c.1775 <i>Folding candlesticks would have been part of an officer's equipage.</i>	On table and mantel	Reproduce
24-30	Two TOBACCO BOXES, brass, 1750-75; two CLAY PIPES; and two BRASS TAMPERS <i>Smoking apparatus was likely part of an officer's equipage.</i>	On table	VAFO 76.9; acquire one tobacco box; reproduce clay pipes
31	CHAIR, ladderback, Pennsylvania, c.1725-50 <i>Thomas Potts 1762 inventory lists a large number of inexpensive chairs.</i>	South wall next to fireplace	VAFO 75.160
32-34	ANDIRONS, SHOVEL, and TONGS, wrought iron, 1760-75 <i>Thomas Potts 1762 inventory.</i>	Fireplace	Acquire
35	PAIR OF SHOES, leather, with buckles, c.1775 <i>Most of the time the officers would have worn boots to be ready to go out but they would have had shoes with them also.</i>	Partially under bed or in open portman-teau	Reproduce

	Object <i>Documentation</i>	Location	Recommendation
36-37	Two CHAMBER POTS, earthenware, c.1775 <i>Washington expense accounts, Washington Papers, September 1775, January 1776, August 7, 1777, March 11, 1776, and May 4, 1776. Early expense accounts record purchasing 16 chamber pots. Each member of headquarters staff most likely had his own chamber pot.</i>	Under bed and in closet	Acquire
38-41	Two GREAT COATS, wool, c.1775, and two HATS, c.1775 <i>Officers wore great coats in cold weather. Hats were a part of everyday wear.</i>	In closet	Reproduce
42	GLOVES, c.1775 <i>John Laurens' correspondence, November 29, 1777</i>	In open portman-teau	Reproduce
43-47	Two COMBS, HAIR POWDER, POMATUM, POWDERING BAG <i>John Laurens' correspondence, February 9, 1778, and February 15, 1778</i>	In open portman-teau	Acquire or reproduce
48-52	BOLTS OF SCARLET CLOTH, corded dimity (for breeches), INDIGO BLUE and BUFF CLOTH, GOLD EPAULETTES, double gilt BUT-TONS <i>John Laurens' correspondence, February 9, 1778, February 15, 1778, February 24, 1778, April 18, 1778, and April 27, 1778</i>	On bed as if just received	Reproduce
53-55	Three BOOKS, published prior to 1778, to include <i>La Tactique de Ghibert</i> <i>John Laurens' correspondence, February 28, 1778, and March 22, 1778</i>	On table, in open portman-teau, and/or on window sill	Acquire/reproduce bindings
56-58	SWORD, SCABBARD, and SWORD BELT, c.1750-75 <i>Swords were a part of the military uniform.</i>	On chair	Reproduce
59-60	SPURS and SPUR LEATHERS, silver fittings, c.1775 <i>Spurs were a part of the officer's equipage.</i>	On chair or in closet	Reproduce

Object <i>Documentation</i>	Location	Recommendation
61-64 Two pairs of PISTOL HOLSTERS and two pairs of PISTOL HANDLES, 1770-75 <i>The officers would have carried pistols when riding. See documentation for Washington's pistols in the section on his office.</i>	On chair and/or in closet	Reproduce
65-66 Two NEWSPAPERS, 1777, from New York, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, or Virginia, areas from which the aides came <i>John Laurens' correspondence, November 29, 1777, and April 18, 1778</i>	On table or window sill	Reproduce
67-68 WASH BASIN and COVERED PITCHER, earthenware, c.1776 <i>Washington expense accounts, Washington Papers, January 1776, March 11, 1776, April 16 and April 25, 1776, and May 4 and May 30, 1776</i>	On floor of closet	Acquire
69 TOWEL <i>Mount Vernon inventory</i>	Folded near wash basin	Reproduce
70 CARPET, ingrain <i>Washington expense accounts, Washington Papers, April 20, 1776, list "one Scots carpet."</i>	Floor	Reproduce

SMALL ROOM/GUEST ROOM

Elias Boudinot was probably referring to this room when he wrote of General Lee's arrival at Headquarters: "A Room was assigned him. Back of Mrs. Washington's Sitting Room and all his Baggage was stowed in it." An aide probably used this room as his quarters when there were no guests. The furnishings reflect General Lee's visit with his baggage there.

Barrier and Label

The barrier will go across the doorway so there will be little room for an interior wayside. If one is installed, it could depict the room as if it were set up for two aides.

Object	Location	Recommendation
1-14 BEDSTEAD, MATTRESS, FEATHER BED, two PILLOWS, two LINEN SHEETS, two LINEN PILLOWCASES, two BLANKETS, one BOLSTER PILLOW and CASE, and one COVERLET <i>Thomas Potts 1762 inventory lists two bedsteads along with sheets, a blanket, and coverlets. Washington's expense accounts (January 25, 1776, April 16, 1776, and April 20, 1776) also show a large purchase of linen cloth and several counterpanes.</i>	South wall	Reproduce bedding; bedstead, VAFO 75.127, park collections
15 CHAMBER POT, earthenware, c.1775 <i>Washington expense accounts, Washington Papers, September 1775, January 1776, March 1, 1776, and May 4, 1776</i>	On floor near foot of bed	Acquire
16-17 WASH BASIN and PITCHER, earthenware or china, c.1775 <i>Washington expense accounts, Washington Papers, January 1776, March 11, 1776, April 16, 1776, April 25, 1776, May 4, 1776, and May 30, 1776</i>	On window sill	Acquire
18-21 Toilet articles to include COMB, TOOTHBRUSH, SHAVING EQUIPMENT (razors and case), and PORTABLE SHAVING MIRROR <i>Period practice and John Laurens' correspondence refers to toiletries sent to him, February 9 and 15, 1778. See also Valley Forge Orderly Book, April 8, 1778.</i>	On window sill	Acquire
22 One linen TOWEL, c.1775 <i>Mount Vernon inventory</i>	Folded near wash basin	VAFO 76.14.10
23 RUSH BOTTOM CHAIR, walnut, ladder back, c.1720-60 <i>Thomas Potts 1762 inventory</i>	North wall	VAFO 75.40
24-25 Two leather-covered TRUNKS, c.1775 <i>Elias Boudinot's Journal, p. 77, refers to "Baggage."</i>	On floor against north wall	Reproduce
26-27 PORTMANTEAU and VALISE, c.1775 <i>Elias Boudinot's Journal, p. 77, refers to "Baggage."</i>	On floor against north wall	VAFO 75.88; acquire valise

Object <i>Documentation</i>	Location	Recommendation
28-33 Articles of clothing to include BOOTS, SPURS, HAT, GLOVES, and GREAT COAT, c.1775 <i>These articles of wear were standard issue for an officer. See references to clothing in aides' room and Washington's office and bedroom.</i>	Resting on trunks	Reproduce
34 SMALL STRONG BOX, c.1775 <i>Period practice</i>	On window sill or floor	VAFO 74.18

AIDES' WORK ROOM/DINING ROOM

Every morning during the encampment Washington's aides and secretaries toiled in this room over the headquarters' paperwork—writing letters, copying letters into the letter-books, recording the commander-in-chief's expenses, drafting general orders. Also during the morning the several brigade and division adjutants would come by to copy the orders of the day into their orderly books. In mid-afternoon, probably about 2:30, the aides had to suspend their work so that the room could be set up for the commander-in-chief's dinner, which his aides and other invited officers shared with him. For this purpose probably two of the morning's work tables were put together to form a dining table, around which Washington and about nine of his officers could sit on folding campstools. The room was too small—barely 13-1/2 feet square—to permit putting all three of the matching tables together as intended when Washington ordered them. After dinner, which doubled as a staff meeting and might last two or three hours, the servants would clear everything away and the room would again be available for administrative activities well into the night. The commander-in-chief evidently grew tired of the cramped space for dining and the inconvenience of having to turn the aides' office into a dining room and back again every day, for on March 7, 1778, Mrs. Washington reported to a friend that the general had had “a log cabben built to dine in.” After that, the aides presumably had the use of their office without this daily interruption.

In view of this double function, the park is presented with the option of displaying this room either as the aides' office or as the commander-in-chief's dining room. Since some of the same furniture would be used in either case, rearranged and with different accessories, it would be relatively simple to switch displays from time to time. Especially suitable times for showing the dinner setting would be February 22, when General Washington's birthday was celebrated with a dinner, and April 6, when General and Mrs. Washington staged an “elegant dinner” to celebrate Gen. Charles Lee's release in a prisoner exchange. Interpreters could use these occasions to point out that they were exceptional and that Washington and his officers

normally dined more frugally, albeit somewhat better than the rank and file under their command.

Aides' Work Room (Option 1)

Contemporary accounts tell us only of “an increase of Business in the Way of Paper, Pens and ink” carried on “in a small, noisy, crowded room” (see p. 26, above). While there is no definitive list of who would have been working in the aides’ office at any given time, it appears that in February 1778 those officers most likely to have been working there daily were Lt. Col. Alexander Hamilton, principal aide-de-camp to General Washington; Lt. Col. Robert Hanson Harrison, Washington’s military secretary; Lt. Col. John Laurens and Capt. Tench Tilghman, aides; and perhaps one or two under-secretaries. Hamilton drafted most of the letters to Congress and to state governors and legislatures and translated French documents; Harrison, Laurens, and Tilghman were responsible for writing and copying upwards of 75 per cent of the correspondence sent out from headquarters at Valley Forge. As keeper of the commander-in-chief’s accounts, Capt. Caleb Gibbs may also have had a place to work and store papers in the aides’ work room. If these five men regularly worked here and other officers came and went on headquarters business through the day, the room must indeed have been as noisy and crowded as John Laurens said.

To serve the needs of the aides and visiting adjutants, the room contains a small tavern table and three folding camp tables, each covered with floor-length green baize and supplied with necessary writing materials, such as an inkstand, quill pens, sand shaker, and writing paper. The tables are arranged informally to take advantage of the light from the two windows. The aides and adjutants are seated on windsor side chairs and camp stools; against the east and north walls are stacked the rest of the camp stools General Washington ordered from Plunket Fleeson in 1776 for headquarters use.

On Hamilton’s desk there is a reference book, the latest acts of Congress. Secretary Harrison’s table has a paper folder, candlestick, and stick of sealing wax, as well as a book into which his assistant copies outgoing letters. Laurens and Tilghman work at a third table and on the tavern table are laid out the orders of the day for the adjutants to copy. Additional candlesticks for use on dark days or for night work sit on the mantel. An unframed map of the former British colonies is tacked up on the east wall, near to a tall case clock. Against the west wall are a chest and a trunk for document storage. Dishes, eating utensils, table linens, and extra candlesticks are out of sight in the built-in cupboards on the south wall.

Barrier and Label

The barrier will be a simple glass one with two illustrations showing how the room was used. One of the illustrations could depict Washington and his staff at dinner. Washington usually sat at the center of the table rather than at one of the ends. There are several period references to this seating arrangement in the files at Mount Vernon. The other illustration could depict the room as it would have looked when used as the aides' work room.

Object <i>Documentation</i>	Location	Recommendation
1 EIGHT-DAY TALL CASE CLOCK, walnut case, Pennsylvania, c.1740-75 <i>Thomas Potts 1762 inventory and Valley Forge Orderly Book, April 1, 1778: "the Adjutant General is to regulate his watch by the Clock at Head Quarters."</i>	East wall	VAFO 75.116
2-4 TABLES (3), folding, walnut, each 3-1/2' square <i>Washington expense accounts, May 4, 1776: Washington orders 3 walnut camp tables and 18 camp stools from Plunket Fleeson of Philadelphia. It is believed that these tables fitted together to form one large dining table in Washington's dining marquee.</i>	East and west sides at right angle to walls	Reproduce (identical to tables made for Washington's Headquarters at Morristown National Historical Park); place informally to get maximum light and warmth
5 SMALL, STRETCHER-BASE, "TAVERN" TABLE, Pennsylvania, early 18th century <i>A common type of table of the period</i>	West side, between windows	Acquire period or reproduction table
6 WINDSOR CHAIRS (5), Pennsylvania, c.1750-75 <i>This type of chair was readily available and commonly used in offices of the period.</i>	Two at one of the camp tables, one each at the other tables	Acquire period or reproduction chairs
7 CAMP STOOLS (18), walnut, c.1776, with girth, tacks, and bottoming, upholstered with moreen and decorated with brass nails <i>Washington expense account, May 4, 1776</i>	Two or three set up at tavern table, the rest folded and stacked against north and east walls	Reproduce original, National Museum of History, Smithsonian Institution

Object <i>Documentation</i>	Location	Recommendation
8-11 FIREBACK, ANDIRONS, SHOVEL, and TONGS, iron and brass, c.1760- 75 <i>Thomas Potts' 1762 inventory</i>	In fireplace	Use VAFO 75.118 (Colebrookdale Furnace fireback) and VAFO 75.120, 75.141, and 75.142
12-13 CHEST and TRUNK, flat-topped, mid-18th century <i>Needed for storage of official docu- ments</i>	Northwest corner	Acquire period pieces or reproduce
14-17 TABLE COVERS (4), green baize, floor-length <i>Period practice</i>	On each of the tables	Acquire reproduction fabric
18-20 CANDLESTICKS (3 pairs), brass, varying sizes, mid-18th century <i>Washington expense accounts, May 30, 1776, and September 5, 1777; in- ventory of Thomas Potts, 1762</i>	One pair on mantel; store others in cupboard, but on dark days place a single candlestick on each table	Acquire period candle- sticks
21 CANDLES (12), tallow, dipped <i>Washington expense accounts, April 14 and 24, 1776</i>	In candle- sticks	Acquire; those on the tables should show some use
22 CANDLE SNUFFER, brass or tin, mid-18th century <i>Common usage</i>	On mantel	Acquire period snuffer
23-25 INKSTANDS (3), pewter, mid-18th century <i>Common usage</i>	On Hamilton's, Harrison's, and Lauren's/ Tilghman's tables	Acquire reproductions similar to those in the Assembly Room, Inde- pendence Hall
26-27 INKSTANDS (2), field, leather or soapstone <i>Ordered by Washington in quantity for field use (furnishing plan, Washington's Headquarters, Morris- town NHP, p. 83)</i>	On tavern table used by Gibbs and by ad- jutants copying or- ders of the day	Acquire period ex- amples or reproductions
28-32 SANDERS (5), metal or leather <i>Common usage</i>	One at each place	Acquire modern quills

Object <i>Documentation</i>	Location	Recommendation
33 QUILL PENS (5) <i>Common usage</i>	One at each place	Acquire modern quills
34-35 SEALING WAX AND WAFERS, red <i>Common usage; Washington expense accounts, December 7, 1775</i>	On Secretary Harrison's table	Acquire a single stick of red sealing wax and a package of red wafers
36 WRITING PAPER, quarto or letter size, off-white, laid <i>Common usage; Washington expense accounts, December 7, 1775</i>	A few unused or partly used sheets at each station; the rest in a stack on Harrison's table	Acquire reproduction paper; copy contemporary letters and orders using quill pen and brown ink
37 PAPER FOLDER, ivory <i>Common usage</i>	On Harrison's table	Acquire period folder
38 LETTER BOOK <i>For entering copies of outgoing letters</i>	On Harrison's table	Reproduce
39 ACCOUNT BOOK <i>For keeping General Washington's accounts</i>	On tavern table	Reproduce from original in Washington Papers
40 BOOK: ACTS OF CONGRESS <i>For reference in drafting a communication to the Congress</i>	On Lt. Col. Hamilton's table	Acquire or reproduce an original copy of acts of the Continental Congress passed in 1777
41 MAP OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, c.1770-77, unframed <i>For general office reference</i>	Tacked up on east wall	Reproduce a map of the period
42 SPITTING BOX, wood, filled with sand <i>Common usage</i>	Beside fireplace	Acquire reproduction of spitting box at Independence NHP

Dining Room (Option 2)

From the time of his arrival in November 1777 until the following March, General Washington took dinner every day in this room, along with his immediate headquarters staff and other invited officers. Served between two and three o'clock, dinner provided the commander-in-chief a valuable opportunity to sit down each day with his officers and discuss problems and plans. The combination meal and staff meeting often lasted two or three hours.

The three folding camp tables and 18 folding camp stools Washington ordered from Plunket Fleeson in 1776 could be set up in his dining marquee without difficulty but in the house at Valley Forge the dining room could accommodate comfortably only two of the tables and up to about 10 diners. The problem was alleviated by building a separate cabin for dining which was in use by early March of 1778.

Since the midday meal was an important event in the daily administration of the encampment, it would be as appropriate to show the room's dining function as to show its other function as the aides' work room or office. To allow for this possibility, perhaps on special occasions, such as Washington's birthday, celebrated here on February 22, 1778, the following alternative plan is provided.

A February dinner, such as that prepared for Washington's birthday, of cabbages, potatoes, onions, fowls, partridges, and veal was not untypical of the Valley Forge meals. Veal seems to have been a regular winter menu item with additions such as turkey and other fowls, fish, and occasionally wild game such as rabbits, pigeons, partridge, and wild goose (see Appendix VIII). Although Washington ate considerably better than his soldiers, these meals lacked the variety he would have been accustomed to in peacetime.

A dinner serving 18 people in peacetime might include as many as 21 different dishes served for each of two courses. Wine, fruit, and nuts followed a separate dessert course after the servants cleared the table. There is an account of a meal at Mount Vernon on February 4, 1799, where, after the tablecloth was removed, port, madeira, two kinds of nuts, apples, and raisins were served.

At headquarters, the variety of available foodstuffs was very limited for the period. At most, probably less than ten different dishes (including sauces) were offered at each meal. Whether the second course was eliminated is not known. Dinner might have been served as two courses with four or five dishes each. The large number of knives and forks ordered by Washington and listed in the expense accounts indicates that he was prepared to serve the normal two-course meal with additional knives and forks for the second course. The final fruit and wine course appears to have been maintained. At times they may have only had wine. Apples seem to have been readily available. There is only one reference to an almond purchase (half of a bushel) in 1777. Almonds were a favorite ingredient in dessert dishes, and they may have been reserved for cooking.

A February 1778 meal at Valley Forge Headquarters might have included fowls (chickens), a veal dish, potatoes, cabbage, turnips, an apple dish, with sauces and occasionally turkey, goose, rabbit, or partridge. Many of the recipes are included in this report in the chapter on the kitchen because they

provide an idea of the work needed to prepare these dinners. A possible menu based upon food purchases made in February and March has been selected from Hannah Glasse's *The Art of Cookery* (London, 1747), one of Mrs. Washington's cookbooks. The table will be set as if this dinner were taking place.

Object	Location	Recommendation
<i>Documentation</i>		
1 EIGHT-DAY TALL CASE CLOCK, walnut case, Pennsylvania, c.1740-75 <i>Thomas Potts 1762 inventory and Valley Forge Orderly Book, April 1, 1778: "the Adjutant General is to regulate his watch by the Clock at Head Quarters."</i>	East wall	VAFO 75.116
2 DINING TABLE, rectangular, walnut, in two parts, collapsible, c.1776, approximately 3-1/2' x 7' overall <i>Washington expense accounts, Washington Papers, May 4, 1776. Washington ordered three walnut camp tables along with 18 camp stools from Plunket Fleeson of Philadelphia. It is likely that the table fit together to form one large dining table, but in this room only two could be accommodated.</i>	Center of room	Reproduce (similar to tables reproduced for the Morristown Headquarters). Place extra table against east wall, covered with green baize
3 18 CAMP STOOLS, walnut with girth, tacks and bottoming, upholstered with moreen, and decorated with brass nails <i>Washington expense accounts, Washington Papers, May 4, 1776</i>	Around table (10); others against east wall	Reproduce original at the Smithsonian Institution
4-5 TABLECLOTH, white damask, and 10 NAPKINS <i>Washington expense accounts, Washington Papers, July 5, 1775, and April 1776</i>	On table; fold napkins four square and lay on each plate	Reproduce (check VAFO 76.14.15 for dimensions)
6 KNIFE BOXES, mahogany, c.1776 <i>Washington expense accounts, Washington Papers, April 13, 1776</i>	In closet	Reproduce
7 TEA WAITER (tray), large, mahogany, c.1776 <i>Washington expense accounts, Washington Papers, April 13, 1776</i>	In closet	VAFO 75.231

	Object <i>Documentation</i>	Location	Recommendation
8-10	6 PINT DECANTERS, 2 QUART DECANTERS, and 10 WINE GLASSES <i>Washington expense accounts, Washington Papers, March 11, 1776, and references to wines April 28, 1778, July 31, 1775, and October 2 and 11, 1775</i>	Decanters near tray, wine glasses on table or in closet	Acquire
11-13	ANDIRONS, SHOVEL, and TONGS, brass or brass and iron, c.1760-75, and FIREBACK <i>Thomas Potts 1762 inventory; fireback is from the Colebrookdale Furnace</i>	Fireplace	VAFO 75.120, 75.141, 75.142, and fireback, 75.118
14-16	Three pairs of CANDLESTICKS, brass, varying sizes, c.1750-1775 <i>Washington expense accounts, Washington Papers, May 30, 1776, September 5, 1777, also Thomas Potts 1762 inventory</i>	In closet; candles were not usually put out until dark	Acquire
17	10 KNIVES and FORKS, ivory handled or black handled with silver gilt or silver <i>Washington expense accounts, Washington Papers, March 25, and April 13, 1776</i>	On table	Acquire/reproduce
18	Set of 10 PLATES, earthenware, "yellow" probably creamware or "burnt" china plates, c.1776 <i>Washington expense accounts, Washington Papers, June 5, 1775, and May 1776</i>	At each place	Acquire
19	Eight TABLESPOONS, silver, c.1776 <i>Washington expense accounts, Washington Papers, July 17, 1775, and June 25, 1780 (a reference to trading in old silver for new tablespoons)</i>	At each corner, with the back side up and placed in pairs, bowl to handle	Reproduce
20-21	Two pairs cut glass OIL and VINEGAR CRUETS, c.1776 <i>Washington expense accounts, Washington Papers, May 13, 1776</i>	At either end of table	Acquire

Object	<i>Documentation</i>	Location	Recommendation
22-26	Four pairs cut glass SALT DISHES and eight small, silver SALT SPOONS	Symmetrically placed down the center of the table, spoons to be placed across tops of salt dishes	Acquire
	<i>Washington expense accounts, Washington Papers, December 19, 1775, January 23, 1776, March 11, 1776, and May 13, 1776</i>		
27-39	SERVING DISHES, creamware and/or pewter, to include: 1 large platter, 2 medium size platters, 2 small platters, 2 round dishes (for puddings and/or pies), 2 sauceboats and plates, 4 small plates (for butter)	Arranged symmetrically, down the center of the table with the large platter in the middle and the two medium platters at either end	Acquire
	<i>Washington expense accounts, Washington Papers, July 5, 1775; December 19, 1775; January 1776; April 12, 25, and 29, 1776; and May 4, 1776</i>		

Optional

31	SOUP TUREEN, creamware, c.1776 <i>Washington expense accounts, Washington Papers, April 1776. Soup and fish were usually served during the first course of an 18th century meal.</i>	At one end of table, in place of one of the platters, which could be put in the closet	Acquire
32	10 TABLESPOONS, silver, c.1776 <i>Washington expense accounts, Washington Papers, July 17, 1775, and June 25, 1780. Tablespoons were used for soup.</i>	To the right of the knife, back side up	Acquire/reproduce

KITCHEN

The kitchen area at headquarters was as crowded and as busy as the main building. All of Washington's Family's food was prepared in this room.³ If laundry was not done in the kitchen, it was done in the dog trot area. Water for the laundry was boiled either over the kitchen fire or nearby outside in good weather. The kitchen also served as the servants' dining room and sleeping area.

Meals for 20-30 people, including servants, were cooked over the fireplace. By using several different cooking methods—boiling, baking, and roasting—a large quantity of food could be cooked at the same time. This practice allowed the 18th century cook to use all of the available cooking space and utensils. When more guests came for dinner, a greater variety of food was offered. Because 18th century food was most commonly boiled, several pots hung over the fire at once. The food that was not boiled was prepared over small clusters of glowing coals, placed along the front area of the fireplace. The main fire was mainly used to feed the smaller cooking fires. In this fashion Washington's cook, Isaac, could regulate the heat required.

Shelves, hooks, and cupboards, arranged as needed, provided storage areas for most 18th century kitchens. Cooking utensils hung on hooks and were placed on shelves usually located randomly around the room. Cupboards with locking doors contained more valuable items such as sugar and spices, salt, and tablewares, usually pewter and earthenware. Sometimes these items were kept in the main house, however, the kitchen would have been a more practical location for them at headquarters.

Fowls (chickens), veal, potatoes, cabbages, apples, and turnips most frequently appear in February and March purchases. Eggs, onions, and butter also appear, but these foodstuffs would most often have been used as ingredients rather than for main courses. A small quantity of wild turkey occasionally shows up in the purchases.

Mrs. Washington owned two cookbooks, one a compilation of 16th and 17th century recipes acquired at the time of her first marriage and the other a 1765 edition of *The Art of Cookery, Made Plain and Easy*, by Hannah Glasse (possibly a pseudonym for Dr. John Hill). This book was extremely popular and went through many editions following its initial publication in 1747.

3 In Virginia at this time a small kitchen measured 12' x 12' and the average kitchen 16' x 24'. See Jane Carson's *Colonial Virginia Cookery* (Charlottesville: The University Press of Virginia, 1968).

A few of Mrs. Glasse's recommendations are described here to provide an idea of the time involved in cooking and the food preparation that must have occurred in the Valley Forge Headquarters kitchen.

Hannah Glasse recommended for boiling fowls 15 minutes for little ones, 20-30 minutes for a large one, and 60-90 minutes for a turkey or goose. Her recommended sauce for a boiled goose was either onions or cabbage first boiled, then "stew'd" in butter for 5 minutes.

Roasting took place on a spit, and Mrs. Glasse recommended basting with butter and dredging with flour. She suggested a variety of sauces to accompany the different birds: gravy and applesauce for goose; bread or onion sauce for turkey; bread or egg sauce for chickens; bread for partridges. Judging by the quantities purchased (Appendix VIII), veal must have been served at almost every meal at Valley Forge and was probably prepared in all the different ways recommended by Mrs. Glasse. She included recipes for veal blanquets (first roasted, then cut up and served with a sauce of butter, onions, sweet herbs, cream, eggs, and spices), veal collops (fried and covered with a sauce), veal rolls, and veal pie. Meat pies were a favorite 18th century dinner dish. Mrs. Glasse's instructions for a veal pie read:

Take a Breast of Veal, cut it into pieces, season it with Pepper and Salt, lay it all into your crust, boil six or eight Eggs hard, take only the Yolks, put them into the Pye here and there, fill your Dish almost full of water, put on the lid, and bake it well.⁴

Pudding was another favorite 18th century dish found on most dinner menus. The large quantity of apples purchased for headquarters suggests there were probably many apple puddings and pies.

Potatoes were frequently found on the menu at Valley Forge. Mrs. Glasse recommended boiling them first, then peeling and slicing them, and either serving them with melted butter poured on or first frying them in butter or beef drippings.

Other vegetables were more scarce at Valley Forge, but cabbage and turnips appear in the purchases fairly frequently. Mrs. Glasse recommended boiling turnips, then mashing them with butter and salt. Dicing them (after boiling) and frying them in butter was another alternative. For cabbage Mrs. Glasse

4 Hannah Glasse, *The Art of Cookery Made Plain and Easy* (London, 1747), p. 134.

recommended boiling, then chopping it up and frying it for 5 or 6 minutes with butter.

It is more difficult to determine what sort of sweet dishes were served at Valley Forge Headquarters, if any. Sugar, eggs, milk, spices and apples were available. These ingredients suggest such items as custards, curds, sugar wafers (cookies) or shrewsbury cakes (cookies), apple pies and tarts and puddings.

Barriers and Labels

The barrier in the kitchen area will extend from the fireplace wall to the opposite wall and will be glass, approximately 8 feet high. Behind the barrier an interior wayside should depict the kitchen as it might have looked with the cook working with his assistants.

Another interior wayside in the dogtrot area will depict the large number of household servants and briefly describe the duties of each. This wayside will be a removable, folding screen similar to the one on the second floor.

Object <i>Documentation</i>	Location	Recommendation
1 TABLE, Pennsylvania, walnut or pine, 1740-75 <i>Table surfaces for food preparation appear in <u>Chester County Inventories 1684-1850</u> and were standard equipment in 18th century kitchens.⁵ The Thomas Potts inventory groups most of the Potts kitchen items under the category "Kitchen furniture"; a table was likely part of his furniture.</i>	Center of room, one end against barrier	VAFO 75.214.

5 Margaret B. Schiffer, *Chester County, Pennsylvania Inventories 1684-1850* (Exton, Pennsylvania: Schiffer Publishing, Ltd., 1974).

Object <i>Documentation</i>	Location	Recommendation
2 DRESSER or CUPBOARD with glass doors, walnut, Pennsylvania, 1750-75 <i>Storage cupboards for more valuable items were found frequently in 18th century kitchens. <u>Chester County Inventories 1684-1850</u> and <u>Colonial Virginia Cookery</u> provide examples.⁶ Cupboards were likely part of Thomas Potts' "kitchen furniture."</i>	South wall	VAFO 76.82
3 BENCH, pine, Pennsylvania, 1750-75 <i>Several benches seated the many servants who ate in this room.</i>	Under table or against wall	Acquire or reproduce; room for only one bench is available
4-6 CHAIRS, three, ladder back, rush seats, Pennsylvania, 1725-50 <i>The Thomas Potts 1762 inventory lists nine old chairs. All available seats would have been used while Washington's Family occupied the buildings.</i>	Against walls or at table	Reproduce
7-9 ANDIRONS, iron with hooks on the uprights for a spit, 1740-75, and 2 SPITS <i>Thomas Potts 1762 inventory; several spits would have been needed to roast the game listed in the headquarters food purchases.</i>	Fireplace	Park collections
10 SHOVEL and TONGS, iron, 1740-75 <i>Thomas Potts 1762 inventory and Washington's expense accounts</i>	Fireplace	Acquire
11-14 CHIMNEY BAR or LUG POLE and three POT HOOKS, iron, 1725-75 <i>These are essential 18th century cooking devices used in the fireplace.</i>	Fireplace	Use chimney bar in park collections; acquire three pot hangers.
15-17 LARGE POTS, three, varying sizes, iron with bail handles and short feet, 1725-75 <i>Washington expense accounts, Washington Papers, March 11, 1776.</i>	Fireplace area	VAFO 75.179 and 75.181; acquire one

6 Jane Carson, *Colonial Virginia Cookery* (Charlottesville, Virginia: The University Press of Virginia for Colonial Williamsburg, 1968).

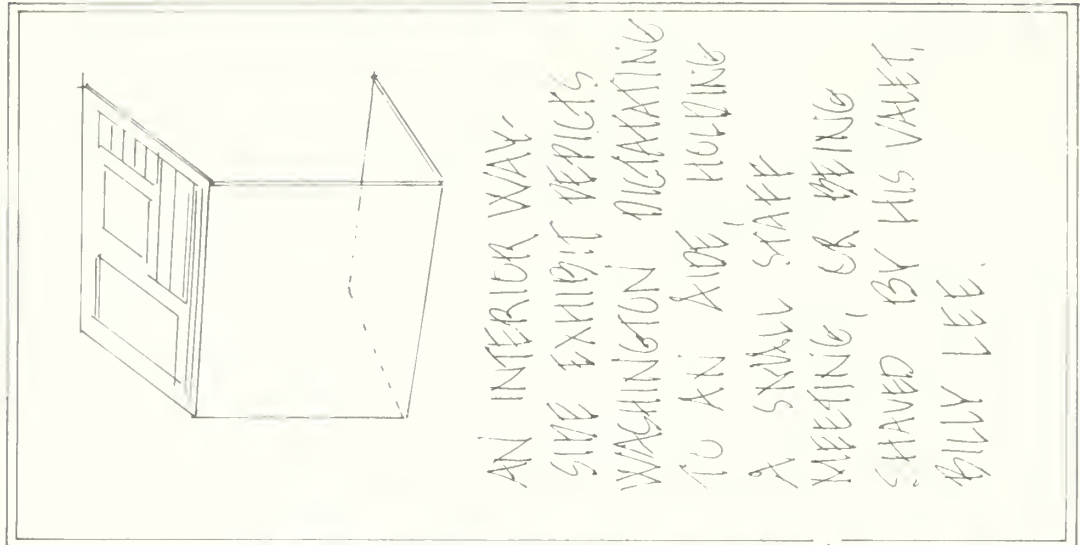
	Object <i>Documentation</i>	Location	Recommendation
18-21	DRIPPING PANS, two, iron or tin, 1725-75, and BASTING SPOONS, two, iron, brass or copper <i>Washington expense accounts, Washington Papers, May 30, 1776, and August 8, 1775, list the purchase of a dripping pan. A basting spoon would have been used with the dripping pan when roasting.</i>	Beneath the spit between andirons	Acquire
22-23	LARGE FRYING PANS, two, footed, long handled, shallow, iron, 1725-75 <i>Washington expense accounts, Washington Papers, March 11, 1776</i>	Fireplace area	Park collections
24-28	SKILLETS or SAUCEPANS, five, in varying sizes, brass, copper, or bell metal, with deep bodies and long handles <i>Washington expense accounts, Washington Papers, March 11, 1776. These pans were used for stewing and making the sauces that accompanied most 18th century meals.</i>	Fireplace	Acquire
29-30	LARGE TEA KETTLE, cast iron, c.1776, and TRIVET, iron or brass <i>Washington expense account, Washington Papers, March 11, 1776; August 7, 1776; and April 18, 1778</i>	Fireplace	Acquire trivet; use VAFO 75.179, cast iron kettle
31	COFFEEPOT, tin, c.1776 <i>Washington expense account, Washington Papers, February 1776</i>	Table top, mantel, or cupboard	Acquire
32	GRIDIRON, iron, parallel bars with long handle, c.1775 <i>Gridirons were necessary for broiling. For example, Isaac Potts' 1803 inventory lists one.</i>	Fireplace	Acquire
33-34	BROOM and BUCKET BRUSH, wood and straw, c.1775 <i>Washington expense accounts, Washington Papers, January 1778 and February 1778. Broom and brush purchases appear throughout the expense accounts.</i>	Corner of room	Reproduce
35-36	PAILS, two, wood, c.1775 <i>Washington expense accounts, Washington Papers, May 30, 1776</i>	Near broom	Reproduce

Object	Documentation	Location	Recommendation
37-38	BASKETS, two, woven splints, rush or straw, c.1775 <i>Washington expense accounts, Washington Papers, May 30, 1776, and March 15, 1778</i>	One on table, one on floor	Park collections (reproductions)
39	COLANDER, tin, pewter, brass, or earthenware, c.1775 <i>Washington expense accounts, Washington Papers, May 30, 1776</i>	Table or cupboard	Acquire
40-41	DREDGING BOX and GRATER, tin, c.1775 <i>Washington expense accounts, Washington Papers, May 30, 1776</i>	Table, mantle, or window sill	Acquire
42-43	MORTAR AND PESTLE, two, one brass, one wood and iron, c.1775 <i>Small mortars and pestles were used for grinding spices and large ones of wood and iron for grinding corn to make cornmeal. Although not numerous, spice purchases appear in the Washington expense accounts. Washington's favorite breakfast was cornmeal cakes.</i>	Table and mantel or cupboard	Acquire wood and iron mortar and pestle; use VAFO 75.157, brass one.
44	TOASTER, iron, footed, long handle, c.1775 <i>These implements toasted bread over an open fire in the 18th century.</i>	Fireplace	VAFO 75.163
45	DOUGH TROUGH, Pennsylvania, wood, c.1775 <i>Dough troughs appear frequently in 18th century inventories from this area, and one is listed in Isaac Potts' inventory. It is very likely that the Hewes kitchen contained one.</i>	Window sill or in cupboard	Reproduce
46-47	ROLLING PIN, wood, and SIFTER, wood with mesh of hair, silk or lawn, c.1775 <i>These items were necessary for baking; Washington's expense accounts list other baking equipment purchases, October 1775, February 1776, and September 1777.</i>	Table or cupboard	Acquire or reproduce
48-49	IRON DUTCH OVEN and IRON GRIDDLE, c.1775 <i>Both items were used for fireplace baking and appear frequently in 18th century inventories from this area; see Thomas Potts 1785 inventory.</i>	Fireplace	Acquire

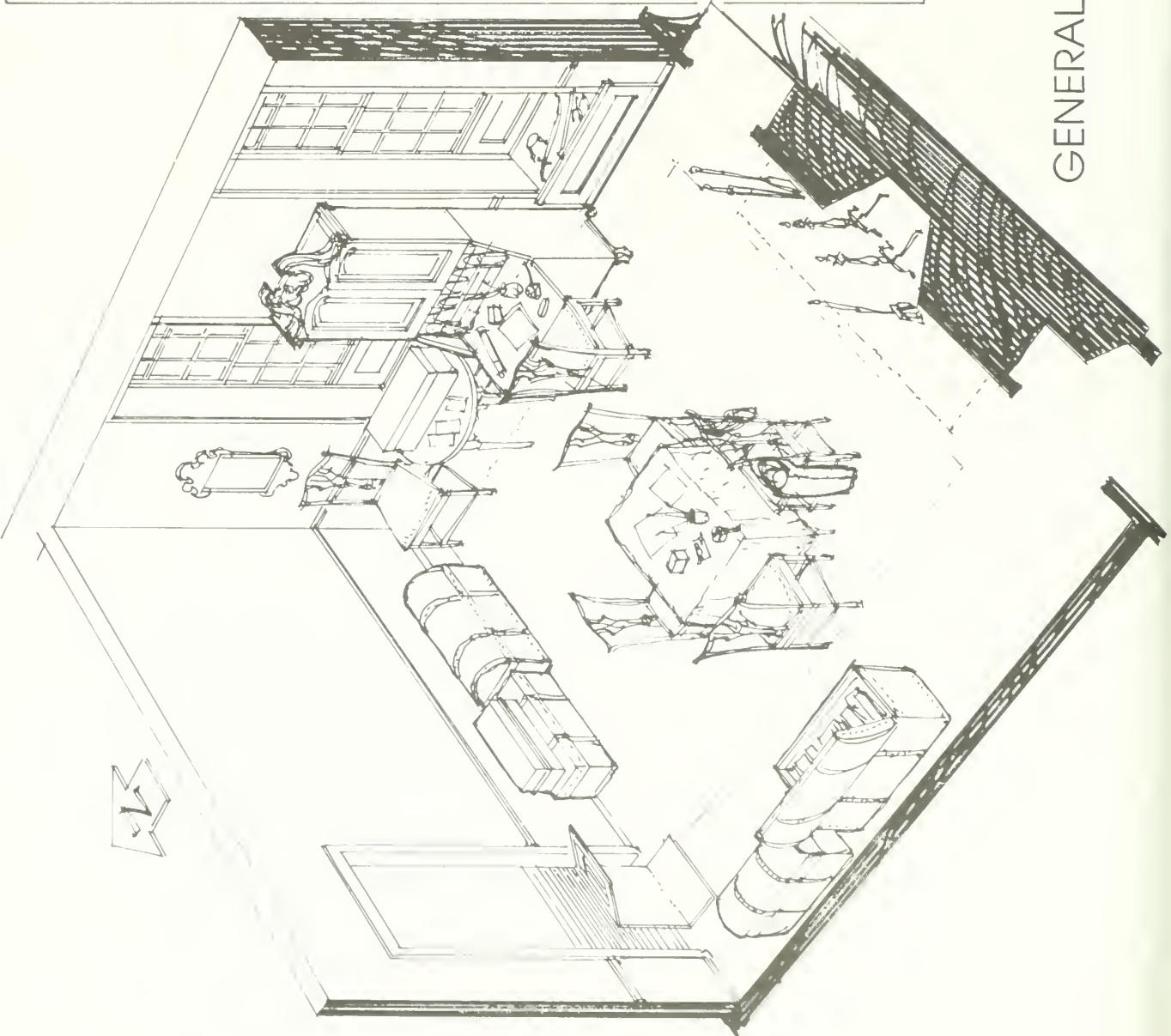
Object	<i>Documentation</i>	Location	Recommendation
50	PEEL, wood, c.1775 <i>Peels were a necessary 18th century kitchen baking utensil. They were used to place the foods to be baked in the hot oven.</i>	Leaning against wall or hanging from nail	Acquire
51-54	BAKING PANS, tin, c.1775 to include three cake pans or baking dishes, one dozen patty pans, and a biscuit pan <i>Washington expense accounts, Washington Papers, February 1776; September 2, 1777; and October 1775</i>	Cupboard or table	Acquire
55-63	Two LARGE SPOONS, one TIN DIPPER, two LADLES, one CARVING KNIFE, one 2-PRONGED FORK, and one STRAINER <i>The first four items are listed in Washington's expense accounts (May 30, 1776, February 1776, and August 8, 1775); the last four are recommended as 18th century kitchen necessities.</i>	Table, mantel, and hanging from nails on the wall	Acquire spoons, tin dipper, knife, and fork. Until 18th century replacements are located, use VAFO 76.3.16 and 76.3.14, ladles; 76.3.1e, strainer
64-66	PUDDING PANS or MOLDS, three, tin or copper, c.1775 <i>Washington expense accounts, Washington Papers, September 2, 1777</i>	Cupboard and/or table	Acquire
67-68	BUTTER FIRKIN, wood, or small iron, BUTTER TUB, c.1775, and one BUTTER CROCK, c.1775 <i>Washington expense accounts, Washington Papers, May 30, 1776; April 3, 1777; March 19, 1778; and November 21, 1777</i>	Table or window sill	Acquire
69	PEPPER BOX, tin, c.1775 <i>Washington expense accounts, Washington Papers, August 8, 1775</i>	Table or mantel	Acquire
70-105	An assortment of c.1775 earthenware or stoneware and/or pewter to include: 2 LARGE BOWLS, 2 BASINS, 4 PLATTERS, 1 MILK JUG, 1 PITCHER, 12 MUGS (brown), 12 PLATES, and 2 WATER GUGLETS <i>Washington expense accounts, Washington Papers, May 30, 1776; April 1776; March 11, 1776; October 24, 1776; and April 3, 1777</i>	Table and/or cupboard	VAFO 75.135, pewter mug; acquire or reproduce remaining items

Object	Documentation	Location	Recommendation
106- 107	CANISTERS for tea and sugar, tin, japanned, c.1775 <i>Washington expense accounts, Washington Papers, June 5, 1778, and May 30, 1776</i>	Cupboard	Acquire
108- 114	BOTTLES, assorted, including one gallon bottle and two half-gallon bottles, two bottles of mustard, and two of lime juice <i>Washington expense accounts, Washington Papers, May 3, 1776; May 8, 1777; February 10, 1777.</i>	Cupboard	Acquire or reproduce. Not all bottles that appear in the expense accounts are recommended for display in the kitchen. It is assumed some would have been stored elsewhere.
115- 116	CANDLESTICKS, two, iron or tin <i>Washington expense accounts, Washington Papers, September 5, 1777; August 8, 1775; and May 30, 1776</i>	Mantel	Acquire one; VAFO 75.182, a wrought iron betty lamp, could be used instead of one of the candlesticks.
117	FOOT WARMER, tin and wood, c.1775 <i>Foot warmers were usually stored in the kitchen when not in use. This item has been recommended because it is an appropriate 18th century kitchen furnishing and because the VAFO collection contains one.</i>	Kitchen floor near fireplace	Park collection
118- 125	Laundry items to include: 2 LARGE CEDAR TUBS and BENCH or STAND, 2 FLAT IRONS, 2 LARGE BASKETS, LINEN SHEETS, LAUNDRY LINE, 2 WOODEN POLES, FIRKIN OF SOAP <i>Washington expense accounts refers to paying for washing and purchases of tubs (February 20, 1778, May 30, 1776, and April 23, 1776).</i>	Corner of room, near barrier or under table, laundry line outside in good weather	Acquire and/or reproduce
126	STILLIARDS, c.1775 <i>Thomas Potts 1762 inventory. Stilliards were commonly found in 18th century kitchens in the Valley Forge area.</i>	Table or cupboard	Acquire

WORKING DRAWINGS

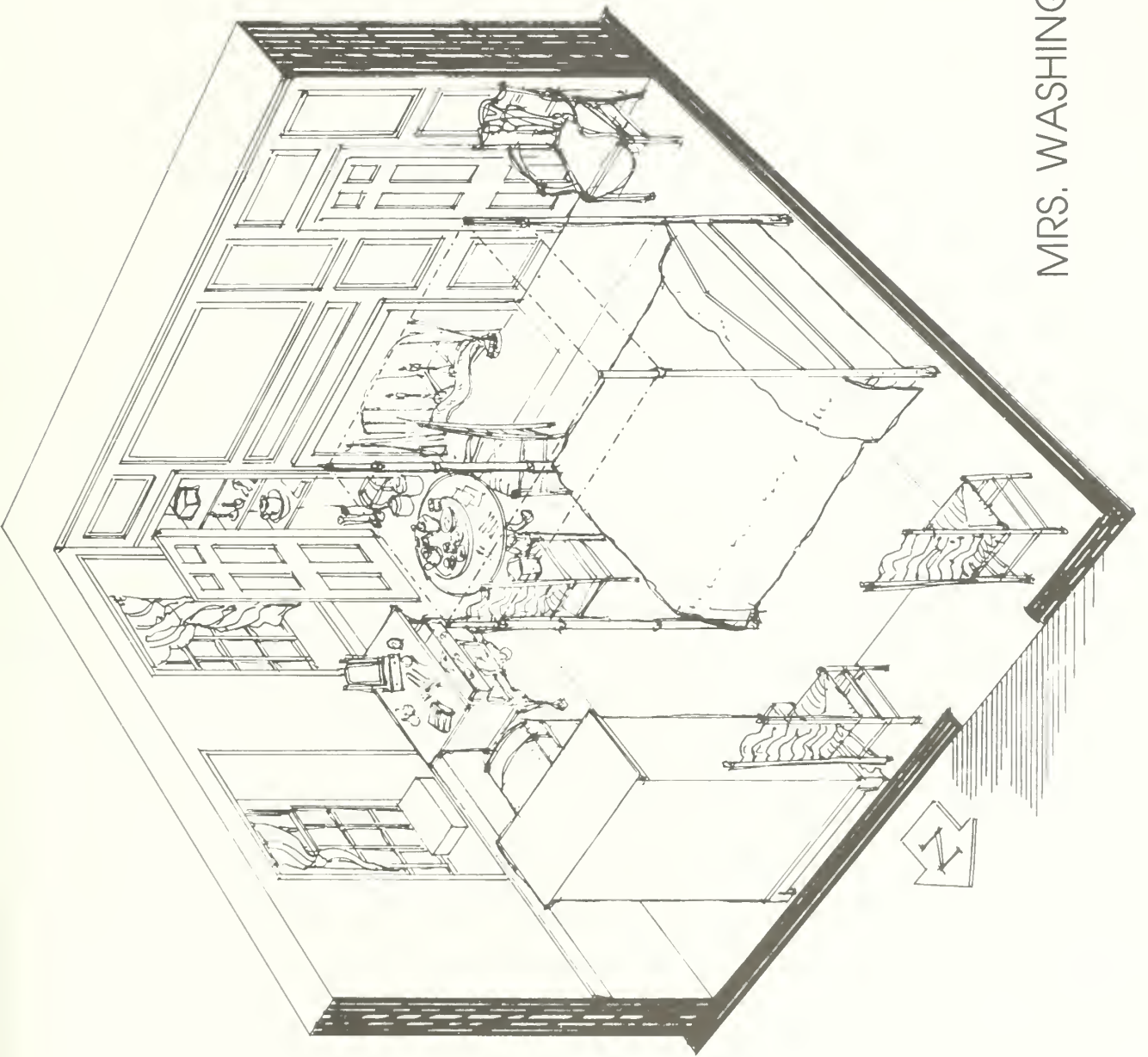


AN INTERIOR WAY-
 SIDE EXHIBIT REPLICAS
 WASHINGTON DICAMATING
 TO AN AIDE, HOLDING
 A SMALL STAFF
 MEETING, OR BEING
 SHAVED, BY HIS VALET,
 BILLY LEE.

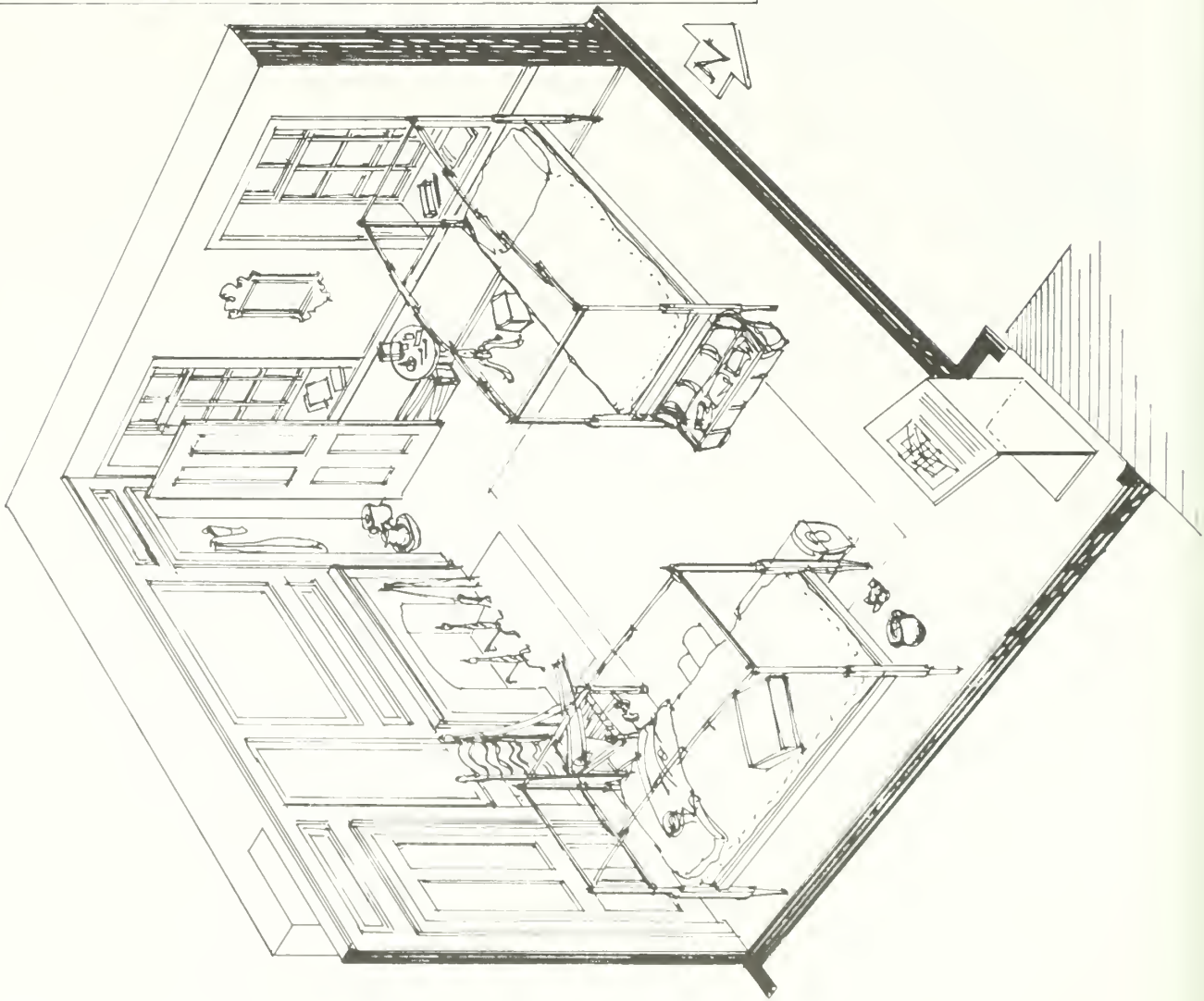
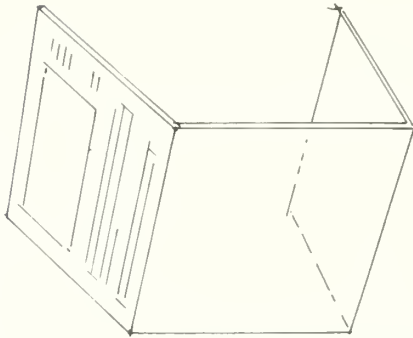


GENERAL WASHINGTON'S OFFICE

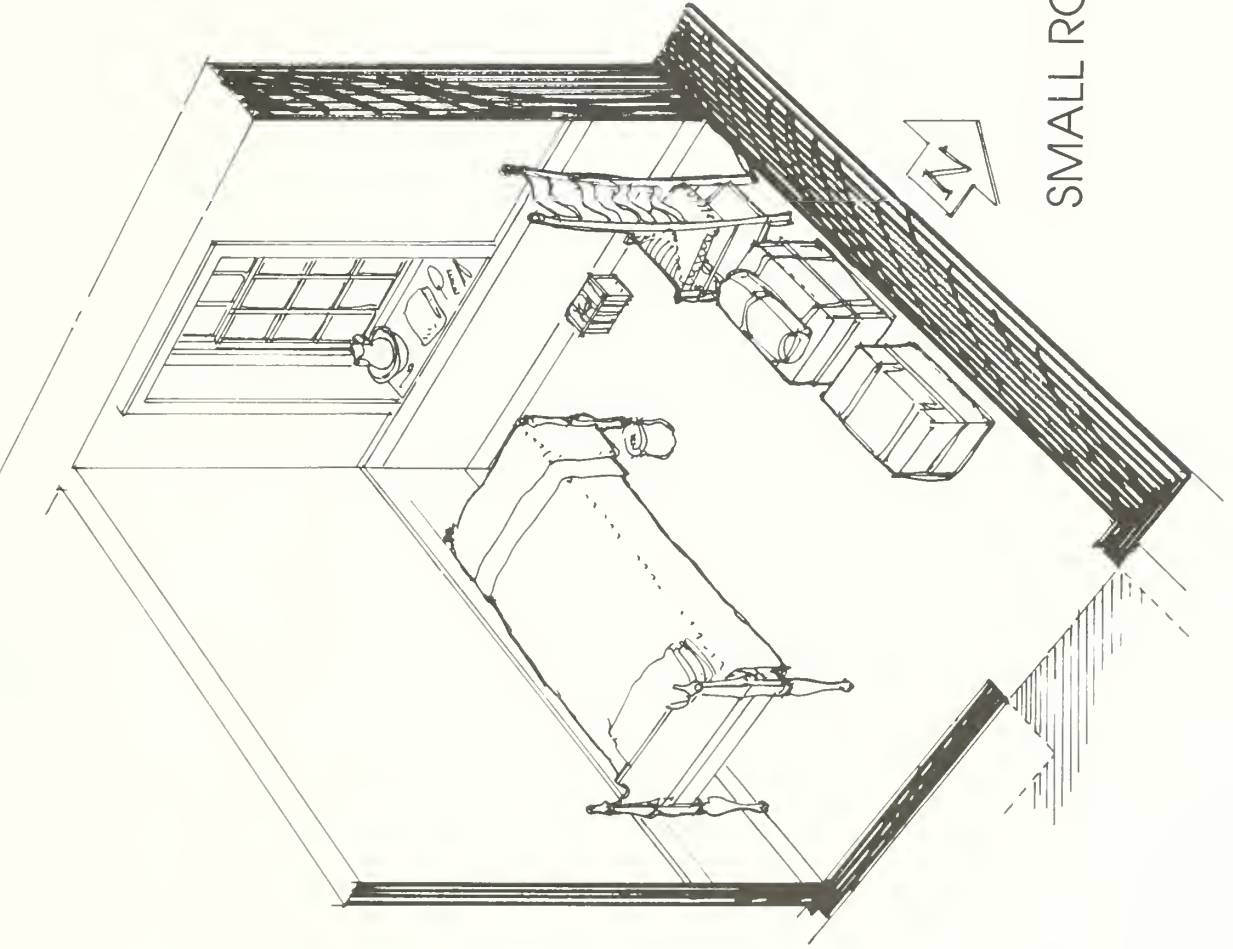
GENERAL AND
MRS. WASHINGTON'S BEDROOM



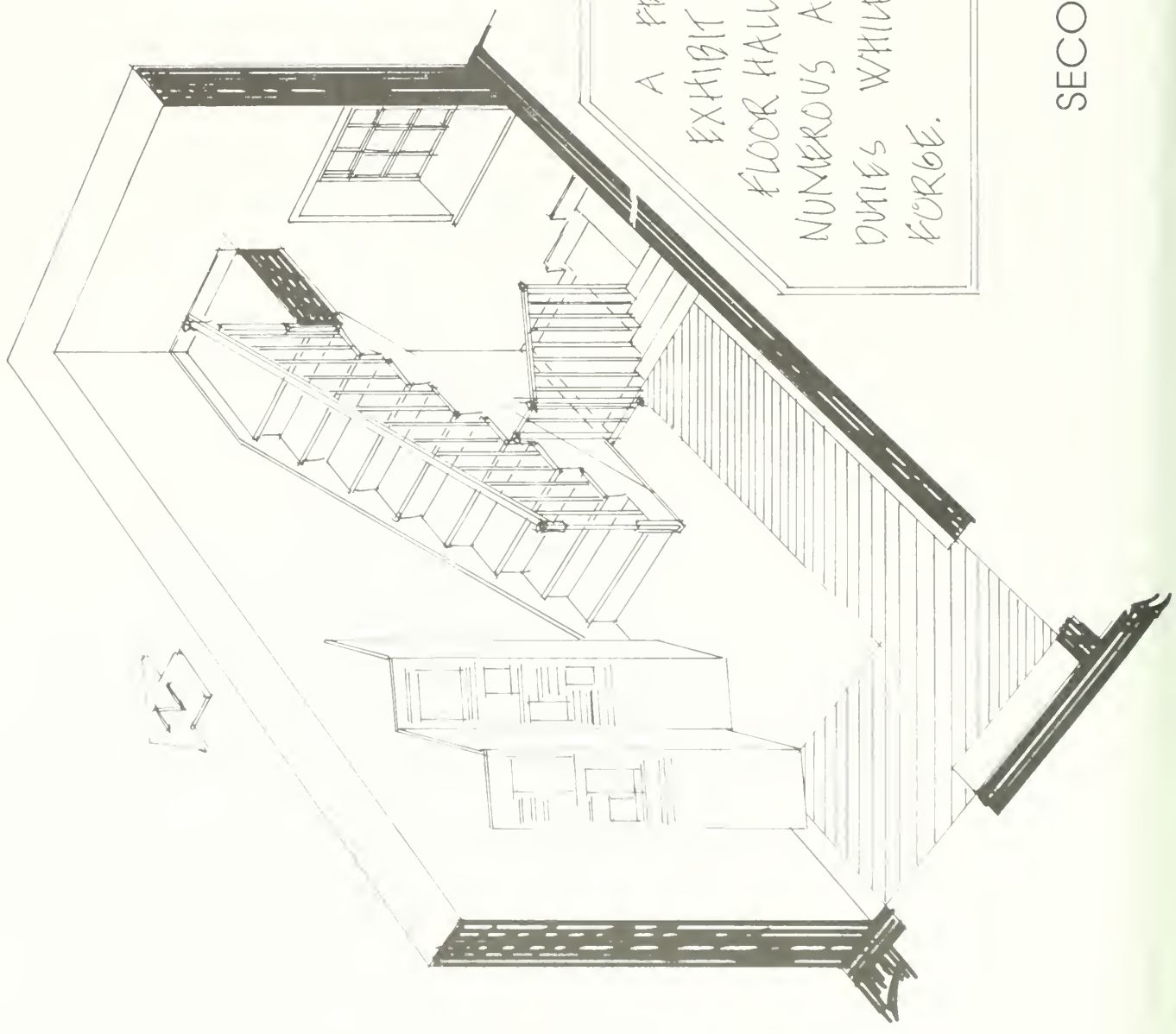
AN INTERIOR WAYSIDE
WILL DEPICT THE ROOM
AS IF IT WERE FULLY
FURNISHED WITH THREE
CAMP BEDS SET UP



AIDES' ROOM

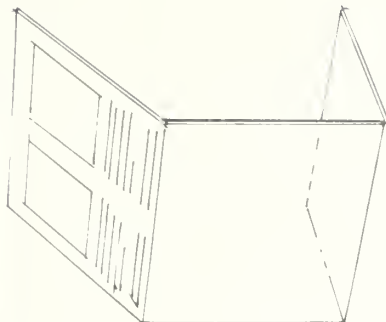
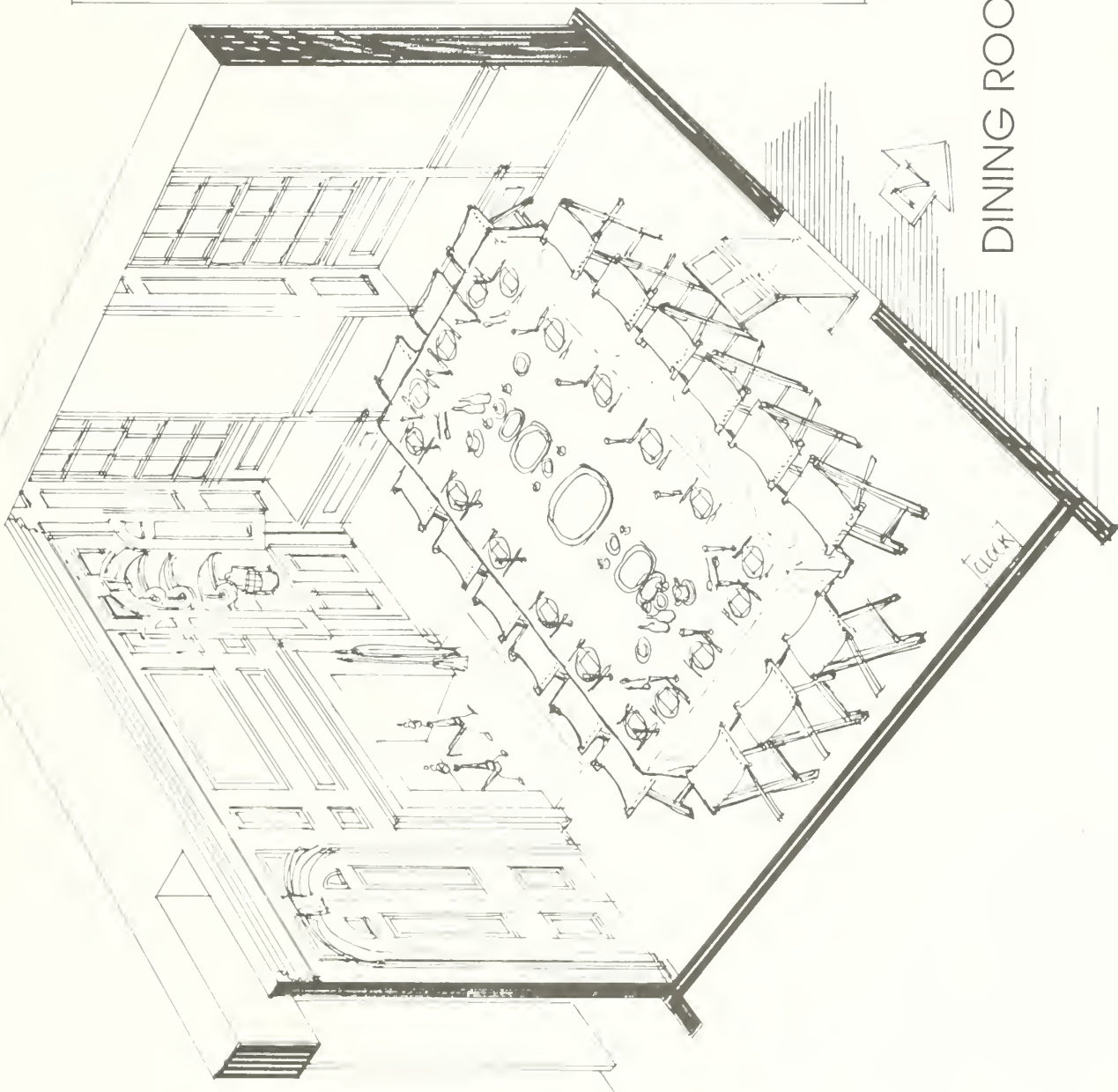


SMALL ROOM / GUEST ROOM



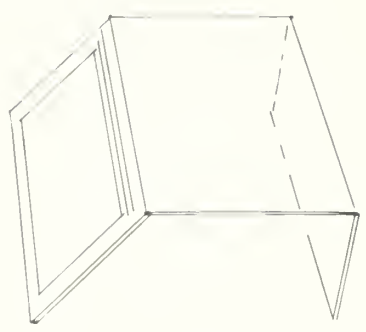
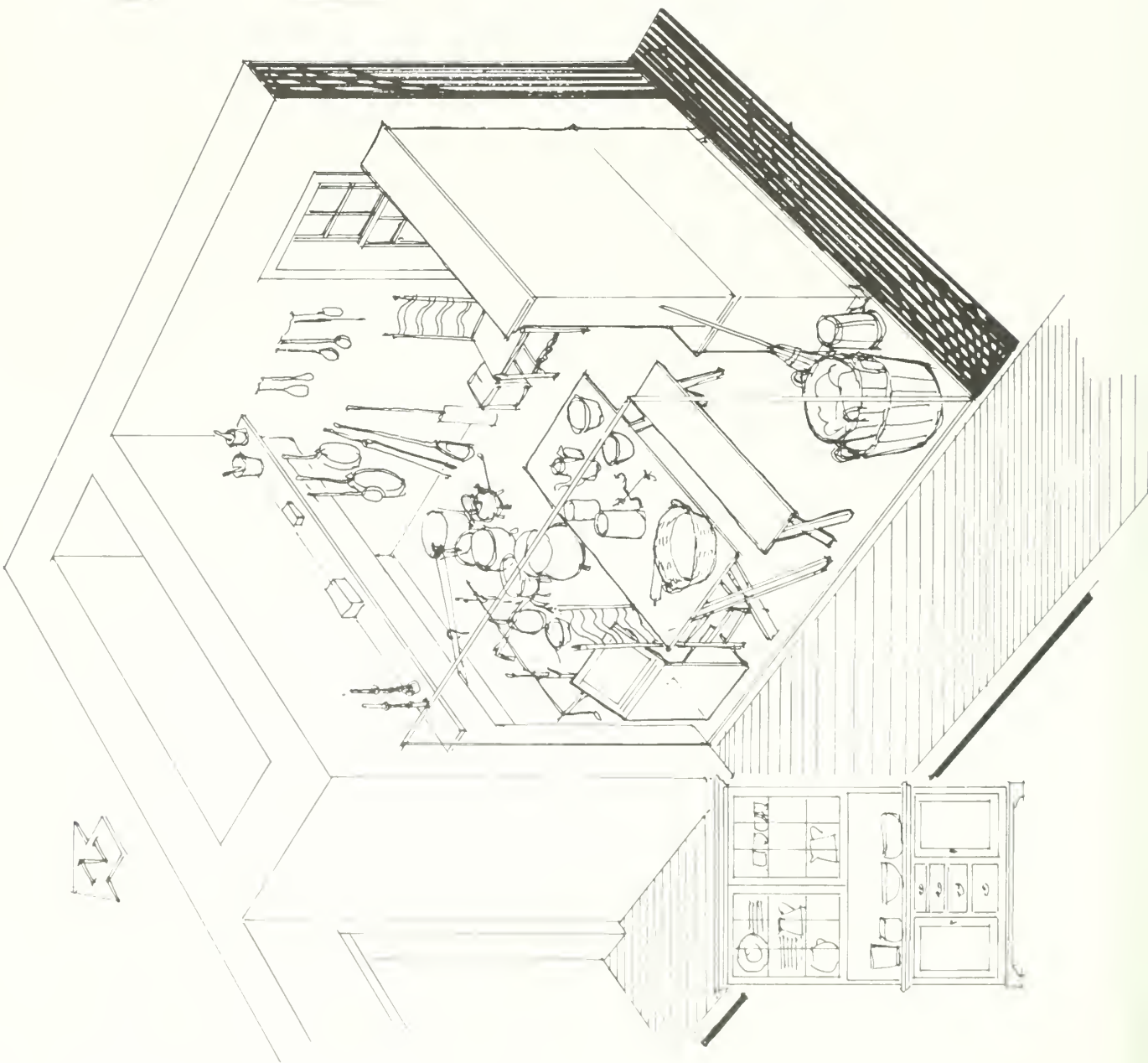
A FREE-STANDING
EXHIBIT IN THE SECOND
FLOOR HALL DESCRIBES THE
NUMEROUS AIDES AND THEIR
DUTIES WHILE AT VALLEY
FORGE.

SECOND FLOOR HALL



DOOR BARRIER WITH TWO
ILLUSTRATIONS TO SHOW THE
MULTIPLE PURPOSES OF THIS
ROOM. ONE DEPICTS
WASHINGTON AND HIS STAFF
AT DINNER; THE OTHER
DEPICTS THE ROOM AS AN
AIDE'S WORK ROOM.

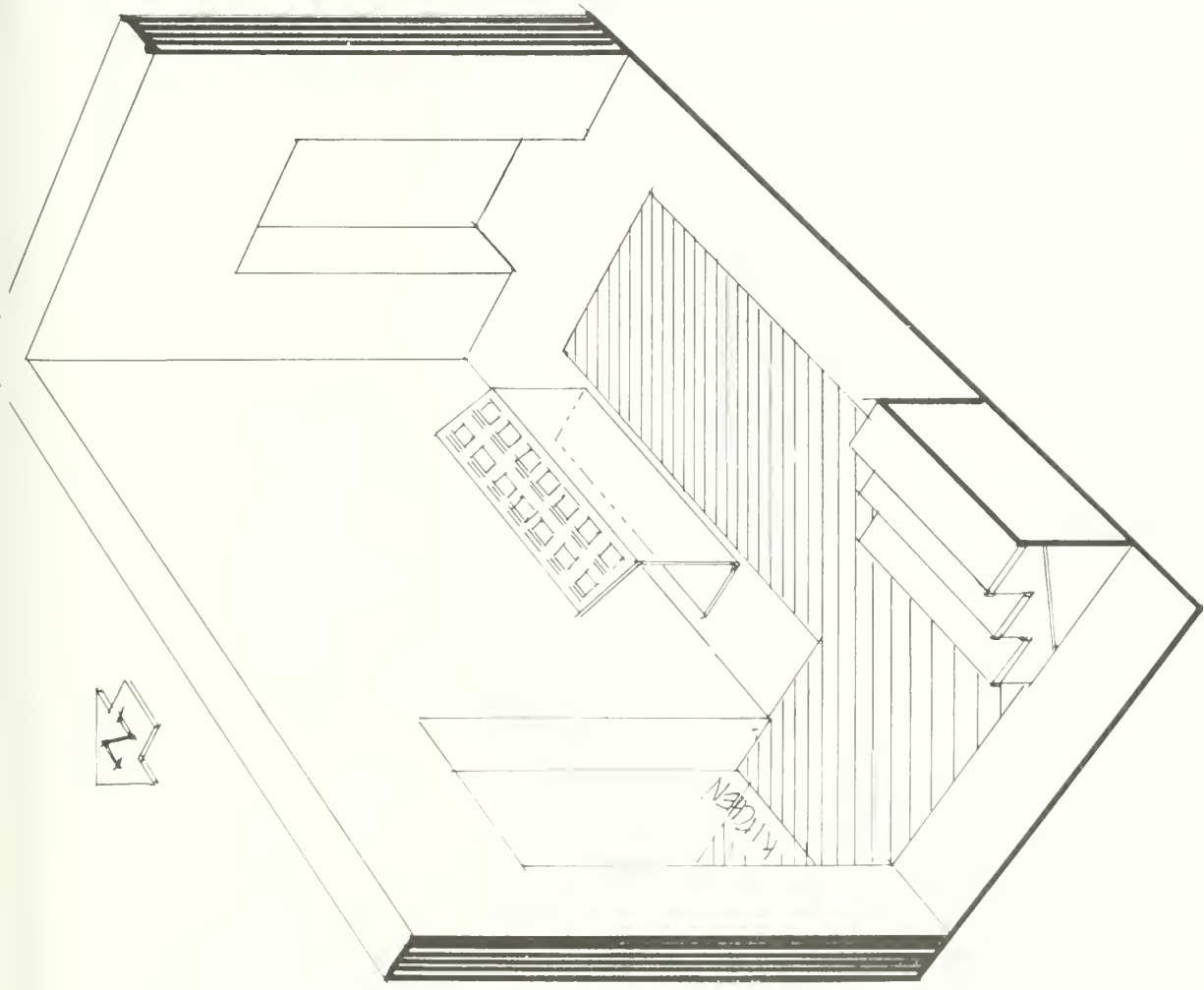
DINING ROOM / AIDES' WORK ROOM



AN INTERIOR WAY-
SIDE DEPICTS THE
BUSY, CROWDED
KITCHEN AS IT MIGHT
HAVE LOOKED WITH
THE COOK WORKING
WITH HIS ASSISTANTS,

KITCHEN

AN INTERIOR WAYSIDE IN THE DOGTROT DESCRIBES THE MANY SERVANTS NEEDED TO MANAGE VALLEY FORGE HEAD QUARTERS. BILLY LEE, THE GENERAL'S PERSONAL BODY SERVANT; PATRICK MCGUIRE, HIS STEWARD; FRANK, HIS HOSTLER; MRS. WASHINGTON'S PERSONAL BODY SERVANT; ISAAC THE COOK; MARGARET THOMAS THE WASH WOMAN; JOHN LAURENS SERVANT BERRY; HANNAH; LYDIA; JENNY; AND THE COOKS HELPERS, MAIDS, AND HOSTLERS WILL BE REPRESENTED IN THIS EXHIBIT.



DOGTROT

FURNISHINGS MAINTENANCE AND PROTECTION¹

This section recommends housekeeping and curatorial procedures to ensure the integrity of historic artifacts in Washington's Headquarters. These recommendations and procedures accompany the Historic Furnishings Report to guide the reader to detailed sources and are not intended to stand alone as an authority on housekeeping and curatorial methods. Be aware that these maintenance procedures should be performed only by qualified personnel trained in curatorial methods. Furnishings maintenance is not the responsibility of maintenance staff unless personnel are trained in curatorial standards by the curator or at a conservation lab. Problems encountered during housekeeping should be reported directly to the curator.

Questions may be directed to the Curatorial Services Division, the Harpers Ferry Center Division of Conservation, or the regional curator.

As in all National Park Service historic sites, the care of collections should meet National Park Service standards and procedures as outlined in NPS-28, Special Directive 80-1, "Guidance for meeting NPS Preservation and Protection Standards for Museum Collections" (Rev. 1986); the *Manual for Museums*, Chapter 11, "Housekeeping"; revised *Museum Handbook* (Part I, Museum Collections, available 1989; Part II, Museum Records, 1984; and Part III, Collections Use, available 1992). When completed, the site's Collection Management Plan will provide additional guidelines. Programming documents requesting a CMP have been submitted to the Mid-Atlantic Regional Office. These primary NPS sources, the sources listed below, and audiovisual programs available through the Curatorial Services Division, WASO, provide the basic concepts and techniques of curatorial care.

National Trust Manual for Housekeeping, by Her-
mione Sandwith and Sheila Stainton, Viking
Press.

Care of Antiques and Historical Collections, by Per
Gulbeck and Bruce MacLeish, American As-
sociation for State and Local History.

1. These recommendations and procedures are draft standardized guidelines for Historic Furnishings Reports. They are currently under review.

Cyclical Maintenance for Historic Buildings, by Henry J. Chambers, Interagency Historic Architectural Services Program, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1976. Copy available from Maintenance Department.

Synopsis of Historic Integrity

A significant percentage of the house fabric is original to the eighteenth century. Much of what has been replaced dates to the 1886 restoration and must be considered historical in its own right. These categories include all floors except the first and second floor hallways and the rear parlor of the first floor; the stairs; all interior doors and possibly all of the exterior doors; most of the hinges on interior doors, though the hardware was probably replaced; baseboards, chair rails, all fireplace panelling, the china cupboard in the first floor front parlor; fireplaces and their surrounds (probably replaced in 1886); and windows. The hall floors and plastered ceilings and walls are mostly replacements.

For additional information on the integrity of the structure, consult the Historic Structures Report, Washington's Headquarters, John Bruce Dodd, 1981.

Many furnishings in Washington's Headquarters date to the eighteenth century, though only two are

traditionally associated with the Washington occupancy. Fabrics, leather objects, and papers are primarily reproductions.

The Environment

Relative humidity and temperature, light, dust and pollution, insects and rodents, and fire and security require special attention in the historic house museum environment.

Washington's Headquarters and its furnishings are subject to particularly heavy environmental stress. Potentially destructive agents include industrial pollutants from the railroad and highway, and uncontrolled humidity and temperature fluctuations. Visitation is steady throughout the year, and windows are frequently left open during the summer.

The Curatorial Services Division, WASO, and regional curators provide guidance to maintain established acceptable relative humidity, temperature, and light levels and supply advice to eliminate insect and rodent infestations and to improve fire and security detection systems. Consult these offices and the Division of Conservation, Harpers Ferry Center, for solutions to curatorial problems that you may encounter.

Relative Humidity and Temperature —Special Directive 80-1 specifies recommended maximum

and minimum relative humidity and temperature levels:

Relative Humidity: 65% maximum; fluctuations not to exceed +/-3% per month.

Temperature: 18-20 degrees C (64-68 degrees F) in exhibit spaces, not to exceed 24 degrees C (75 degrees F).

Previous monitoring of the environment through the use of hygrothermographs confirms extreme fluctuations in temperature and humidity on a daily, monthly, and seasonal basis. The problem of environmental control in headquarters has been discussed at length by the park staff at all levels. Thus far, no proposal has met with approval at the park and/or regional level. It is therefore imperative that objects exhibited in the building be monitored closely for signs of deterioration. Those most susceptible to damage have been removed from exhibit and replaced by reproductions.

Interpreters are responsible for recording temperature and humidity as part of opening and closing procedures. Records will include the date and time of entry, the temperature, relative humidity (RH) percent, and notes pertaining to weather conditions, climate control system failures, unusual openings or closings of the structure, unusual visitation, or power failures. At the end of each week, records are sent to the curator's office, where monthly RH

range and RH average are calculated and are maintained in a permanent data file.

Light — NPS museum standards specify the maximum visible light levels acceptable during hours of operation: 5 footcandles (50 lux) for textiles, watercolors, wallpapers, dyed leather, and most natural history objects; 15 footcandles (150 lux) for oil and tempera paintings, undyed leather, horn, bone, ivory, oriental lacquer, wood, and all other organic materials; and 30 footcandles (300 lux) for metal, stone, ceramics, and glass. Remember that all light causes irreversible damage to sensitive organic materials; any reduction of either light levels or duration of exposure to light will reduce damage.

Record morning and afternoon ultraviolet and visible light readings quarterly in a permanent log, along with notations on weather conditions and times and locations of readings.

Readings should be taken in each room, including the kitchen and attic. For the sake of consistency, position the light meter at the window closest to the fireplaces in the main house. An ultraviolet monitoring instrument is available from the curator.

Visible light may be measured using the light meter in one of the cameras in the photography department. Refer to Conserve O Grams for calculations. The regional curator can assist the site in evaluat-

ing readings and in considering methods for reducing excessive light levels.

Light tint solar control film was applied to removable plexiglas storm windows in 1987. These filters remove 96% of UV, and 30-40% of visible light. Storm windows must be replaced promptly after annual window-washing.

Report light damage evidence to park curator.

Dust and Pollution —Reduce dust and contaminants through proper maintenance of air handling systems. Consult park maintenance mechanic regarding location of filters and techniques for changing them. Clean filters weekly and change them when necessary.

Windows in the rooms must be kept closed. Due to the inadequacies of the air circulation system in the house, doors are traditionally left open during good weather. Windows in the attic may be opened during the summer to increase ventilation and decrease temperature in the house. Screens must be put in these windows if they are opened.

Written housekeeping procedures to routinely remove dust from furnishings to prevent serious conservation problems are attached. Be aware that frequent dusting wears finishes on furniture.

Insects and Rodents — Maintain housekeeping schedules, in both furnished areas and staff areas. Remove trash daily. No food or drink is allowed anywhere in the house.

A monitoring and inspection program is in place, using adhesive insect traps, such as "Mr. Sticky" (available free from the Curatorial Services Division, WASO). Ongoing documentation includes a record of pest catches and a reference collection of insects found in the house (for ease of identification). Park and regional integrated pest management coordinators can provide assistance with pest removal procedures and regulations.

With the exception of the annual influx of box elder beetles, no infestations have been recorded to date. The box elder beetles have been found harmless but are unsightly and are a visual intrusion. They should be vacuumed away when necessary. Use a regular maintenance vacuum only; do not use equipment reserved for furnishings maintenance.

When plants or food are recommended furnishings in the structure, use imitations to reduce the risk of insect infestations or water damage.

Fire and Security —Collection needs have been considered in the selection of fire detection and suppression systems.

Fire detectors respond to smoke and to rate of rise. Detectors are tested monthly and cleaned annually

by the Division of Resource Management & Visitor Protection. Alarms are dialed over the phone directly to the park ranger station.

Five township volunteer fire departments respond to fires within park boundaries. The park maintains a cordial relationship with local fire companies, discussing structural and object concerns, and periodically conducting sensitivity training for volunteers and staff. The most recent course occurred in 1987.

The existing fire emergency plan is being rewritten to meet NPS-58 standards and recommendations in the revised National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 911, *Protection of Museums and Museum Collections*, 1985. The plan will discuss the feasibility of object salvage in the event of a fire, and establish priorities for the removal of significant items. A flood plan for Washington's Headquarters is in effect, but is in need of revision.

Smoking restrictions and NFPA 913, *Protection of Historic Structures and Sites*, 1985, are enforced.

The security system consists of a perimeter and intrusion alarm activated by infrared/sonic detectors, glass-break units, and a passive infrared detector. Alarms are checked during each of three Resource Management & Visitor Protection shifts. Alarms are dialed directly by phone to the park ranger station from which staff are dispatched.

The three rooms on the second floor are protected by beams and magnetic barrier alarms, which are tested daily by interpreters.

HOUSEKEEPING PROCEDURES AND SUGGESTED FREQUENCIES

Historic house museums consist of a variety of materials and textures; each requires special consideration when handling and when cleaning. This section discusses general procedures for cleaning common materials found in collections.

General Handling

Be aware that while cleaning removes soils to prevent damage, excessive cleaning causes unnecessary wear. Do not attempt to clean fragile or unstable surfaces such as wooden objects with peeling paint or degraded textiles, brittle papers, etc.

Insert acid-free tissue/ragboard or inert mylar between objects of dissimilar materials to prevent transfer of corrosion or chemicals.

Treat all objects respectfully. Always schedule enough time to complete tasks and to avoid bumping, scratching, and breaking objects.

Wear clean cotton gloves whenever handling metals, but handle most non-metal objects with clean, dry hands to avoid accidentally dropping objects.

Do not move objects unnecessarily. Plan ahead. Know where you are taking an object, what obstacles are on the way, and have the path cleared. Provide support when moving any object. When moving furniture, be certain to lift by supporting base. Carry chairs by their seat rails; large upholstered chairs should be carried by two people. In most cases, support tables by the skirt. Carry only items that can rest securely in both hands, and carry only one object at a time.

Never lift anything by its handle, spout, ears, rim, or any other protruding part. Support piece from the base and side. Moving large pieces of furniture requires two people to avoid mishandling by tugging, pulling, and sliding.

Often, it is advisable to move small objects in a container rather than handling directly. When several objects are moved in a container, pad both objects and containers. Do not allow parts of objects to protrude from the container while in transit. The loaded container must be light enough to be carried easily. Never carry light and heavy objects in the same container.

If any object should break, save all pieces and report the damage to the supervisor or curator. Record the damage in the catalog folder, and consult with the regional curator regarding conservation treatment for the object.

Baskets and Rush Bottom Chairs. Use cotton gloves; hold object by base, not by rim. Lift dust particles away from basket, do not rub across basket, use a fine camel-hair brush. (See also Conserve O Gram 5/2: "Cleaning Baskets.")

Books. Dust stable, cloth covered books with a vacuum cleaner and long-bristled brush and leather-bound books with a clean cloth. Handle books as illustrated in *National Trust Manual of Housekeeping*. Check with a conservator before applying British Museum leather dressing or other material to leather bindings. (See also Conserve O Gram 9/1.)

Brass. If not lacquered, contact a conservator or specially trained curator to clean and lacquer. If lacquered, dust and damp clean. Goddard's Long Term Silver Cloth may be used on lightly tarnished brass; Goddard's Glow may be used on heavily tarnished brass. Avoid polishing brass hardware attached to furniture. If a conservator advises cleaning this hardware, set a template behind the brass before cleaning. (*Manual for Museums*, p. 249; *National Trust Manual of Housekeeping*, p. 88.)

Ceiling and Walls. When dusting high beams, ceilings, or whenever creating lots of dust, cover upholstered furniture and textiles with sheets. Lift away cobwebs encountered in daily cleaning with a long-handled, soft-haired brush.

Ceramics. More damage to ceramics occurs from mishandling than all other causes combined. Do not handle ceramic objects more than necessary. Dust glazed pieces with an untreated cloth. Use a lens brush to clean irregular molded surfaces. When necessary, wash stable, non-porous pieces that are not cracked in warm de-ionized water with a mild vinegar-water solution and dry thoroughly. (*Manual for Housekeeping*, pp. 254-255; *National Trust Manual of Housekeeping*, pp. 55-56.) Dust unglazed or porous ceramics with a soft bristle brush or photographer's blower brush. Do not try to wash. Replace dishes and pottery in correct locations on shelves or tables and place acid free ragboard/paper or inert mylar under items. Hold items at bases, not by handles.

Copper. Polish only if tarnished. Use products approved by the museum curator. Remove all residue. Do not buff to a brilliant shine, but leave dull. Protect surface with a thin layer of microcrystalline wax applied with a cotton cloth. Replace objects in their original locations.

Fireplaces. Hearths in headquarters are King of Prussia blue marble, unglazed and polished brick, and stone. Use appropriate cleaning procedure for each material found. Sweep and damp mop hearths as needed. See *Manual for Museums*, pp. 241-243, and *National Trust Manual of Housekeeping*, pp. 12, 114, 177, 178, 181.

Floors. Vacuum all public passageways daily. Vacuum inside furnished rooms according to attached schedule. Do not bump furnishings while vacuuming. Change vacuum bags when 1/3 full to assure efficient cleaning and avoid transmitting excess dust particles.

Furniture, Finished Wood. Dust monthly, using a cotton cloth with Butcher's wax for lightly colored woods and Staples wax for dark colored woods. Avoid using self-polishing waxes or those containing silicones. Wax only when a light buffing with a clean untreated cloth won't bring up a gloss. Carefully dust all carved reliefs, using a long-handled cotton swab or soft brush. (See *Conserve O Grams* 7/1: "Cleaning Wood Furniture," 7/2: "Waxing Furniture," and 7/8 "Dusting Wood Furniture.")

Furniture, Unfinished Wood. Use a soft, untreated, cotton cloth. Change dust rags whenever they become slightly soiled. (See also *Manual for Museums*, pp. 245-250, and *National Trust Manual of Housekeeping*, pp. 80-93.)

Glassware. Dust with a clean cloth. Wash stable glassware when necessary using non-ionic detergent and warm water. Do **not** use detergent on gilded or painted glass. See *Manual for Museums*, p. 255, and *National Trust Manual of Housekeeping*, p. 56. Do not immerse unstable, fragile, or valuable glassware, but clean with cotton balls or swabs immersed in solution.

Ironwork. Dust with a soft, untreated cotton cloth. Coat with microcrystalline wax.

Leather. Use untreated soft, cotton cloth. Change dust rags whenever they become slightly soiled. Unless flaking, painted leather can be gently dusted as needed.

Mirror Frames. Twice monthly dust picture and mirror frames with stable surfaces using camel-hair brush with strokes that lift particles; brush away immediately; avoid scraping dust particles against frame. Dust stable gold leaf frames only if necessary using a stream of air (ear syringe). (See *Manual for Museums*, p. 278.) Clean mirrors very carefully with cloth slightly dampened with equal parts of denatured alcohol, distilled water, and clear vinegar. Do not allow liquid to get under frame or glass.

Pewter. Dust daily with a cloth. Wash yearly in denatured alcohol. Rinse well and wipe dry. When surface is dull, polish with a commercial pewter polish. See *Manual for Museums*, p. 257, and *National Trust Manual of Housekeeping*, pp. 109, 110. Avoid storing pewter in an oak cabinet.

Pottery. See "ceramics."

Silver. Dust with clean cloth; wash when necessary using non-ionic detergent, and dry thoroughly. Polish silver with Goddard's Long Term Silver Cloth or nonabrasive polish. Heavily tarnished silver may be dipped in Goddard's Silver Dip or Long

Term Silver Foam, then dried and polished. Do not polish silverplate because rubbing can remove surface. Have a conservator coat silver and silverplate with lacquer to inhibit further tarnish and corrosion. Caution: Polishing removes metal's surface layer. Polish only when necessary; corrosion layers protect the metal underneath. (See *Manual for Museums*, p. 258 [but avoid washing], and *National Trust Manual for Housekeeping*, pp. 107-108.)

Skins. One reproduction chest is covered with animal skin. Dust only as necessary. Use an artist's brush, along with a hand vacuum to pick up dust that is loosened by brushing. Brush only in the direction of hair growth. Caution: Ungulates (hoofed animals like deer) often are more vulnerable to damage by handling or cleaning.

Tableware, common. Determine materials found in knives, forks, and spoons. Do not wash flatware with wood, ivory, or bone handles. Thoroughly wash and dry all other tableware; remove rust with 600 emery paper; add a coat of lacquer to metal. Dust as necessary. See *Manual for Museums*, p. 255.

Textiles. Few fabrics in the house are original; historic textiles are not exhibited permanently.

Vacuum stable upholstered furniture and carpets and draperies gently using a soft brush attachment and soft nylon or plastic mesh screens. Consult the museum curator before using protective screens.

Work dust gently out of corners, pleats, and tufts with a clean brush attachment. Always vacuum in the direction of the nap. Always wear cotton booties whenever stepping on an area with historic carpet. Do not vacuum fragile or degraded upholstery cloth. Consult a conservator for specific advice.

Dust bed hangings, covering first with a nylon screen, then using a low-suction portable vacuum. Dry-clean reproduction blankets and baize tablecloths annually, following guidelines for historic fabrics. Vacuum these items using fine mesh plastic screen (edged with linen tape) as a protective barrier between fabric and vacuum. If moving textiles, they should be draped across both arms

and spread flat on a clean sheet on the floor to accomplish cleaning. Do not damage stitching or fringes while cleaning.

Windows. Dust and wash as needed. Prevent water from dripping on wood window frames. Clean ultraviolet filters as described in the *Manual for Museums*, p. 329, "Plastic." Use distilled water, not glass cleaners with ammonia, on windows with UV filters; consult manufacturer's cleaning instructions. See also *National Trust Manual for Housekeeping*, pp. 21, 25, 226-227.

Daily:	Replacement floors: hallways, stairs, and Washington's office	Vacuum floors and baseboards.
	Original floors: inside remaining rooms	Vacuum floors and baseboards.
	Stairway balusters and railing	Wipe painted balusters with cloth sprayed with Endust. Dust original railing with untreated cotton cloth.
	Molding, chair rails, window molding, window seats	Use treated cloth.
	Walls	Spot clean smudges with damp, clean cloth; wipe dry. Give special attention to painted surfaces such as chair moldings in reach of visitors.
	Furniture	Dust two green, reproduction chairs in front hallway with cloth sprayed with Endust. Dust out-of-the-way places.
	Plexiglas barriers	Clean with a non-static cleanser and a clean dry cotton cloth. Dust bottom of barriers with cloth sprayed with Endust.
	Trash containers	Empty downstairs containers.
	Outside stairs and walkways	Sweep.
	Outside oven area	Clean or sweep off dirt and bugs. Report bees or nesting insects to Park IPM Coordinator immediately.
	Equipment	Change bag on vacuum cleaner when one-third full. Store neatly in basement of the building, keeping all equipment clean and in good working order. Materials marked "curatorial" are to remain in the building unless removed by the curatorial staff.
	Structural features	Vacuum walls with long-bristled brush. When dusting ceilings, or whenever creating lots of dust, cover upholstered furniture and textile with sheets. Lift away cobwebs encountered in daily cleaning with a long-handled, soft-haired brush.
	Ventilation system	Clean filters in equipment in basement.
	Weekly (twice weekly in summer if needed): Furniture	Dust wood furniture with a clean cotton cloth. Dust all parts of the piece including the out-of-the-way places. Use a soft cotton swab if necessary. (See Conserv O Gram 7/1: "Cleaning Wood Furniture and " and /8: "Dusting Wood Furniture".

Weekly (twice weekly in summer if needed):	
Ceramics	More damage to ceramics occurs from mishandling than all other causes combined. Make sure hands are dry and clean. To prevent slippage do not wear gloves. Use two hands when moving a piece and never lift it by a handle or spout. Dust the cupboard with a clean cloth before replacing dishes and pottery in correct locations on shelves or tables. Put acid free ragboard/paper or inert mylar under artifacts. Dust glazed pieces with an untreated cloth. Use a lens brush to clean irregular molded surfaces. Dust unglazed or porous ceramics with a soft-bristle brush or photographer's blower brush. Dust with a clean cloth. Use an artist's brush on intricately decorated objects.
Glassware, small objects (misc.), paper	
Leather: portmanteau, books, commode chair	Vacuum using a gentle suction and a plastic screen held securely against the objects to protect them from suction. Wear clean cotton gloves. Examine fur-covered trunk; if vacuuming is needed, use a plastic mesh screen. If there is a nap, vacuum in the direction of the nap, not against it.
Metal objects	Dust, using a clean, dry cotton cloth. ALWAYS wear clean cotton gloves. Clean soiled gloves and cloths in Ivory; rinse and dry. Use washer and dryer in West Wing Receiving Area.
Pewter	Dust with a clean dry cloth only.
Fireplaces and hearths	Vacuum hearths. Damp-wipe marble hearth as needed with water, drying immediately with soft cotton cloth. Work in small areas at a time.
Integrated pest management (IPM)	Check and record evidence of insects and rodents (See <i>Manual for Museums</i> pp. 71-77; notes from IPM:Critical Issues, 1986, and Conserve O Gram 3/10). Renew traps as needed.
Monthly:	
Structural features	Vacuum tops of doors, window frames, and panelling. Vacuum or dust with treated cloth the lower and upstairs hallway walls.
Kitchen (weekly during summer)	Dust mantlepiece and objects on it using a stepladder and cotton cloth with En-dust. Use untreated cloth on objects. Get assistance for this task.
Basement	Vacuum floor
Attic	Vacuum walls and floor. Lift away cobwebs with a long-handled, soft-haired brush.
Furniture	Vacuum upholstery on furniture, using gentle suction and a clean upholstery attachment. Always vacuum in the direction of the nap if the material has a nap. Consult a conservator for instruction when upholstery is fragile or degraded. Use plastic screen where necessary. Vacuum rush-bottomed chairs, using fine camel-hair brush to lift dust particles away from rush and into vacuum.

Monthly:	Mirrors	Dust using camel-hair brush with strokes that lift particles; brush away immediately. Clean mirrors and panel in tall case clock very carefully with cloth slightly dampened with equal parts of denatured alcohol, distilled water, and clear vinegar. Do not allow liquid to get under frame or glass. See Conserve O Gram 8/2 before attempting to clean glass.
	Textiles	Refold folded textiles along different lines to reduce stress. Vacuum capes gently, using plastic mesh.
	Walls	Vacuum. Cover upholstered furniture and textiles with sheets if raising a lot of dust.
	Condition report	Examine furnishings to determine if any active deterioration is occurring and if specialized conservation treatment is needed. Submit monthly condition report sheet to curator if needed.
Quarterly:	Hygrothermographs	Calibrate.
	Light	Record morning and afternoon UV and visible light readings.
	Furniture Cabinets	Vacuum top of secretary/bookcase in office. Remove objects from cabinets in Office and Washington's Bedroom. Dust and/or vacuum thoroughly. Return exhibited items to same locations, reinstalling inert buffers between the objects and the shelves.
Semi-annual:	Structural features	Vacuum ceiling, and high molding and panelling requiring ladders.
	Windows	Coordinate with maintenance to wash and dry. Carefully clean UV film on storm windows following manufacturers' recommendations. See that storm windows are replaced promptly.
	Ventilation system	Vacuum heating system vents with mild non-ionic solution.
	Fireplace panelling	Wash in sections approximately two feet square; do not soak sponges. Rinse with clear water, dry immediately.
	Marble fireplace	Wash with non-ionic solution, working in a small area at a time. Rinse with a damp sponge and wipe dry immediately. This may be done annually if feasible.

Semi-annual:	Brick fireplace	<p>Fireplaces in the first floor office and second floor back room (Washington's Bedroom) have brick hearths: the inner bricks are unglazed, but bricks in the outer hearth are polished. The fireplace in the second floor front room has bricks that are unglazed at the back: the square bricks at the front of the hearth are waxed. Vacuum clean. Wash with a hand scrub brush using a mild non-ionic solution. Rinse and dry immediately. See <i>Manual for Museums</i>, pp. 241-243, and <i>National Trust Manual of Housekeeping</i>, pp. 12, 114, 177, 178, 181, before beginning.</p> <p>Clear water on a thoroughly wrung mop may be used. Dry with a dry mop. DO NOT use pinesol or other detergent cleansers.</p>
Annual:	Floors - unpolished wood	
	Metals	Inspect metal objects for corrosion, rust, or tarnish; treat if necessary.
	Ceramics and glass	Determine if washing is necessary (Conserve O Gram 8/2).
	Furniture	Move all large pieces of furniture from their usual positions and clean flooring and walls in the area.
Biannual:	Furniture	<p>Clean and wax finished wood furniture (Conserve O Gram 7/2, 7/3) as needed.</p> <p>Damp wipe and dry painted wood and raw wood objects as needed, using a clean cloth with water (Conserve O Gram 7/2).</p>

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ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure 1.

George Washington's hand towel

Courtesy of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, Mount
Vernon, Virginia.



Wan

Figure 2.

Martha Washington's trunk

Courtesy of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, Mount
Vernon, Virginia.



Figure 3.

Miniature of Martha Washington

Courtesy of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, Mount
Vernon, Virginia.



Figure 4.

Washington's powdering bag and puff

Courtesy of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, Mount Vernon, Virginia.



Figure 5.

George Washington's razor box

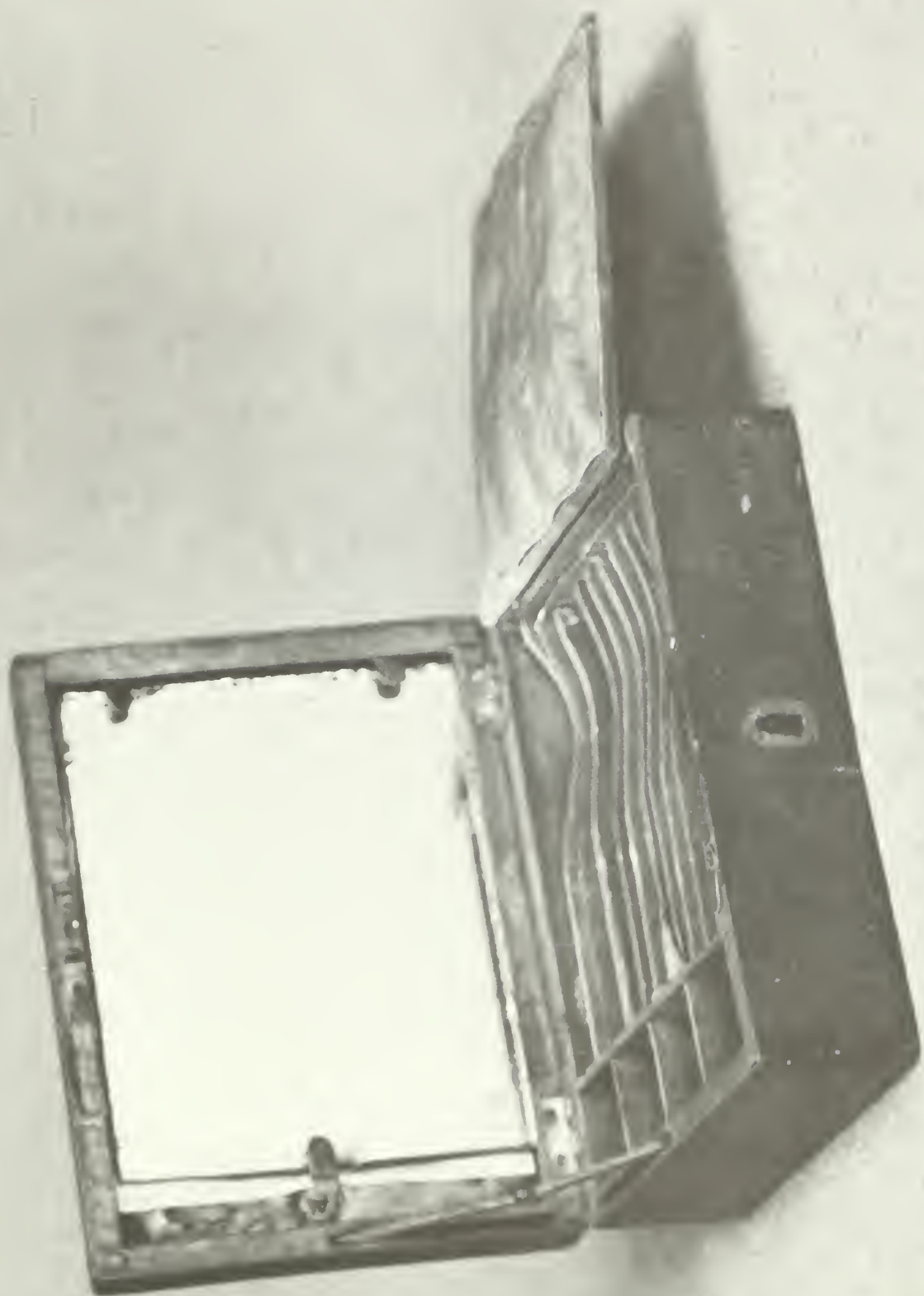
Courtesy of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, Mount Vernon, Virginia.



Figure 6.

George Washington's razor box, shown open

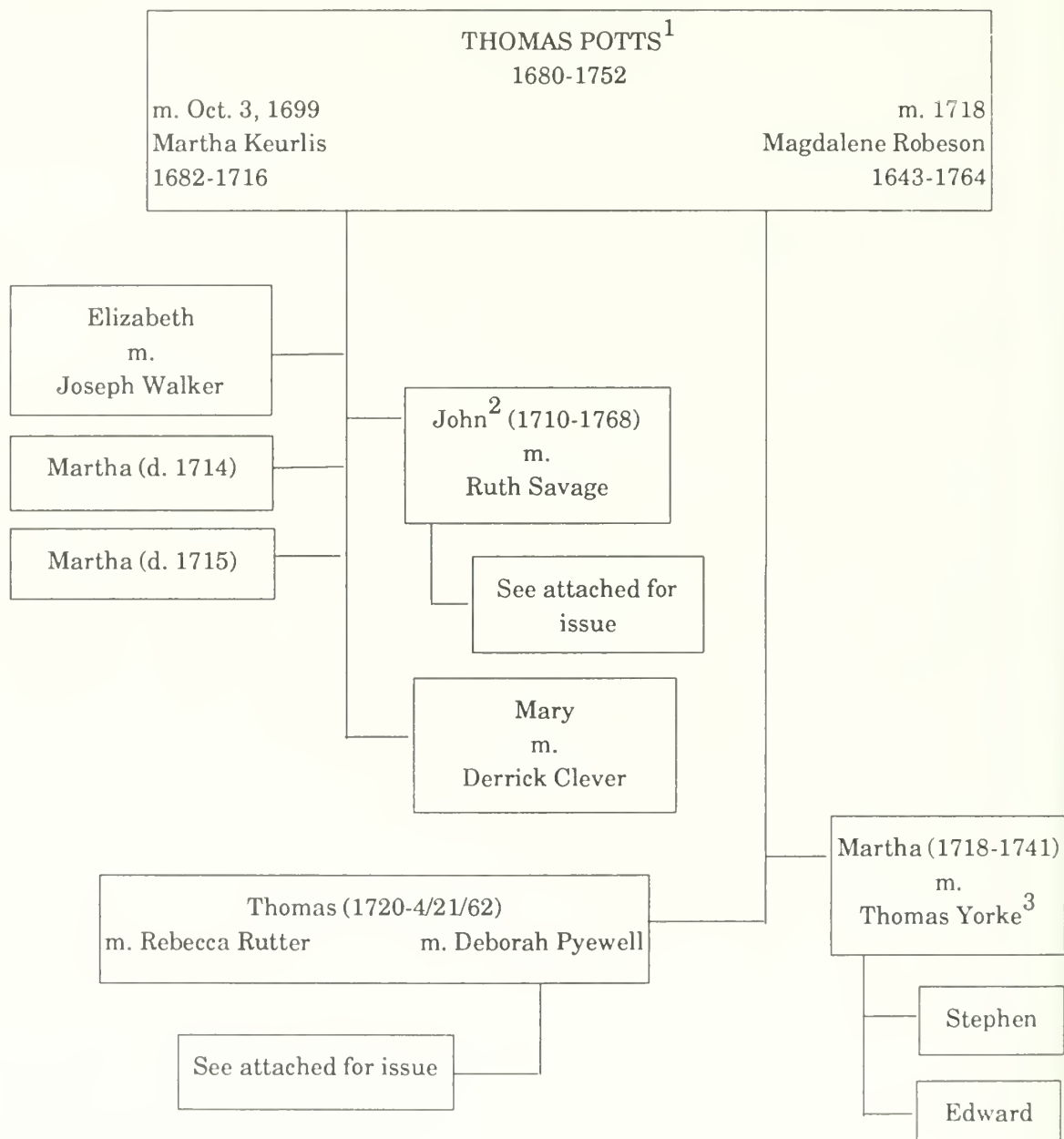
Courtesy of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, Mount Vernon, Virginia.



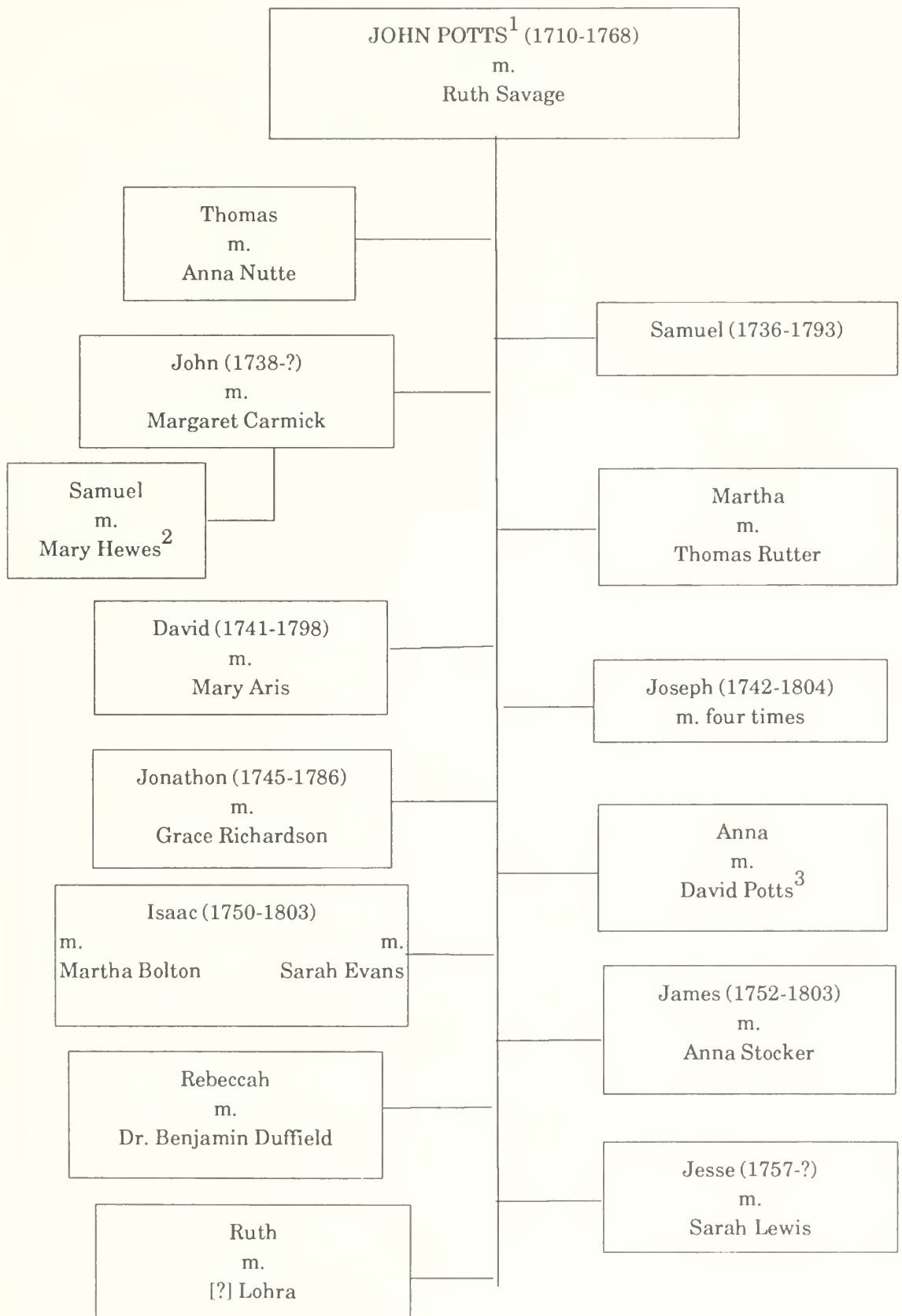
APPENDIXES

APPENDIX I

Genealogical charts for the Potts, Rutter, and Pyewell Families



-
1. Owner of Colebrookdale Furnace; house of "Popodikon."
 2. Moved to Pottsgrove in 1752; Isaac Potts' father.
 3. Merchant in Philadelphia.
 4. Cousin of Thomas's wife.



1. Son of Thomas Potts, owner of Colebrookdale Furnace, and Martha Keurlis.
2. Daughter of Deborah and Caleb Hewes.
3. David Potts, son of Thomas and Rebecca Rutter Potts, was Anna Potts' cousin.

THOMAS POTTS¹ (1720-1762)

m.1742

Rebecca Rutter (d.1752)

m.1752/53?

Deborah Pyewell² (b.10/10/1736)

Sarah³ m. William Dewes, Jr.

Hannah m. Benjamin
Bartholomew

Rachel m. John Boggs

David (1743-1782) m. Anna Potts⁴

Martha m. David Potts⁵

Ruth Anna m. Edmund Key⁶

Hannah m. Thomas Dewes⁷

William

Sarah m. Michael Hodgekess

David

Thomas

Magdalen m. John Ellis⁹

Thomas (b.1764)

Rebecca m. Peter Vore

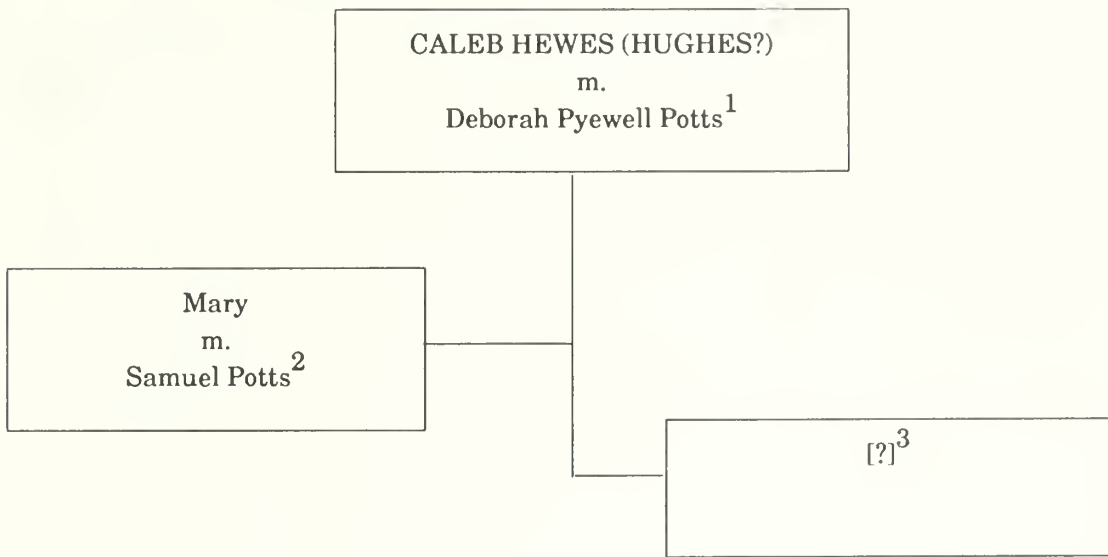
Sara m. Daniel Thomas¹⁰

Anna¹¹

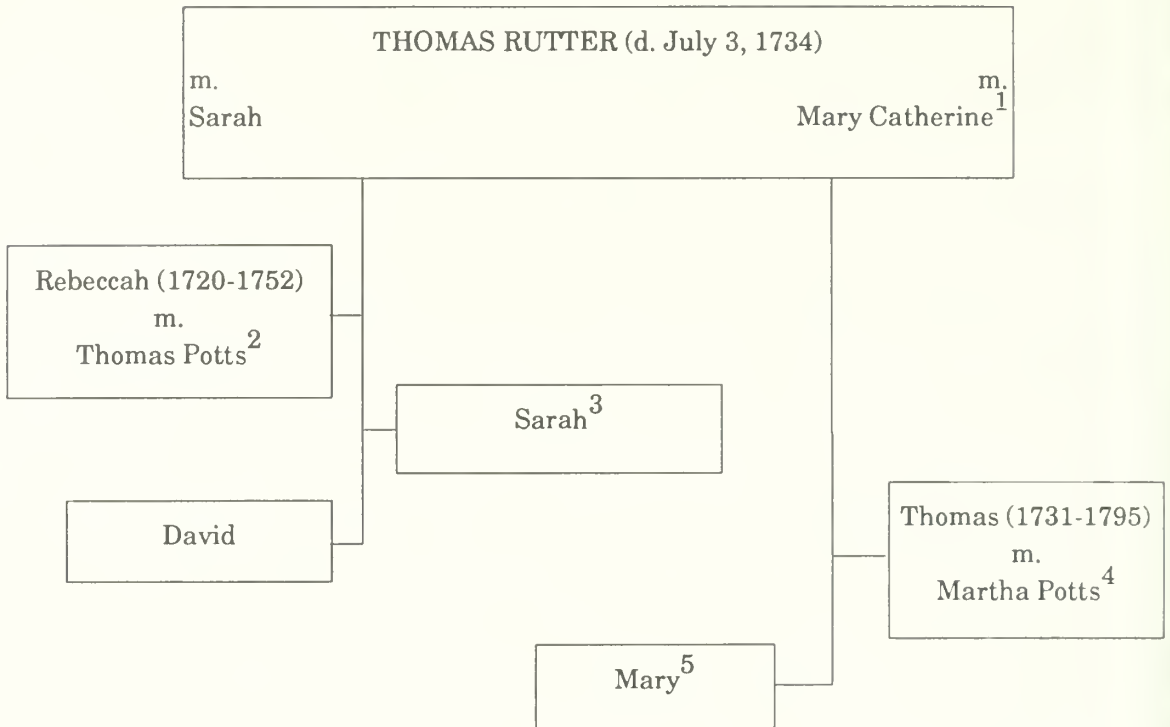
Rebecca (June 1753-58 -
June 16, 1830) m. Samuel
Baird¹² (? - 1820)

William (1758-60 - ?) m.
Mary Francis Potts¹³

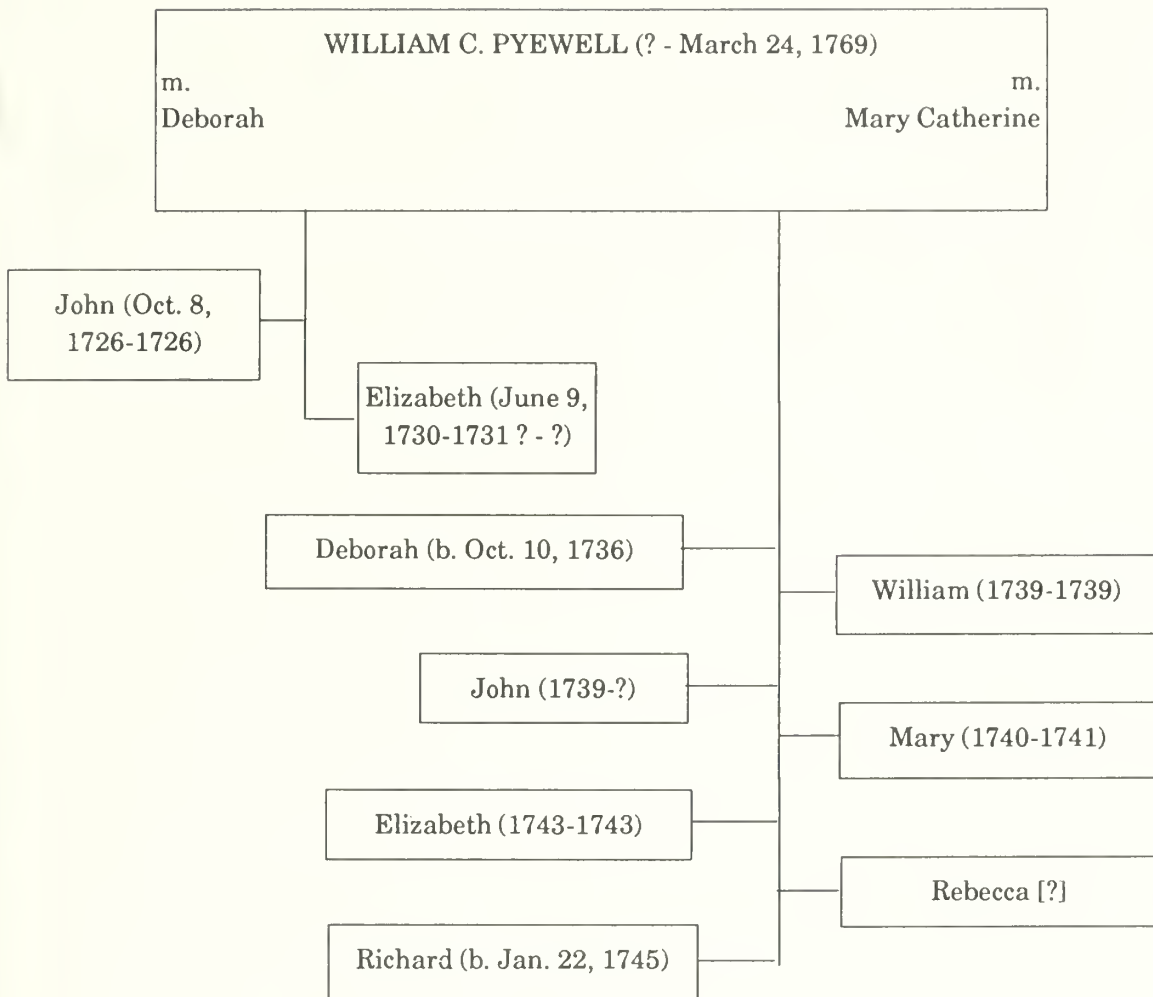
1. Son of Thomas Potts, owner of Colebrookdale Furnace, and Magdalene Robeson.
2. Deborah's marriage to Caleb Hewes and their children are shown in the following chart.
3. Died before 1800.
4. Anna Potts was the daughter of John Potts (son of Thomas and Martha Keurlis Potts); Anna and David were married on December 22, 1768; they purchased Pine Forge in 1768.
5. East Nantmeal.
6. New Hanover Township, Montgomery County.
7. They were married before 1763; he was a tavernkeeper in Pottsgrove; Sarah, Hannah's sister, was married to Thomas's brother, William; Hannah died before 1800.
8. Watchmaker in Pottsgrove.
9. Magdalen died before 1800; John Ellis was a surveyor in Pottsgrove.
10. They were married in October 1784.
11. Anna was unmarried in 1800.
12. Rebecca and Samuel Baird were married in c.1782; Samuel was a surveyor.
13. Mary Francis Potts was Jonathon Potts' daughter.



-
1. Caleb Hewes and Deborah Pyewell were married in 1766.
 2. Samuel Potts was the son of John Potts and Margaret Carmick; he later married Anna Potts' widow of James, daughter of William Dewes and Sarah Rutter.
 3. Caleb and Deborah Pyewell Potts Hewes also had a son, but no official records have been found.



1. Thomas Rutter married Mary Catherine on October 10, 1728; Mary Catherine's later marriage to William Pyewell is shown in the next chart.
2. Rebecca was baptized on November 17, 1734, age 10; Thomas and Rebecca's children are shown on a preceding chart.
3. Sarah was baptized in November 1734, age 10.
4. William Pyewell was Thomas's guardian; Martha and Thomas were married on February 20, 1759.
5. Mary was baptized on December 2, 1733, age 2 weeks.



APPENDIX II

Thomas Potts' Inventory, 1762, Potts Papers, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

In Inventory of the goods and chattels of
 the Late Thomas Pitts taken & appraised by the subscribers this 7th day of
 May 1769

Cash wearing apparel & watches

102. 9. 0

A Desk and Book Case

14. 0. 0

In Right day Clock

15

one Looking Glass

5

6 leather Brothyn Chairs

6

a Corner Cupboard

2. 10

2 sets of Chamber Cups & saucers w plates

2. 15

1/2 dozen 1/2 bowls on 1/2 mantle piece

1

2 large oval Tables

5

1. Blue Staircase

0. 10

1. Tea Chest

3

Handkerchiefs Sheets & Linens

1. 10

piece of home-spun 2nd quality tape mahogany

1. 10

2. knives

1. 1/2

6 Rush bottom Chairs

5. 0

A Desk

5. 10

a Chest of Drawers

0. 10

a Stool

1. 6

1. Square Table wth a wth dressing D^o 40

1. 10

a woman's Saddle and bridle

3. 0

a Small Looking Glass

2. 10

1 pair Shoes & 1/2 Table cloaths &c

8. 0

a leather Bed & bedstead &c

7. 10

one ditto

5

a bed Second bottom &c in y^e garret

0. 5. 0

an Arm Chair

0. 7. 6

2 leather Trunks

1. 0. 0

Some Linen in the garret

3. 10

an old bed & blankets for bedding

3. 15

3 Cover Lids & 2 Blankets

0. 9

1 Spring wheel 1 Large ditto

1. 2

9 Chairs

0. 15

an oval Table in the Common Room

0. 7. 6

a woman's Sea Table

9. 10

38 pair mens Shoes

6. 15

a bed in the Store &c

0. 10

a prospect of the City of Whelsh

0. 2

2 felt hats

1. 10

a Burnant of Cloath

242 7 0

143 7 0

The Amount Brought Over

242 7 0

2 pair pistols	2	0
2 bedsteads in y ^e Store Loft	1	0
a brass but saw	0	10
11 Surges Silver spoons & 9 Sea bottles & Sungs Coffin & Sea cups in the Carnage cupboard	5	5
7 th Steel	1	0
2 Botles of Kettles in the Store Loft in Company	2	12
Greuter bands, Sticks & kitchen furniture	11	10
a brass Kettle	1	15
a. 2 Sea bottles & 1/2 Candles sticks hand Irons in the Store	2	2
9 pair Stillards	0	10
Sea cups Soup plates in the Common room	0	10
Shinths Scales & scales & all the old Iron & Tongues	15	5
2 Chaffin do 2 Suggs & pair Sticks 1 Table cloth 1/2 yellow Cases &c	1	16
3 Blankets & 1/2 Suggs in y ^e Store	2	5
a Waggon with 2 Sorrells a black and a sea in horse & 2 years	90	0
2 Horses & 2 years & 2 Sorrells & 2 years	81	0
2 Horses w th 2 years	0	12
a binding box & knife	18	10
a Hoan called Isaac a black & a gold grey Horse	1	-
a plow and shear &c	7	10
a Coal Waggon Chaise & hand as it was	1	5
a old Sleigh	15	10
a Waggon	0	5
a old Cart mine Cart body	24	0
a Redding Horse 1.20 & 1.20	50	-
a 4 year old with brass a long of horse	1	15
a few Coals in the Coal House	1	7
16 Cow & Lambs	12	17
3 old Sheep	1	-
2 hogs	6	15
a Coal waggon	28	-
3 Cows	70	-
a 4 year old with brass a long of horse		

38 11 0

The Amount Brought forward

a. Negro man at Spring called Loby

175 11
190 0 0

wheat in the ground at the Furnace & 200 ff acres

12 0 0

rice at Spring & 200 ff acres

40 10 0

756 1

James Boone
John Ballou

APPENDIX III

List of Washington Collection, Valley Forge Historical Society, Valley Forge, Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON COLLECTION

1. D—Note to Mr. Lockwood from G.W., 1783
2. LS—G.W. to de Chastellux (fragment), 1799
3. ALS—Business letter, Geo. W.P. Custis, Mt. Vernon, 12/21/1817
4. ALS—Bushrod Washington, re law books, Mt. Vernon, 12/12/1822
5. ALS—Lafayette to Nelly Custis, Washington, 1/12/1825
6. ALS—re renewal of note, Geo. W.P. Custis, Va., 6/16/1828
7. LS—3 letters Eleanor Parke Davis (g.d. Martha Washington) to Mrs. J. Washington and Mary L. Custis, 1839 & 1857
8. ALS—George W.P. Custis, 1844 & 1853
9. L—Mrs. G.W.P. Custis to Richard Smith of U.S. Bank, n.d.
10. Deed—John T.A. Washington & Samuel Washington
11. Needlecase of Martha Washington
12. Lock of G. Washington hair
13. Fragment of Washington's tent
14. Punched paper embroidery by Nellie Custis Lewis, 1848, wool chenille yarns
15. Cake dish, white "From Cliveden, used when Washington was guest there" (with note)
16. George Washington's sleeping tent of the American Revolution, and portmanteau
17. China used for Washington's second inaugural banquet, 11 pieces
18. Brick from "Wakefield," birthplace of George Washington
19. Stirrup of George Washington
20. Auger used at Mt. Vernon

21. Farrier's tool from Mt. Vernon; Souvenir of wood grown at Mt. Vernon
22. Mortar and pestle owned and used by General Washington at Valley Forge
23. Mountain Road lottery ticket signed by George Washington
24. Mahogany bellows used at Mt. Vernon
25. Escutcheon from Washington's bureau at Mt. Vernon
26. Razor and case owned and used by General Washington during War of the Revolution
27. 3 surveyor's pins used by George Washington
28. Washington's bleeding knife
29. Ivory salve jar from Washington's toilet case
30. Shaving mirror, belonged to George Washington(?)
31. 2 Sheffield cake baskets, wedding gift to Sarah Brown from Martha Washington
32. Sheffield wine coaster, belonged to George Washington(?)
33. 2 Bohemian glass decanters and wine glass, used in entertaining George Washington at Valley Forge(?)
34. Etched crystal tumbler, one of a set given by Lafayette to Washington
35. Martha Washington's yarn winding swift
36. Thimble and case owned and used by Nellie Custis
37. Chinese export china believed to have been used by Washington at Mount Vernon, blue and gold with vase and flowers in center, 6 pieces
38. Tatting shuttle of Martha Washington
39. Patch box of Martha Washington
40. Mahogany box owned by Martha Washington
41. Nanking platter and cup from Martha Washington's collection at Mount Vernon
42. Silver cup presented by Washington to Eleanor Parke Custis upon her marriage to his nephew
43. Silver cup engraved "George Washington 1799"
44. Decanter and wine glass given by George Washington to Col. Wm. Augustine Washington
45. Table knife owned by the mother of General Washington
47. Knife and fork of George Washington

49. Brass handle from Washington's chamber door, 190 High St., Phila.
50. 9 metal buttons worn by representatives to George Washington's inaugural
51. Formal invitation used by the Washingtons for official presidential entertaining
52. Ivory box containing button from dress coat of President Washington
53. Telescope presented by the Comte de Grasse to George Washington (with original box)
54. Orrery of George Washington
55. Silver cup engraved "George Washington to W A W 1778" (nephew of George Washington)
56. Silver shoe buckles of George Washington, ca. 1770 (1870 reproduction?)
57. Silver mug of Martha Washington made by Joseph Lowmes of Phila., ca. 1790
58. Silver shoe buckles acquired at Lanier Washington sale, Feb. 22, 1922 (1870 reproduction?)
59. Washington's silver beaker as 44th officer to enroll in the Society of the Cincinnati
60. Silver water urn with Washington coat of arms, ca. 1810
61. 2 Silver serving spoons given by Gov. George Clinton of New York to George Washington. Made 1789 by John Hall, Albany, N.Y.
62. Silver punch ladle "presented to General Washington by the Citizens of New York at his Inaugural as President, 1789"
63. Chinese export believed to have been given to George Washington Parke Custis by George Washington Craik, son of Washington's friend and physician
64. 3 Whist counters owned and used by George Washington
65. 3 Impressions of Washington's seal
66. 3 Ivory dress buttons of George Washington
67. Shell buttons from Washington's dress coat
68. 4 Silver buttons from waistcoat of George Washington
69. Magnifying glass of George Washington
70. Mother-of-pearl button of George Washington
71. Shoe buckle of George Washington, brass
72. Lock of Washington's auburn hair

73. Lock of Washington's hair (in frame)
74. Pieces of Washington's coffin
75. Piece of Washington's tent
76. 3 Tent pegs from Washington's marquee
77. Bookplate of George Washington, restrike from original
78. Sash worn by General Washington when he took command of Continental Army, July 2, 1775
79. 4 Waistcoat buttons worn by General Washington on the Continental Uniform
80. Military coat buttons worn by George Washington and piece of silk dress of Martha Washington
81. 6 Gun flints issued to General Washington's Lifeguard
82. Piece of elm tree under which George Washington took command of the army
83. Silk apron of Martha Washington
84. Silk scarf of Martha Washington
85. Brocade from one of Martha Washington's trousseau gowns
86. Brass earrings worn by Mrs. Lear, a slave at Mount Vernon plantation
87. Wax imprint of seal w/portrait of G.W.
88. Watch fob of George Washington with 2 black silk tassels
89. Wax imprint of Washington's crest seal
90. Daguerreotype of comb of G.W.
91. Lock of Washington's hair in leather box
92. Piece of wood cornice from Pohick church, Virginia, where G.W. attended
93. Hearth brush used at Mt. Vernon
94. Horse's bit given by G.W. to nephew Col. Fielding Lewis
95. 2 Plates, 2 demi-tasse cups & saucers, Centennial reproductions of china presented to Martha Washington by French officers, with "MW" and names of states in chain circle around edge
96. Silver child's cup, made by Thos. Whartenby, Phila., 1811-1850 (from Custis-Washington family)
97. Scales used at Mount Vernon ("Bought at a Mt. Vernon sale" on label)
98. Model of proposed marquee display

99. Sword case given by Gen. Washington to Gen. Wayne, Paoli, 1787
100. Chair owned by G.W. & painted black at his death (in Maxwell's Qtrs.)
101. Ladderback rocking chair owned by Mary Ball Washington, mother of G.W.
102. Needle case of Martha Washington
103. Kerchief of Martha Washington, embroidered silk net
104. Treen egg cup w/2 free rings around stem, made from wood from Washington's Headquarters
105. B—*Taplin Improved or a Compendium of Farriery*, London 1796, w/autograph of Lawrence Lewis, husband of Nelly Custis and G.W.'s nephew
106. B—*The Orphan: or, The Unhappy Marriage*, London 1754, signature of Tobias Lear, Private Secretary to Washington and tutor to his adopted children
107. B—*Treatise of Practical Surveying*, Robert Gibson, 1789, book plate and signature of George Washington
108. B—*A Serious Proposal to the Ladies for the Advancement of Their True and Greatest Interest*, 4th Edition, 1701 Signature of Joannis Custis, wife of Col. John Custis (see handwritten note signed by Samuel Pennypacker re the Custises)
109. Flag which flew outside Washington's headquarters
110. Compass with sundial of George Washington
111. Pocket telescope of George Washington
112. Spur of George Washington
113. 2 knives and 2 forks "used by General Washington in his camp equipment"
114. Horn tumbler of George Washington
115. Nut picks "owned and used by General Washington" (in original case)
116. Medicine chest of George Washington
117. 2 Wine glasses "owned and used by General Washington"
118. Brazier of Lafayette
119. Letter, General Washington to Stephen Moylan, March 25, 1778
120. Letter, General Washington to Postmaster, Georgetown, May 21, 1798
121. Letter, General Washington to General Woodford
122. Print, "Le General Washington," engraving

123. Land survey, drawn and signed by George Washington
124. Letter, George Washington referring to Wayne's division, June 18, 1778
125. Letter, General Washington to General Court regarding re-supplying Army, December 16, 1775
126. Letter, George Washington to Maj. Gen. St. Clair, Morristown, N.J., January 27, 1780
127. Letter, George Washington to Patrick Henry, regarding Virginia Regiment, January 3, 1778
128. Letter, George Washington to Thomas Wharton, request for clothing, January 19, 1778
129. Letter, G. Washington to Col. Wigglesworth
130. Letter, G. Washington to Benjamin Lincoln
131. 2 rings containing locks of Washington's hair
132. Locket containing lock of Washington's hair
133. Ivory salve box of George Washington
134. 2 Shell buttons "worn by General Washington"
135. Snuff box of George Washington
136. Toilet case of George Washington
137. Candle snuffer tray of George Washington
138. Silver shoe buckles "owned and worn informally by George Washington"
139. Knee buckles "owned and worn by General Washington on state occasions"
140. Breeches and waistcoat of George Washington
141. 12 Silver camp cups of George Washington
142. 2 barrels, G.W. inaugural china

APPENDIX IV

1902 Correspondence between Dr. J.N. Woodman and General Davis, regarding the Potts Chair. Bucks County Historical Society, Mercer Museum, Doylestown, Pennsylvania.

Dr. J. N. Woodman,

Morrisville, Pa.

Office Hours:

7 to 9 A. M.

7 to 9 P. M.

Long Distance Bell Phone.

Davis, Folio 24

14916

CHAIR

Morrisville, Pa. 10-17-1902.

Gen. Davis,

Dear Sir,-

When in Doylestown recently, having been called there to attend court, I visited the room in the courthouse in which the historical relics are kept and it has occurred to me that perhaps a chair that we have would be appreciated by you and if so I will see that it is delivered to you. This chair was one of a set used by Washington at the house of Isaac Potts, of Valley Forge. Potts' son gave it to my grandfather who was his book keeper when a young man, at grandfather's death it became my father's property and he gave it to me.

I do not want to give the chair but will loan it as it may be of interest to others and I do not have

Dr. J. N. Woodman,

Rockville, Va.

Office Hours:

7 to 9 A. M.

7 to 9 P. M.

Long Distance Bell Phone.

pleased to show you a collection of 700 old coins
I have collected and also to take you to call upon
Mrs. Corlies who has some relics of worth.

Pardon the long letter,

Respt.,

J. N. Woodman.

Morrisville, Pa. 10-20-1902.

General M. W. H. Davis,

Dear Sir,-

Replying to your letter

which I received to-day; will say that my grandfather was Henry Woodman of Buckingham Twp. As for the name of the Potts who gave it to grandfather I now learn that there is some debate between father and my aunt Mary Woodman-who is now with me-as to whom it was that gave the chair. Aunt Mary says that grandfather told her that Isaac Potts' widow gave it to him, but it was my father's understanding that it was given to him by James & Ann Potts with whom grandfather lived.

This much of the chair's history I know,-My great grandfather, whom was for seven years in Washington's army, started at the close of the war for his home in the south. He was taken sick at Valley Forge and upon his recovery carried hence never returned south. Grandfather

in 1785
was born near the Forge and was raised in that neighbor-
hood, and it was either Potts' widow or son-or both-
that gave him the chair. In 1827 grandfather married
Mary Smith of Buckingham Twp. and they lived for 53
years in the house that was built by Benj. Smith in 1773
and during this period the chair was kept -with other
old relic-in the garret-at grandfather's death the
chair became the property of my father, who gave it to
me-he said at the time that I spent about all that I
could earn buying such things so he would give me a
relick worth something. My father's name is also Henry
Woodman.

A few years ago I had a plate engraved and placed on t
chair which gives Potts' son as the giver of the chair
to grandfather.

Recently Sarah Corlies of Morrisville-a woman now we
past 90 years of age,- who knowing of my weakness for
old relics; gave me a handkerchief upon which is a
picture of Lafayette, that was bought for her when he
visited this country, this too I will send with the
chair.

APPENDIX V

An inventory &c. of articles at Mount Vernon, The Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the United States, Mount Vernon, Virginia.

An Inventory &c. of Articles at Mount Vernon

2 An Inventory of Articles

WITH THEIR APPRAISED VALUE ANNEXED

In the New Room

	D.	C.	D.	C.
2 Large looking Glasses	200			
4 Silver plated lamps	60			
6 Mahogany Knife Cases	100			
2 Side Boards on each of which is an Image & China flower Pot	160			
27 Mahogany Chairs	270		830	
2 Candle Stands	40			
2 Fire Skreens	40			
2 Elegant Lustrres	120			
2 large Gilt frame Pictures represent- ing falls of Rivers	160			
4 do. representing water Courses	240			
1 do. small "Likeness of Genl. W——n	100			
1 do. Lewis the 16th	50			
2 Prints "Death of Montgomery	100			
2 do. "Battles Bunkers Hill	100			
2 do. "Dead Soldier"	45		955	
1 likeness "Saint John"	15			
1 do. Virgin Mary	15			
4 Small Prints (1 under each lamp)	8			

	D.	C.	D.	C.
1 Painting "Moon light			60	
5 China Jarrs			100	
All the Images			100	
1 Matt			10	
Shovel Tongs, poker & fender			20	
2 round Stools			6	
Window Curtains			100	43-4

[2] In the little Parlour

1 Looking Glass	30
1 Tea Table	8
1 Settee	15
10 Windsor Chairs	20
2 Prints representing Storms at Sea	30
1 do. a Sea fight — between Paul Jones of the Bon Hooome Richard & Capt. Pearson of the Seraphis	10
1 Do. the distressed situation of the Quebec &c.	15
2 do. 1 the whale fishery at Davies Streights & the other the Green- land do.	20
1 Likeness of Genl Washington in an Ovolo frame	4
1 do "La Fayette"	4
1 do Dr Franklin	4
1 Gilt frame of wrought work contrs chickens in a basket	20
1 do. do. The likeness of a Deer	5
1 Painted likeness of an Alloe	2
6 others of different Paintings	12

1 Carpet	D.	C.	
2 Window Curtains			220
And Irons, Shovel, Tongs & fender			6

[3] In the front Parlour

1 Elegant looking Glass	60
1 Tea Table	15
1 Sopha	70
11 Mahogany Chairs	99
3 lamps, 2 with mirrors	40
5 China flower pots	50
1 Gilt Frame the likeness of De-marquess & family	100
1 do. Genl Washington	50
1 do. Mrs Washington	50
1 do. Mr Law	80
1 do. Mrs Lear	10
1 do. Mrs W——ns 2 Children	50
1 do Mrs Washington's daughter when grown	10
1 Small Ovolo Gilt frame, contains the likeness of W——n Custis	10
1 do. Geo. W. Fayette	10
1 do Genl Washington	10
1 do Mrs W——n	10
1 Gilt Square frame, "The likeness of Miss Custis	10
1 do emblematic of Genl Washington	10
2 Window Curtains	16
1 Carpet	80
And Irons, Shovel, Tongs &c	8

8:12

[4] In the dining Room

1 Ovolo looking Glass	15
1 Mahogany Side Board	23
1 Tea Table	2
2 Dining Tables	30
1 Large Case	40
2 Knife Cases	6
10 Mahogany Chairs @ \$5	50
1 large gilt frame print the "death of the late Earl of Chatham	50
1 do Genl Woolfe	15
1 do Penns Treaty with Indians	15
1 do David Rittenhouse	5
1 do Dr Franklin	10
1 do Genl Washington	7
1 do Genl Green	7
1 do America	6
1 do Genl Fayette on Closusion ¹ of the late war	7
1 do Genl Wayne	7
1 do the Washington family of Mount Vernon	20
1 do Alfred visiting his Nobleman	9
1 do do dividing his loaf with the Pilgrim	9
1 Carpet	2
Window Curtains	2
Water Pitcher	50
And Irons, Shovel & Tongs & Fender	8

¹ Conclusion?

D. C. D. C.

D. C. D. C.

[5] In the Bed Room

1 looking Glass	10	
1 small Table	5	
1 Bed, Bedstead & Mattrass	50	
4 Mahogany or Walnut Chairs	8	
1 large gilt frame "a battle fought by Cavalry"	30	
Window Curtains & V. Blind	1	50
1 Carpet	5	109
And Irons, Shovel Tonggs & Fender ¹	4	50

In the Passage

14 Mahogany Chairs @ \$5	70	
1 Print "Diana deceived by Venus"	5	
1 do "Adonis carried off by Venus"	5	
1 do "The dancing Shepherds"	5	
1 do "Morning"	5	
1 do "Evening"	8	
1 do "a View on the River Po in Italy"	8	
1 do "Constantine's Arch"	8	
1 do "Genl Washington"	25	
1 do "The Key of the Bastile with its Representation"	10	
1 Thermometer	5	
4 Images over the door	20	
1 Spy Glass	5	179

In the Closet under the Stair Case

1 fire Skreen	2
1 machine to scrape shoes on	2

¹A line added.

In the Piazza

30 Windsor Chairs	30
-----------------------------	----

[6] From the foot of the Stair case to the Second floor

1 Gilt frame Print "The musical Shepherds"	10
1 do Moonlight	10
1 do "Thunder Storm"	10
1 do "Battle of Bunkers hill"	5
1 do "Death of Montgomery"	15

In the Passage of the Second floor

1 Looking Glass	4
---------------------------	---

In the first Room on the Second floor

1 dressing Table	8
6 Mahogany Chairs	15
Bed, Bedstead & Curtains	75
Window Curtains	1
1 Large looking Glass	15
1 Print "Gainsborough forest"	8
1 do Nymphs bathing	8
1 do Hobimas Village"	6
1 do "Storm"	7
1 Carpet	5
Wash bason & Pitcher	1
And Irons, Shovel, Tonggs & fender	5

D. C. D. C.

D. C. D. C.

In the Second Room

1 Armed Chair	6		
Bed, Bedstead, Curtains & Window Curtains	70		
1 looking Glass	15		
1 dressing Table	8		
Likeness of Gen ^l Fayette	50		
1 Carpet	10		
4 Chairs	6		
Wash bason & Pitcher	1		
And Irons, Shovel, Tongs & fender	4	170	

[7] In the third Room

6 Mahogany Chairs	24		
1 Bed, Bedstead & Curtains	85		
Window Curtains	1		
Chest of drawers	15		
1 Looking Glass	6		
1 wash stand, bason & bottle	4		
Carpet	7		
1 Print " the Young Herdsman "	5	50	
1 do " The flight "	5	50	
1 do " Morning "	5	50	
1 do " Evening "	5	50	
And Irons Shovel Tongs & fender	4	168	50

Fourth Room

5 Mahogany Chairs	16		
1 Bed, Bedstead and Curtains	77	50	
Window Curtains	2		
1 Close Chair	6		

[8] In the Small Room

1 Dressing Table	3		
1 Wash Stand	4		
3 Windsor Chairs	1	50	
1 Bed & Bedstead	40		
1 Dressing Glass	3		51
Glass & China in the China Closet up Stairs & that in the Cellar			850

In the Garret

Room N ^o 1.			
2 Windsor & 2 old Mahogany chairs Bed & bedstead	1	50	
1 Small mahogany Table	30		
And Irons, Shovel, Tongs & fender	2		
	1	34	50

N^o 2

3 Chairs	2		
2 Tables	4		
1 Book Case	4		
1 Bed, Bedstead & Mattrass	35		45

Lumber Rooms

2 Bedsteads	2	
3 Beds \$40	120	
5 Mattrasses	130	
Parcel old Carpets	30	
3 Chairs	1	
6 Trunks	8	
3 Large Chests	7	
16 Volumes Journals of Congress & others	3	
2 fire Screens	2	
6 hair Trunks	6	
1 Leather do	1	
2 Painted Presses	6	
4 Traveling Chests	6	
2 marble Tables	25	
1 Straw matt	5	
23 Pictures "Seasons"	23	

In the Room M^{rs}. W———n now Keeps.

1 Bed Bedstead & matrass	50
1 Oval looking Glass	10
1 fender	2
And Irons, Shovel & Tongs	2
3 Chairs	3
1 Table	3
1 Carpet	3

In the little passage on the Second floor next to M^{rs}. W———ns Old Room

3 Pictures nailed to the house.

In M^{rs}. W———ns Old Room.

1 Bed Bedstead & Curtains	70
1 Glass	2
1 Dressing Table	6
1 Writing do	25
1 do Chair	2
1 Easy Chair	10
2 Mahogany Chairs	4
A Time piece	100
1 Chest of drawers	30
6 Paintings of M ^{rs} W———ns family 10\$	60
5 Small drawings	2
1 Picture "Countess of Huntington	75
1 do. "Genl Knox	1

[10]

501 75

In the Passage

1 Leather Couch	4
2 hair Trunks	5
1 Arm'd Chair	2

	D.	C.	D.	C.
1 do "A Parson"	1			
5 Small Pictures	2		316	25
In the Closer.				
2 leather Trunks	20			
1 Mahogany do	20			
Wash bason		50		
1 Close S—l	3			
And Irons, Shovel Tongs &c.	8		51	50

In the Study

7 Swords & 1 blade	120			
4 Canes	40			
7 Guns	35			
11 Spye Glasses	110			
1 Tin canister draw ^s Paper Trumbuls Prints	36			50
1 Case Surveyors Instrum ^{ts}	10			
1 Traveling Ink Case	3			
1 Globe	5			
1 box cont ^s 2 Paper moulds	25			
1 Picture	3			
1 Chest of Tools	15			
1 Bureau	7			
1 Dress ^r Table	40			
[11] 1 Tambour Secretary	80			
1 Walnut Table	5			
1 Copying press	30			
1 Compass-Staff & 2 Chairs	30			5
1 Old Copying press	11			
1 Case Dentists Instrum ^{ts}	10			
2 Sets money weights	20			

	D.	C.	D.	C.
1 Telescope				50
1 Box Paints &c				15
1 Bust of General Washington in plaister from the life			100	
1 do Marble			50	
1 Profile in plaister			25	
2 Seals with Ivory handles			8	
1 Pocket Compass				50
1 Brass Level			10	
1 Japan box contain ^s a masons Apron			40	
1 Small case contain ^s 3 Straw rings }			1	75
1 Farmers Luncheon box				
1 Silk Sash (Military)			20	
1 Velvet housing for a saddle & hol- sters trimed with silver lace				5
1 Piece of Oil cloth cont ^s orders of Masonry			50	
Some Indian presents				5

In the Iron Chest

Stock of the U. S.			
Six p ^r Cent Stock	3746\$		
D ^o Deferred	1873		
3 p. c ^t	2946	2500	6246
D ^o of Bank of Columbia			
170 Shares @ 40\$			6800
D ^o Bank of Alexandria			
25 Shares @ 200\$			5000
D ^o James River company			
5 Shares @ 100\$			500

D. C. D. C.

D ^o Potomac Company			
24 Shares @ £100 St ^s	10,666		
Cash	254	70	
1 Set of Shoe and knee buckles			
Paste in Gold	250		
1 p ^r Shoe & knee buckles silver	5		
2 Gold Cincinnati Eagles	30		
1 Diamond Eagle do	387		
1 Gold watch, chain, 2 Seals & a key	175		
1 Compass in a brass Case		50	
1 Gold box presented by the Corporation of New York	100		
1 Large Gold medal of Gen ^l Wash ^g	150		
1 Gold medal of St Patrick Society	8		
1 Gold (or other metal) antient medal	2		
11 Medals in a Case	50		
1 large medal of Paul Jones	4		
3 Other metal medals	1		
1 Brass engraving of the Arms of the U. States	10		
1 Pocket Compass	5		
1 Bust in Plaster of Paul Jones	20		
1 Case Instruments, Parallel rule &c	17	50	
1 Pocket Book	5		
2 Pine writing Tables	4		
1 Circular Chair	20		
1 box Military figures	2		
1 Brass model Cannon	15		
2 Brass candlesticks	2		
2 horse whips		4	

[12]

[13] Library

CASE N^o 1. V^o

American Encyclopxdia	18	4to	150
Skambeaud Dictionary	1	"	7
Memoir of a map.			50
Hindostan	1	"	8
Young's Travels	1	"	4
Johnsons Dictionary	2	"	10
Gutheries Geography	2	"	20
Elements of Riging	2	"	20
Principles of taxation	1	"	2
Luzac's Oration	1	"	1
Mawes Gardner	1	"	4
Geofreys Aerial Voyage	1	"	1
Beacon Hill	1	"	1
Memoirs of the American Academy (one of which is a pamphlet)	2	"	3
			1 Chain?

1920 75

	D.	C.	D.	C.
Treatise on Cavalry with large Cuts	50			
Walkers view in Scotland	3			
A large Port folio with sundry engra ^s	40			
Alexanders Victories and 6 prints	100			
8 Reames large folio Paper	40			
2 do small do	8			
13 do letter do	39			
5 whole Packages Sealing Wax	5			
5 leaden Paper presses	—			
6 Blank Books	18			
13 do Small	2			
1 large Globe	50			
1 Trunk	6			
	2266			

Books Omitted.

Dictionary of Arts and V ^s	20
Sciences	4 8vo
Smollerts History of Eng-land	11 "
Handmaid to the Arts	2
Bencroft on permanent color ^s	1 "
One Theodolite	50

[31] In the Closet under Franks direction

24 China Dishes	15
2 " butter boats	25
20 " deep plates	3
48 " shallow do	8
2 " sallad dishes	50

	D.	C.	D.	C.
8 China Pickle Plates		50		
10 " Custard Cups	1			
48 Saucers }				
25 Cups }	3			
1 Tea Pot		50		
1 Egyptian China do		50		
1 Glass Bowl		10		
6 China Mugs	1	50		
2 do Soup dishes			3	
5 Tart Moulds				5
1 Plated Tea board	1			

In the Cellar

2 lamps	2
1 Bu Turpentine	2
20 Pickle Pots	9 50
11 Butter do	5
8 Soap Jarrs	25
7 Pickle Pots	3 50

Up the Kitchen Stairs

1 Iron Stue pan	50
3 do Sauce do	1 50
6 Tin Covers	10
4 Naples biscuit Pans	4
1 Copper egg boiler	1
front of a Dutch oven	3
6 Cake pans	10
1 Tin Kettle	1
2 Sugar Cake pans	4
2 Clay Milk pans	10

[32]

1's	1
2's	3
3's	1
4's	3

APPENDIX VI

Description of Washington's Daily Meals, compiled by the curatorial staff, Mount Vernon, Virginia.

1772, Mount Vernon

...The last night that said characters were there, (Mount Vernon), just after the cloth was removed from the supper table, a man of colour named Billy, Colonel Washington's favourite servant, who had been sent by his master to Alexandria for letters and newspapers... Col. Washington, with a cast of his hand, placed the newspapers about midway the supper table, around which there were then sitting a large company, Lord Sterling on the right, and Capt. Foye, on the left hand of Mrs. Washington...When Col. Washington was uttering the words "the Virginia riflemen alone," he struck the table so violently with his clenched hand, that some wine glasses and a decanter near her with difficulty maintained their upright positions.

Anonymous, the *Washington Republican*

1776, New York

General Washington dined at three o'clock and doubtless maintained a generous Virginia hospitality at his table. Besides the six or more members of his military family, there were always official guests. The brigadier and officer of the day and the brigade-major of the day had a standing invitation, when on duty, to dine at headquarters, and the invitation was almost a command. Other members of the staff, happening at headquarters, distinguished visitors to the army, and the general officers and colonels were frequent guests. Colonel Silliman says in a letter to his wife, on October 10:—

General Washington's servant has this Minit been in with a Billet for me and my two field officers to come and dine with him this day. Very extraordinary this. I am often invited myself but I have never had the invitation extended beyond myself before.

1776 Sept. 29, New York

Such were the conditions on Sunday, the 29th of September, when Colonel Gold S. Silliman wrote to his wife:—

General Washington's servant has just been in with a billet inviting me to dinner. He required an answer which is unusual—Colonel Douglas received the like—I don't know what to make of it—I am suspicious—but we shall see.

Strange to say, the precise date of this dinner is still enveloped in mystery, for General Washington's formal invitation to Colonel Douglas, for which I am indebted to Mr. Benjamin L. Douglas, of Boston, seemingly contradicts the letter of Colonel Silliman as to the date, and at the same time contradicts itself. It is a faded scrap of paper, about three by seven inches in size.

"General Washington's compliments to Commandant Douglas. Requests the favor of his company at dinner to day at 3 o'clock.

Tuesday Morn'g. Septemb'r 30th."

Now it happened, in that particular year, that September 30 was Monday, and Tuesday was October 1. Here is evidently an error of the aide who wrote the invitation to Colonel Douglas. Colonel Silliman's letter, dated Sunday, September 29, says, "Colonel Douglas has the like." Having written a letter in those days, it was customary to hold on to it until an opportunity was found to send it by some chance messenger, and events that occurred during the period of waiting were frequently jotted down without entering a new date. It is probably that Colonel Silliman was finishing his Sunday letter on Tuesday morning with his story of the invitation, and that the aide who wrote Colonel Douglas's invitation forgot for the moment that the month of September was over and October had begun. The dinner was evidently on Tuesday, October 1, and the Committee from Congress, which made its report to that body on Thursday, was paying its farewell visit to Washington, before starting in the early morning for Philadelphia.

Washington was overburdened with business cares; General Sullivan and the Committee from Congress were guests at headquarters, but the Commander-in-Chief had time to be politic. The dinner took place in the dining-room at the Morris

house, and Colonel Silliman tells us, in his next letter to his wife, of what happened. He wrote that the Adjutant-General continued his insults to the New England troops at the dinner, but that General Washington took him to one side and told him that he did not believe in such conduct. Furthermore, he tells us that the Committee from Congress came in during the dinner and that he had the opportunity to tell them if such talk continued "the Continent would be ruined."

Shelton, William Henry. *The Jumel Mansion*, Boston; Houghton Mifflin Co., 1916, pp. 73-74.

1779 February 26

...The table was elegantly furnished, and the provisions ample, but not abounding in superfluities. The civilities of the table were performed by Colonel Hamilton and the other gentlemen of the family, the general and lady being seated at the side of the table. In conversation, his excellency's expressive countenance is peculiarly interesting and pleasing; a placid smile is frequently observed on his lips, but a loud laugh, it is said, seldom, if ever, escapes him. He is polite and attentive to each individual at table, and retires after the compliments of a few glasses....

Thacher, James. *Military Journal of the American Revolution...* (Hartford, Connecticut: Hurlbut, Williams and Company, 1862), p. 160.

1780

...The Baron (von Steuben) having accepted the invitation we sat down to dinner. Mrs. Washington was accompanied by a young lady, a relative whose name, I think, was Custis. If I were Mr. Hamilton, the celebrated writer of *Men and Manners in America*, I could describe in detail all the dishes that were set before us, and tell you how they looked and how they tasted; but, alas! I paid no attention to them as I was restricted to a severe diet and they have escaped from my memory. I can only say that I saw there for the first time preserved strawberries whether that kind of sweetmeats was then not so common in France as in this country or whatever may be the cause, I had never seen any before. Those were very large and beautiful,

and I indulged in eating a few of them. I have been very fond of them ever since...

Peter Stephen du Ponceau to his granddaughter, Anne L. Grasche, written for her when he was old. *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, July 1939, vol. 63, p. 313.

1782

On my return from the southward in 1782, I spent a day or two at the American camp at Verplank's point on the North River [Hudson], and had the honor of dining with General Washington. I had suffered severely from an ague, which I could not quit of, though I had taken the exercise of a hard trotting horse, and got thus far to the northward in the month of October. The General observing it, told me he was sure I had not met with a good glass of wine for some time, an article then very rare, but that my disorder must be frightened away; he made me drink three or four of his silver camp cups of excellent Madeira at noon, and recommended to me to take a generous glass of claret after dinner, a prescription by no means repugnant to my feelings, and which I most religiously followed. I mounted my horse next morning, and continued my journey to Massachusetts, without ever experiencing the slightest return of my disorder.

De Chastellux, Marquis, *Travels in North America in the Years 1780, 1781, and 1782*, The University of North Carolina Press, p. 280.

1785 June 30, Mount Vernon

...dined with only Mrs. Washington which I believe is the first instance of it since my retirement from public life.

Fitzpatrick, *Diaries of George Washington*, vol. 2, p. 386.

1785 November 16, Mount Vernon

At three dinner was on table...everything was set off with a peculiar taste and at the same time very neat and plain. The General sent the bottle about pretty freely after dinner, and gave success to the navigation of the Potomac for his toast....

After tea the General Washington retired to his study and left us with the President, his lady, and the rest of the company. If he had not been anxious to hear the news of Congress from Mr. Lee, most probably he would not have returned to supper but gone to bed at his usual hour, nine o'clock—for he seldom makes any ceremony. We had a very elegant supper about that time.

The General with a few glasses of champagne got quite merry, and being with his intimate friends laughed and talked a good deal. Before strangers, he is generally very reserved and seldom says a word. I was fortunate in being in his company with his particular acquaintances.

from: *Quebec to Carolina in 1785-1786, Being the Travel Diary and Observations of Robert Hunter, Jr. a Young Merchant of London.* Huntington Library, 1943, pp. 191-198.

1786 December 26, Mount Vernon

“...Altho’ I lament the effect, I am pleased at the cause which has deprived us of the pleasure of your aid in the attack of the Christmas pies: we had one yesterday on which all the company, tho’ pretty numerous, were hardly able to make an impression....”

Mount Vernon, December 26, 1786. (Writings; 29:125-129.) George Washington to David Humphreys

1789 August, New York

...I propose to fix a Levey day soon. I have waited for Mrs. Washington to begin and she has fixed on every fryday

8 oclock. I attended upon the last, Mrs. Smith & Charles.

I found it quite a crowded room. The form of Reception is this, the servants announce & Col. Humphries or Mr. Lear, receives every Lady at the door, & Hands her up to Mrs. Washington to whom she makes a most Respectfull courtsey and then is seated without noticing any of the rest of the company. The Pressident then comes up and speaks to the Lady, which he does with a grace dignity & ease, that leaves Royal George far behind him. The company are entertained with Ice creams & Lemonade, and retire at their pleasure performing the same ceremony when they quit the Room. I cannot help smiling when I read

the Boston puffs, that the President is unmoved amidst all the dissipations of the city of New York. Now I am wholly at a loss to determine the meaning of the writer. Not a single publick amusement is their in the whole city, no not even a publick walk, and as to dinners, I believe their are six made in Boston to one here, unless it is for some particular person to whom a Number of families wish to pay attention. There are six Senators who have their Ladies and families with them, but they are in Lodgings the chief of them, & not in a situation to give dinners—as to the mode of visiting, less time is expended in this way, than in sending word to each person & passing an afternoon with them, tho I own on the score of pleasure that would be to me the most agreeable. I have returned more than sixty visits all of them in 3 or 4 afternoons & excepting at the Presidents, have drank tea only at two other places and dined but once out, since I arrived.

Letter of Abigail Adams to her sister, Richmond Hill, August 9, 1789. *New Letters of Abigail Adams 1788-1801* by Stewart Mitchell (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1947), p. 19.

1793 October

“...the great Bell Summoned Me to Breakfast...After a very substantial Repast in which Indian hoe cake with Butter & Honey seemed the principal Component Parts we withdrew till Dinner at which and till late in this Evg we were favoured with his Company—Our Conversation general and the Subject of Politics avoided.”

From the diary of Winthrop Sargent

1794 February 13

“...I wd. take the liberty of requesting you’ll be so good as to procure & send me 2 or 3 Bush. of the Chocolate Shells such as we’ve frequently drank Chocolate of at Mt. Vernon, as my Wife thinks it agreed with her better than any other Breakfast....”

from a letter of Burges Ball to George Washington, February 13, 1794, in the Washington Papers, Library of Congress. (see RM-610, PS4503)

1794 June 6, Philadelphia

“...I was asked to breakfast.... Mrs. Washington herself made tea and coffee for us. On the table were two small plates of sliced tongue, dry toast, bread and butter, &c. but no broiled fish, as is the general custom. Miss Custis, her granddaughter, a very pleasing young lady, of about sixteen, sat next to her, and her brother George Washington Custis.... There was but little appearance of form: one servant only attended, who had no livery; a silver urn for hot water, was the only article of expence on the table....”

Wansey, Henry, *An Excursion to the United States or North America, in the summer of 1794*. Salisbury, 1798, pp. 108, 112.

1795 Christmas Eve

From a letter of Theophilus Bradbury to his daughter, Mrs. Hooper.

Philadelphia, Sat. Dec. 26, 1795

“Last Thursday I had the honor of dining with the President in company with the Vice-President, the Senators, the Delegates of Massachusetts and some other members of Congress, about 20 in all.

“In the middle of the table was placed a piece of table furniture about six feet long and two feet wide, rounded at the ends. It was either of wood gilded or polished metal, raised about an inch with a silver rim round it like that round a tea board; in the center was a pedestal of plaster of Paris with images upon it, and on each end figures, male and female of the same. It was very elegant and used for ornament only. The dishes were placed all around, and there was an elegant variety of roast beef, veal, turkeys, ducks, fowls, hams, etc.: puddings, jellies, oranges, apples, nuts, almonds, figs, raisins, and a variety of wines and punch.

“We took our leave at six, more than an hour after the candles were introduced. No lady but Mrs. Washington dined with us.

We were waited on by four or five men servants dressed in livery.”

Copied from *Christmas with George Washington 1776-1799*. Privately printed by Franklin Printing Company, n.d., but perhaps 1954. Philadelphia.

1796 July 16, Mount Vernon

From an extract from Benjamin H. Latrobe’s diary:

...Dinner was served at about half past three...he placed me at the left hand of Mrs. Washington, Miss Custis seated at her right, and himself next to her about the middle of the table. There was very little conversation during dinner. A few jokes passed between the President and young Lafayette whom he treats more like a child than a guest. I felt a little embarrassed at the quiet reserved air that prevailed. As I drink no wine and the President drank only three glasses, the party soon returned to the Portico.... Coffee was brought about six o'clock.... Breakfast was served up in the usual Virginia style, tea coffee and cold boiled meet;...

Fitzpatrick, *Writings of Washington*, v. 35, p. 141n

1797 May 29, Mount Vernon

...breakfast (a little after seven o’clock, about the time I presume you are taking leave of Mrs. McHenry) is ready; that, this being over, I mount my horse and ride around my farms, which employs me until it is time to dress for dinner, at which I rarely miss seeing strange faces, come as they say out of respect for me. Pray, would not the word curiosity answer as well? And how different this from having a few social friends at a cheerful board! The usual time of sitting at table, a walk, and tea brings me within the dawn of candlelight;...

George Washington to James McHenry, Secretary of War, in Fitzpatrick, *Writings*, vol. 35, pp. 455-456; Haskin, Frederic J., *The George Washington Bicentennial*, p. 29.

1797 June, Mount Vernon

...The General was out on horseback viewing his laborers at harvest; we were desired to tarry until he should return.... We

had rum punch brought us by a servant. We viewed the gardens and walks.... The President returned; he received us very politely.... The president came and desired us to walk in to dinner. We then walked into a room where were Mrs. Law, Mrs. Peter, and a young lady, all granddaughters of Mrs. Washington. The President directed us where to sit (no grace was said). Mrs. Washington sat at the head, the President next to her at her right.... The dinner was very good—a small roasted pig, boiled leg of lamb, beef, peas, lettuce, cucumbers, artichokes, etc., puddings, tarts, etc. We were desired to call for what drink we chose. He took a glass of wine with Mrs. Law first, which example was followed by Dr. Croker and Mrs. Washington, myself and Mrs. Peter, Mr. Fayette and the young lady, whose name is Custis. When the cloth was taken away the President gave “All our Friends”....

From the diary of Amariah Frost, quoted in Conway, Moncure D. “Footprints in Washingtonland,” *Harper’s New Monthly Magazine*, pp. 743-744.

1797 July 31, Mount Vernon

George Washington to Tobias Lear:

...Unless some one pops in, unexpectedly—Mrs. Washington & myself will do what I believe has not been done within the last twenty Years by us,—that is to set down to dinner by ourselves.

Letters and recollections of George Washington, p. 120 *Supplementary Letters*

1798 Sept. 3

General Washington presents his compliments to Mr. Edmund Lee, and requests the pleasure of his company to dine today with Genl. Marshall and Bd. Washington. Monday Sept. 3d. 98.

Manuscript invitation owned (Jan. 1949) by Mrs. DeCourcy W. Thom, former Vice-Regent for Maryland. *Supplementary Letters*

1798 June 5, Mount Vernon

...Since his retirement he has led a quiet and regular life. He gets up at 5 o’clock in the morning, reads and writes until seven.

He breakfasts on tea and cakes made from maize; because of his teeth he makes slices spread with butter and honey. He then immediately goes on horseback to see the work in the fields;... He returns at two o'clock, dresses, goes to dinner. If there are guests, he loves to chat after dinner with a glass of Madeira in his hand. After dinner he diligently reads the newspapers, of which he receives about ten of different kinds. He answers letters, etc. Tea at 7 o'clock; he chats until nine and then goes to bed.

Niemsewicz, Julian Ursyn. *Under Their Vine and Fig Tree* (translated and edited by Metchie J.E. Budka. (Elizabeth, New Jersey: The Grassman Publishing Co., Inc., 1965), p. 102-103.

1798 December, Mount Vernon

Wife of Judge Cushing to ?, February 1799

We reached Mount Vernon the evening before Xmas and if anything could have added to our enjoyment it was the arrival of General and Mrs. Pinckney the next day, while we were dining. You may be sure it was a joyful meeting, and at the place my wishes had pointed out. To be in the company of so many esteemed friends, to hear our good General Washington converse upon political subjects without reserve, and to hear General and Mrs. Pinckney relay what they saw and heard in France, was truly a feast for me. Thus the moments glided away for two days, when our reason pointed out the propriety of our departing....

1799 February 4, Mount Vernon

...We dined about four. Mrs. Washington at the head [of the table], the General on her right, Miss Custis on her left.... At dinner [we were served] wine, porter and beer. After it we drank about three glasses when we took our leave.... At dinner we had two pint globular decanters on table, after dinner large wine glasses. Port was brought in claret bottles....

Menu

Feb. 4, [1799,] D.[inner] G. Washington. Leg [of] boil[ed] pork, top [at head of table]; goose, bot [at foot of table]; roast beef, round cold boil[ed] beef, mutton chops, hommony, cabbage, potatoes, pickles, fried tripe, onions, etc. Table cloth wiped

[crumbs brushed off], mince pies, tarts, cheese; cloth of[f], port, madeira, two kinds [of] nuts, apples, raisins. 'Three servants....

Joshua Brooks, unpublished journal, "Annual Report," Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, 1947, p. 19-22.

1797-1799

Reminiscence of George Washington in retirement

...One day in retirement was the history of his whole domestic life. He rose before sunrise, always wrote or read until 7 in summer or half past seven in winter. His breakfast was then ready—he ate three small mush cakes (Indian meal) swimming in butter and honey, drank three cups of tea without cream—after breakfast retired to his room if alone—if he had company to the drawing room—at 9 he rode to his farm until 2—then dressed for dinner, at 3 he dined, always preferred plain roast or boiled and an Indian meal cake. After dinner he drank 3 glasses of madeira. Late a small plate of Indian walnuts. In the afternoon he remained with his company or if alone retired to his library—at sunset in summer and at candlelight in winter tea was brought in, after tea he remained with us until 9—if any ceremonious company were at Mt. Vn. until 10. He generally wrote or read an hour in his room and then retired to bed. After tea he read the newspapers to grandmama or listened to his favorite songs, unless we had ceremonious company—he talked very little—never of himself—never of the war or anything in which he had borne a distinguished part, unless particularly called upon....

Eleanor Parke Custis Lewis to Elizabeth Bordley Gibson, February 23, 1823

1802 January 2, Breakfast at Mount Vernon

...Ham, cold corn beef, cold fowl, red herrings, cold mutton, the dishes ornamented with sprigs of parsley, and other vegetables from the garden. At the head of the table was the tea and coffee equipage, where she (Mrs. Washington), seated herself, and sent the tea and coffee to the company.

From Diary of Manasseh Cutler

APPENDIX VII

Catalog of Washington's Library of Military Works in the Boston Athenaeum,
compiled and edited by Appleton P.C. Griffin, 1897.

2.1

A Catalogue
 OF THE
 WASHINGTON COLLECTION
 IN
 THE BOSTON ATHENÆUM

COMPILED AND ANNOTATED BY
 APPLETON P. C. GRIFFIN

IN FOUR PARTS:

- I. BOOKS FROM THE LIBRARY OF GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON
- II. OTHER BOOKS FROM MOUNT VERNON
- III. THE WRITINGS OF WASHINGTON
- IV. WASHINGTONIANA

With an Appendix

THE INVENTORY OF WASHINGTON'S BOOKS DRAWN UP BY THE
 APPRAISERS OF HIS ESTATE

WITH NOTES IN REGARD TO THE FULL TITLES OF THE SEVERAL BOOKS, AND THE LATER
 HISTORY AND PRESENT OWNERSHIP OF THOSE NOT IN
 THE ATHENÆUM COLLECTION

BY WILLIAM COOLIDGE LANE
Librarian of the Boston Athenæum

THE BOSTON ATHENÆUM
 1897

Additional Titles.

MARYLAND. Abridgment and collection of the Acts of Assembly of the Province of Maryland, at present in force. By James Bisset. Phila. 1759. 8°.

Washington's accounts show that he bought a copy of this Nov. 3, 1759, and paid 20 shillings.

MILITARY WORKS.

- | | | |
|-----|---|--------|
| 404 | Acts of the Parliament respecting Militia, 1 vol. | \$0.25 |
| 382 | Essays on Field Artillery, by Anderson, 1 vol.
ANDERSON, John. Essays on field artillery. 1788. See the letter quoted on p. 12 of this Catalogue. | .75 |
| 406 | *Anderson on Artillery (in French), 1 vol.
ANDERSON, John. Essais sur l'artillerie de campagne. [Paris. 1791.] | .25 |
| 409 | *The Duties of Soldiers in General, 3 vols.
This may be the following work, —
The ART of war: 1. The duties of all military officers. 2. The duties of soldiers in general. 3. The rules and practice of the greatest generals. By the Chevalier de La Valière. Phila. 1776. A.
Another copy, without autograph, was sold among the Washington books at Thomas's in 1876 (lot 129), and was bought by E. D. Mack (?). It may be that the "3 vols." above indicates three copies. The Athenæum copy is a small, thin book, lettered simply "W" on the back. | 1.50 |
| 385 | Treatise of Military Discipline, 1 vol.
BLAND, H. A Treatise of military discipline. London. 1727 (9th edition, 1762). 8°.
This book was included in an "Invoice of Sundrys shipped per the Endeavor, Capt. Younger, bound to Virginia," April, 1756. 6 sh. | 1.50 |
| 377 | *Field Engineer, 1 vol. 8vo.
CLAIRAC, Louis André. The field engineer. Dublin. 1758. A. | 1.50 |
| 308 | Daveis' Cavalry, 1 vol.
DAVIE, W. R. Instructions for the formations and movements of the cavalry. Halifax. 1799. 8°. A. Pres.
Sold at Thomas's in 1876 (lot 43) to Sabin for \$8.
Sent to Washington by the author, through Secretary McHenry of the War Department, as is shown by a letter from the latter dated Aug. 14, 1799. | 1.00 |
| 59 | Uniform of the Forces of Great Britain in 1742, 1 vol.
DESCRIPTION of the cloathing of His Majesty's bands of gentlemen pensioners, yeomen of the guards, and regiments of foot-guards, | 20.00 |

- foot, marines and invalids on the establishments of Great Britain and Ireland. Anno 1742. 4°. Also engraved title-page.
This interesting volume of plates is preserved in the New York State Library, Albany.
- 393 *Traité de Cavalerie*, 1 vol. fol. \$6.00
- 562 *Treatise on Cavalry with large Cuts*. 50.00
DRUMMOND DE MELFORT, Louis, *Comte de*. *Traité sur la cavalerie*. Paris. 1776. F°. With folio atlas of plates. *B*.
Sold at Birch's in April, 1891, (lot 316) for \$18. Now owned by Bishop John F. Hurst of Washington, D. C.
Presented to Washington by Rochambeau.
- 384 **Essay on the Art of War*, 1 vol. 1.00
ESSAY on the art of war. London. 1761. *A*.
- 376 **Code of Military Standing Resolutions*, 2 vols. 4.00
GRACE, Henry. *The code of military standing regulations of the Bengal Establishment*. Calcutta. [1791.] *A*.
- 17 **Count De Grasse*, 1 vol. 1.00
GRASSE, *Comte de*. *Mémoire [sur le combat naval du 12 avril, 1782]*. Paris. 1782.] *A*.
- 378 **Army List*, 1 vol. .75
GREAT BRITAIN. *Army*. *A list of the general and field-officers, as they rank in the Army*. London. [1772.] *A*.
- 375 **Prussian Evolutions*, 1 vol. 1.50
- 379 **Prussian Evolutions*, 1 vol. 4to. .50
HANSON, Thomas. *The Prussian evolutions in actual engagements*. Phila. [1775.] Two copies.
Washington subscribed to 8 sets, May 20, 1775, £3. 0. 0.
- 405 **The Partisan*, 1 vol. .50
JENEY, —. *The partisan; or The art of making war in detachment*. [Transl. by J. Berkenhout.] London. 1760. *A*.
This is probably a translation from a work by Jacques Marie RAY DE GENIÈS: "L'art de la guerre pratique," Paris, 1754.
- 374 **Military Discipline*, 1 vol. 4to. 2.00
[LAMBART, Richard, *Earl of Cavan*.] *A new system of military discipline, founded upon principle*. London. 1773. *A*.
- 380 **Leblond's Engineer*, 2 vols. 8vo. 3.00
LE BLOND, Guillaume. *The military engineer*. London. 1759. *A*.
- 386 *List of Military Officers, British and Irish, in 1777*, 1 vol. .50
John Millan published a "List of the officers in the army on the British and Irish establishments for the year 1774." The above may be a later edition of this or one of the other regular Army lists.

- 407 List of Officers under Sir William Howe in America, 1 vol. \$9.25
 A LIST of the general and staff officers, and of the officers of the several regiments serving in North-America under the command of His Excellency General Sir William Howe, K. B. New-York, James Rivington. 1778. 8°. *Pres.*
 Inscribed, "For His Excell. Genl. Wa — from his very — May 6th 1778." Once very badly worn and now exquisitely repaired. It belongs to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.
- 388 Muller on Artillery, 1 vol. 1.50
 MULLER, John. A treatise on artillery. London. 1757. 8°.
- 381 Muller on Fortification, 1 vol. 2.00
- 388 Muller on Fortification, 1 vol. 2.00
 MULLER, John. A treatise containing the practical part of fortification. In four parts. 2d ed. London. 1764. 8°.
 The Library of Yale University bought a copy of this at the Cooke sale in 1883, in which is a note by Sabin, — "Purchased by J. Sabin & Sons at sale of Washington books in Philadelphia, Nov. 28, 1876;" but the title is not to be found in the printed Catalogue of that sale. Mr. Henkels states that at the conclusion of the sale of the books in the Catalogue, a lot of "imperfect books including some school books with Washington's scribbling in them as a school boy" were sold to Mr. Chambers, who later sold them to Sabin.
- 395 *Ordinances of the King, 1 vol. 2.00
 ORDONNANCE du Roi, concernant le corps du génie. Paris. 1777.
 The following, sold at the 1876 sale (lot 120) to "Hill" for 75 cents, may also perhaps be identified with this entry.
 ORDONNANCE du Roi pour régler l'exercice de l'infanterie. Paris. 1766. F°. With folding plates.
 Neither book bears any marks of ownership.
- 401 *Norfolk Exercise, 1 vol. .25
 [PICKERING, Timothy.] A plan of exercise, for the militia of the province of the Massachusetts-Bay; extracted from the plan of discipline, for the Norfolk militia. Boston. 1774.
- 390 *Militia, 1 vol. 8vo. 1.00
 PICKERING, Timothy. An easy plan of discipline for a militia. Salem. 1775. A.
 Two other pamphlets are bound with this.
- 373 *Count Saxe's Plan for New-modelling the French Army, 1 vol. .50
 SAXE, Herman Maurice, *Comte de*. Plan for new-modelling the French army. London. 1753. A.
- 309 Simms's Military Course, 1 vol. 1.00
 SIMES, Thomas. A military course for the government and conduct of a battalion, designed for their regulations in quarter, camp, or

garrison ; with useful observations and instructions for their manner of attack and defence. Ornamented with a frontispiece and twenty copper-plate plans. London. 1777. 8°. *A. Pres.*

Inscribed on the fly-leaf, — "For his Excellency General Washington, from his Ob't Humble Servant, William McCreery, Bordeaux, 22 Feb. 1778."

This was sold at Thomas's in 1876 (lot 72) to John R. Baker for \$9; at the sale of his collection in Feb. 1891 (lot 21) it brought \$100; it was again sold at Birch's in Dec. 1892 (lot 479, facsimile of title-page given), when \$270 was paid for it. It is now owned by Mr. Luther Kountz of New York.

- 408 *The Military Guide*, 1 vol. \$0.50
 SIMES, Thomas. *The military guide for young officers. Advance sheets, pp. 1-264 + Military dictionary, 36 leaves, A to Portugal.* 8°. *A. Pres.*
 The title is written on the first page, with the following inscription, "Now in the press, the following is as much as the publishers have got done. For His Excellency General Washington, from his Devoted hum^{le} Serv^t Rob^t Aitken one of the Publishers."
 Another note shows that the book was seized during the Civil War as contraband of war (being then in John A. Washington's possession in Farquhar Co., Va.); but was returned by command of Gen. Geary, "the Gen. thinking the book might be highly prized for the writing and the signature on the fly-leaves."
 At the sale at Thomas's in 1876 (lot 27) it was bought by John R. Baker for \$14. When his collection was sold at Birch's in Feb. 1891 (lot 22, facsimiles of first two pages) it passed into the hands of Mr. John Nicholas Brown of Providence, who still owns it.
- 372 *Military Instructions*, 1 vol. .50
 This may mean either of the two following, more likely the former, if the author is to be identified with Thomas Simes, the author of two other works belonging to Washington.
 SIMS (or SIMES?), Thomas. *The military instructor, or [for?] Non-commissioned officers and private men of the infantry.* London. 1779. 12°.
 Watts gives the name in this form, and this one title under it. The British Museum Catalogue does not give it at all.
 ROBERTS, Daniel. *Military instructions.* London. 1798. 4°.
 See also beyond STEVENSON, Roger. *Military instructions.*
- 128 *Doctrine of Projectiles*, 1 vol. .50
 This is probably the following, —
 STARRAT, William. *The doctrine of projectiles, demonstrated and applied to all the most useful problems in practical gunnery.* Dublin. 1733. 8°.
- 392 **Steuben's Regulations*, 1 vol. 8vo. .75
 [STEUBEN, F. W. A. H. F., *Freiherr von.*] *Regulations for the order and discipline of the troops of the United States. Part I.* Phila. 1779. *A.*

MILITARY WORKS.

541

- 400 Military Institutions for Officers, 1 vol. \$0.50
 STEVENSON, Roger. Military instructions for officers detached in the field. Phila. 1775. 8°.
- 383 A System of Camp Discipline, 1 vol. 2.00
 SYSTEM of camp discipline, military honours, garrison-duty, — and other regulations of the land forces, collected by a gentleman of the army; to which is added General Kane's Campaign of King William and the Duke of Marlborough. Illustrated with colored plates. London. 1757. 8°. *A*.
 Sold at Thomas's in 1876 (lot 42) to John R. Baker, for \$8. At the sale of his collection at Birch's in Feb. 1891 (lot 9), it brought \$100, and is now in the possession of Mr. W. F. Havemeyer of New York.
- 60 *Otway's Art of War, 1 vol. 3.00
 TURPIN DE CRISSE, Lancelot, *Comte de*. An essay on the art of war. Translated by Captain Joseph Otway. London. 1761. *A*.
- 387 Vallancey on Fortification, 1 vol. 1.50
 VALLANCEY, Charles. An Essay on fortification; or An enquiry of the great superiority of the attack over the defence. With a Supplement, containing Marshal Saxe's New system of fortification and construction of wooden forts. From the French. Dublin. 1757. 8°. 16 copper-plates. *A*.
 A book-plate seems to have been removed. This volume is owned by Bishop John F. Hurst of Washington.
- 403 *Webb's Treatise on the Appointments of the Army, 1 vol. .25
 WEBB, Thomas. A military traitéise on the appointments of the army. Phila. 1759.
- 402 Advice of Officers of the British Army, 1 vol. .25
 This is probably
 [WILLIAMSON, John.] Advice to the officers of the British army. With some hints to the drummer and private soldier. London. The 12th edition was printed in 1787.
- 371 *Manœuvres, 1 vol. 8vo. 1.00
 YOUNG, William. Manœuvres, or Practical observations on the art of war. London. 1771.

Additional Titles.

GRANDMAISON, — de. A treatise on the military service of light horse, and light infantry, in the field, and in fortified places. By Major General de Grandmaison, formerly a Captain, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel of Cavalry, in the Voluntiers of Flanders.

Translated from the French by Major Lewis Nicola. Phila. 1777. 8°.

This volume bears no mark of Washington's ownership, but it was sold with other books of Washington's at Thomas's in 1876 (lot 128), when it was bought by Mr. Willis P. Hazard, of West Chester, Pa., who still owns it.

LIGHT infantry exercise: as ordered in his Majesty's Regulations for the movements of the troops. Printed for the War Office by T. Egerton. [London.] 1797.

With the Washington manuscripts in the Library of the Department of State, Washington.

PARISET, Nicholas. The American trooper's pocket companion . . . for the cavalry of the United States. Trenton. 1793. 24°.

The author wrote to Washington from Trenton, Dec. 13, 1793, — "I flatter myself with a hope that you will pardon the liberty I have taken to dedicate to your Excellency this small performance. My labour shall be amply rewarded if it meets with your Excellency's approbation.

"I purpose presenting it to the Congress for their acceptance as the 'Book of the Discipline of the Cavalry of the United States.'"

The book, so far as I know, has not been sold or catalogued, and does not appear on the Inventory.

RULES and regulations for the formations, field exercise, and movements of His Majesty's forces. [London.] 1792.

This is with the Washington manuscripts in the Library of the Department of State, Washington.

SIMONS, James. A new principle of tactics practiced by the armies of the Republic of France illustrated and recommended to be practiced by the regular and militia armies of the United States. Charleston. 1797.

With the Washington manuscripts in the Library of the Department of State, Washington.

WHITE, Anthony Walton. The military system for the New Jersey cavalry. New Brunswick. 1793. *A. Pres.*

Owned by Mr. W. R. Weeks of Newark, N. J.

AGRICULTURE AND OTHER USEFUL ARTS.

- | | | |
|-----|--|--------|
| 451 | *The Hot-house Gardener, 1 vol.
ABERCROMBIE, John. The hot-house gardener. London. 1789. | \$1.50 |
| 424 | Agricultural Inquiries, 1 vol.
This may mean:
PETERS, R. Agricultural Enquiries on plaister of Paris. Phila. 1797.
The work is also entered in another part of the Inventory. | 1.00 |

APPENDIX VIII

Washington expense accounts, January 4, 1777-June 30, 1778, Washington Papers, Caleb Gibbs' Account Book, Library of Congress.

Daily Expenses Brought Forward 1777

January 4			
To the foot of the other side brought forward	1,008	6	7
January 6			
To 5 geese @ 6/6 22/6 To turkeys @ 5/6 49/6	3	12	
To 30 eggs [?] 1 gal. rum 30/	1	14	
January 7			
To Cash paid Servant Jenny \$8.00	3		
January 8			
To 2 quarters veal @ 9/6		19	
6 bush.ll apples 7/6 To 1 quarter veal 2/		15	6
To Cash paid [George?] [Warden?] for a chest [which General's Servant having had ?]	1	6	3
To [?] To 4 lbs. butter [?]	1	2	
[?]	2	2	6
10th			
To Cash paid for sundries which Mrs. Thompson bought in the house		15	
[?] mutton		[?]	
[?]			
[?]			
To [?] pair of gloves brought to His Excellency		15	
January 20			
To 2 turkeys @ 7/6	1	2	6
To quarter veal 2/6 To 4 turkeys 6/24/	1	13	6
To 2 geese			11
To 10 lbs. butter @ 3/30 To eggs @ 5/	1	5	
January 28			
To 6 fowls @ 2/6 15/ To 2 rabbits 3/		18	
To quarter of veal @ 8/ [?] eggs	1	4	
February 3			
To 1 bush.ll apples			8
February 8			
To 1 quarter veal 16/ To 2 rabbits 2/6		8	6

February 10		
To 2 turkeys @ 7/6 15/ To 1 goose 6/	1	1
To 1 turkey 6/6 To 4 fowls @ 2/8	14	6
To eggs [?] To 6 quails 3/	7	
To side fresh pork 18/9	18	9
[?]		
To 12 bottles mustard 3/9 bottle	2	5
January 17		
To Cash paid Servant Jenny \$18.00	3	
To Cash paid Negrao Hannah \$4.00	1	10
To cash paid for the canister omitted	10	
To expenses [?] with the Genl Horse	1	17 6
February 20		
To 1 large turkey [?] To 116 bottles @ 2/	17	15
March 7		
To Cash paid Mr. Ogden for sundries bought in the house	13	2 6
March 8		
To 2 turkeys [?]	2	12 6
To 8 fowls @ 3/ [?] to 4 bush. potatoes [?]	2	4
March 14		
[?]	1	7
To 2 geese @ 7/6 15/ To 4 doz. eggs 2/8/	1	3
March 17		
To Col. [Fitzgerald?] accting for Sundrys as pr. bill	40	2 6
To Cash paid for a case of surveying instruments for the General at Mr. Dyson's	14	17 6
To 3 doz. eggs [?] one quarter pork		10
To [?] lbs. fresh butter To 1 turkey 7/6		10
To Cash paid for washing the General's [hankerchiefs?]	1	14
[?] to 6 geese...[?]		
To Cash paid for parsnips		5 4
April 3		
To Cash paid to Col. Tilghman for butter & venison [?]		8
To Cash paid for window glass [?]		7 6
April 6		
To Cash paid for [?] a hand glass for Mrs. Washington	6	0 0
To 2 pudg dishes, 1 brush, 2 china mugs	2	
To 1 glass mug To 1 brush for [?]		
To 4 doz. eggs [?] To 6 fowls @ 3/4 [?]	[?]	
To Cash paid for cutting the General's hair		4

April 10			
[?]			
[?]			
[?]			
April 14			
To 1 firkin butter [?]	12		
To 1 doz. fowls [?] To 3 doz. eggs	2	11	
To 1 china teapot 15/ To pair cloath for ye Gen. horse			2
April 17			
To one quarter veal 3/ To 5 brooms @ 2/10/		18	
To 3 doz. eggs @ 2/6/ To 1 turkey 7/6		13	6
April 19			
To Cash paid to a person who brought Mrs. Washington a present		5	4
April 20			
To Cash paid Servant Isaac \$16.00	6		
To Cash paid Capt. Lewis for Expenses of the Generals guard etc. in December and other expenses of the family		15	
Daily Expenses brought Forward 1777			
April 23			
The foot of the other side brought over	1,249	19	3
To Cash paid Mrs. Thompson for Expenses of the family as pr bill rendered on file	9	10	10
To Cash paid Mrs. Thompson for money she paid at sundry times when in the family as will appear on the back of the above men- tioned bill	3	5	8
To Cash paid Mrs. Thompson for her services as housekeeper to His Excellency General from 9th of July 1776 to the 23rd of April 1777 at the rate of £50 New York money per year as pr bill rendered	37	10	
April 20			
To Cash paid Servant Jenny on the balance of wages from the 13 July 1776 to the 23rd April 1777		10	
To Cash paid John Whitehead as balance due for his services from 7th April 1776 to 23rd April 1777 24th at the rate of \$5.00 pr month as per receipt	17	2	6
To Cash paid for bucket [?] brush		3	
To engraving the General's Arms as per bill	5	14	
April 30			
To new bridle for Do	1	10	
To Mr. Galaway Taylors bill as per Do	9	16	3

May 1			
To Cash paid for advertisement Evening Post		7	6
To 2 pair thread hose for His Excellency @ 30/	3		
May 3			
To Cash paid for mending larger etc. Servants	1	17	6
May 4			
To Cloaths for Servants as per bill	16	16	5
May 2			
To buttons etc. for Do		18	6
May 5			
To 2 pair thread hose for Servant Will	2	10	
May 7			
To 3 lbs. sealing wax @ 36/	5	8	
To Cash paid Mr. McGuire To bear his expense to headquarters as steward	2	5	
To 6 lbs. hair powder for His Excellency @ 2/		12	
To 2 [30 Washington cented best?] @ 3/9		7	6
To 2 pair gloves		1	
To Chest to put publick papers in	3	10	
May 8			
To a hatt box etc. for His Excellency		7	10
To Cash paid for pipe wine as pr bill	151	12	6
May 9			
To Cash paid for blb spirits as per bill	53	4	
To portage loading waggons etc.	1	2	6
May 17			
To Cash paid for mending Phaeton as pr bill			<u>3 10</u>
	1,600	13	11
To Cash paid for bb.l cider @ £4..0	16		
To 2 quarters veal @ 8/16/ To 4 doz. eggs @ 3/	1	8	
To 26 lbs. ham @ 1/3 34/4 To 4 lbs. butter @ 3/ 12/	2	6	4
May 15			
To 20 lbs. Do 25/ To 6 fowls @ 3/9 22/6	2	7	6
To asparagrass 5/ To greens 2/6		7	6
May 16			
To 5 fowls @ 3/9 18/9 To 3 lbs. butter @ 3/ 9/	1	7	6
May 17			
To 3 doz. eggs @ 2/6 7/6 To 4 fowls @ 3/9 15/	1	2	6
To greens 2/6 To 6 lbs. butter @ 3/ 18/	1	6	

May 18			
To 4 fowls @ 3/9 15/ To 3 doz. eggs @ 3/6 7/6	1	2	6
To 6 fowls @ 3/9 22/6 To 2 bush.l potatoes @ 8/16/	1	18	6
To 3 lbs. butter @ 3/9/ To 1 turkey 7/6		16	6
Expenses to and from Phil.a on the Gen.ll busi- ness at Crossroads 10/ at Corells Ferry 4/6		14	6
May 15			
At Comleys 8/6 Returning at Comleys 6/		14	6
To Cash paid for help getting the waggon out of the ditch			15
At Corrells Ferry waggoneer horses etc.	1	2	6
At South Branch all night waggons etc.	1	10	8
May 16			
At White Horse Tavern 15/6 at Crossroads Din- ner etc. 16/4	17	11	10
May 19			
To 6 fowls @ 3/9 22/6 To 4 doz. eggs @ 3/ 12/	1	14	6
To 30 lbs. butter @ 2/6 £3..15/ To one quarter veal 4/6	4	2	6
May 20			
To 4 fowls @ 3/9 15/ To eggs 6/	1	1	
May 21			
To 10 lbs. butter @ 3/54/ To 2 fowls @ 3/9 7/6	3	1	6
To 1 turkey 8/ To 6 fowls @ 3/9 22/6	1	10	6
May 23			
To 12 doz. eggs @ 3/ 36/ to 6 lbs. butter @ 3/18/	2	14	
To 4 fowls @ 3/9 15/ To mutton 8/	1	3	
May 23			
To one quarter veal 10/ To 1 bush.ll potatoes /8			18
May 24			
To Cash gave Mr. Ogden Servant for conduct- ing the Gen.ll to the meadows			5
May 25			
To 10 lbs. butter @ 3/30/	1	10	
To one quarter veal 9 to 4 doz. eggs @ 3/12/	1	1	
May 26			
To two quarters lamb 8/ To greens 2/6		10	6
May 27			
To Cash paid Taylor for mending the Gen.ll cloathes making servants coats and mending etc.	2	5	

May 29			
To 3 quarters lamb @ 7/6 22/6 To potatoes 4/	1	6	10
To fish 5/ To 10 doz. eggs @ 3/ 30/	1	15	
To 3 bush. potatoes @ 7/6 22/6 To 6 fowls @			
3/9/16	2	5	
	1,664	3	2 1/2

Daily Expenses Brought Forward 1777

October			
To the foot of this side brought over	2,973	3	9 1/2
October 2			
To 75 lbs. veal @ 1/6 £3..12..6 To 10 lbs.			
butter @ 7/6 75/	9	7	6
To Cash paid Servant Isaac		7	6
To Cash paid Major Jameson for bill at Adjuted			
of @ Quibble [?] Town	2	5	
October 4			
To Cash paid Nathan Wentz as pr bill exhibited	2	10	6
To 10 lbs. butter @ 7/6 75/2 To 6 fowls @ 3/9			
22/6	4	17	6
To 8 lbs. butter @ 3/ 24/ To potatoes 5/	1	9	
October 8			
To Cash paid @ [?] for necessaries used in the			
house potatoes milk--fowls--etc. & trouble	5		
October 10			
To Cash paid Servant Isaac	2	2	6
October 11			
To Cash paid for cutting the General's hair		2	
October 12			
To 10 lbs. butter @ [?] To 8 lbs. Do @ 7/6 60/	5		
October 13			
To Cash paid Isaac Servant 45/ To 6 fowls @			
3/10	3	3	
To Cash McGuire paid for hay and oats for his			
horse		7	6
October 16			
To Cash paid Frederick Wembole as per bill	28	5	4
To Cash paid for [?] & trouble etc. [?]	1	17	6
October 17			
To 12 lbs. butter @ 7/6 £4..10 To 8 fowls @			
3/9 30/	6		
To 28 lbs. veal @ 1/6 42/ To 3 lbs. butter @			
7/6 22/6	3	4	6

October 19			
To 42 lbs. veal @ 1/3 52/6	To onions 6/	2	18 6
To 10 lbs. butter @ 7/6 75/	To 1/4 mutton 12/8	4	7 8
To Cash paid Nathan Wentz as pr bill rendered		7	13 5
To Cash paid Do for trouble & use of the house		1	2 6
October 21			
To 2 lbs. butter 1/6 70/	To Cash for fowls 15/	3	15
Omitted the 15th 11 1/2 lbs. butter @ 6/ 69/		3	9
Do 16th 4 chickens @ 8/6			10
Do 17th 28 lbs. veal @ 1/28/	To 2 lbs. butter 12/	2	
Do 19th 3 lbs. butter @ 7/6 22/6		1	2 6
October 22			
To 4 fowls @ 3/1 15/	To onions 6/	1	1
October 23			
To 6 fowls @ 3/9 22/6	To 6 lbs. butter @ 7/6 45/	3	7 6
October 24			
To 6 lbs. butter @ 7/6 45/	To 40 lbs. veal @ 1/6 60/	5	5
October 26			
To 10 lbs. butter @ 7/6 75/	To 6 fowls @ 3/9 22/6	4	17 6
October 29			
To 5 lbs. butter @ 7/6 37/6	To 4 ducks 3/9 15/	2	12 6
October 30			
To 8 lbs. butter @ 7/6 60/	To 2 geese @ 7/6 15	<u>3</u>	<u>15</u>
		3,097	5 8 1/2
October 30			
To Cash paid Col. Meade as & receipt for the Expense of His Excellency's family		118	17 6
November 21			
To 10 chickens @ 2/ 20 24th	To 1 iron tub for butter 45/		3 5
December 1			
To 30 lbs. butter @ 3/9 £5..12..6 7th	To 3 brace grouse @ 7/6 22/6		6 15
To baking and cooking 15/	To 6 lbs. mutton @ 1/3 32/6	2	7 6
To 4 fowls @ 3/9 15/	To potatoes 3/9		18 9
To turnips 1/6	To cabbage 3/9		5 3
December 8			
To 4 fowls @ 3/9 15/	To 6 lbs. butter @ 7/6 45/	3	
To potatoes 3/9	To cabbage 2/6		6 3
To turnips 2/	To candles 7/6		9 6

December 9			
To 3 fowls @ 3/9 11/3		11	3
December 22			
To 4 lbs. butter @ 7/6 30/ To cabbage 3/9		1	13 9
To potatoes 2/6 To turnips 2/		4	6
To 2 turkeys @ 12/6 25/ To 2 geese @ 10/ 20/		2	5
To 4 fowls @ 4/ 16/ To 24 lbs. mutton @ 1/2 28/		2	4
December 24			
To turnips 3/9 To potatoes 2/6		6	3
To 3 lbs. butter @ 7/6 22/6 To 4 fowls @ 3/9 15/		1	17 6
To 48 lbs. veal @ 1/1 52/		2	12
To Mr. Emblin Bill omitted the 6th int. as upon file		22	1 2
December 26			
To 1/2 bush. ll apples 3/9 To 6 fowls @ 3/9 22/6		1	2 3
December 27			
To 1 goose 10/ To potatoes 7/6			17 6
To cabbage 5/ To 4 lbs. butter 7/6 30/		1	15
To turnips 5/ To carrots 2/6			7 6
To 34 lbs. mutton @ 1/4 45/4 To 2 geese @ 10/ 20/		3	5 4
December 29			
To 1 turkey 12/ To 2 ducks @ 5/ 10/		1	2 6
To 6 fowls @ 3/9 22/6 To potatoes 7/6		1	10
December 31			
To turnips 5/ To cabbage 7/			12
To 1 turkey 18/9 To 2 ducks @ 5/ 10/		1	8 9
		3,279	6 8 1/2
1777			
To the foot of the other side brought over		3,279	6 8
December 31			
To 4 fowls @ 3/9 45/ To 1 goose 10/		1	5
To [?] lbs. butter @ 7/6 To 1 rabbit 3/9		2	8 9
To 30 lbs. mutton @ 1/2 35/		1	15
January 1778			
January 2			
To Cash paid a man who brought a present of rock fish		00	15 00
To 56 lbs. veal @ 1/3 70/ To 24 lbs. mutton @ 1/26/		4	16
January 4			
To 12 fowls @ [?] 48/ To cabbage 10/		2	18
To potatoes 5/ To turnips 7/6			12 6
To apples 2/6			2 6

January 8			
To 16 lbs. veal 46/ To 11 fowls @ 3/9 15/	3	1	
To cabbage 7/6 To potatoes 3/9		11	3
To turnips 6/ To 18 lbs. mutton @ 1/3 22/6	1	8	6
January 12			
To cabbage fowls and onions 72/6	3	12	6
To turkey 15/ To 10 fowls @ 3/9 37/6	2	12	6
To 2 ducks @ 5/ 10/ 26 lbs. veal @ [?] 30/5	2	5	4
To 10 lbs. butter @ 5/ 50/ To potatoes @ 7/6	2	7	6
January 15			
To 8 geese @ 15/ 60/ To fish 12/ 6	3	12	6
To 2 ducks @ [?] To cabbage 7/6		17	6
To potatoes 6/ To fowls @ 3/9 35/	2	11	
To 1 doz. eggs 2/6 To 1 turkey 12/6		15	
To Cash paid for a milch cow as per receipt	12		
January 18			
To Cash paid for a wagoneer & light horsemen expenses from Newtown to headquarters the Gen. baggage	13		
To 22 lbs. veal @ 22/	1	20	
January 21			
To 36 lbs. veal @ 1/3 45/ To 2 1/2 doz. eggs @ 2/6 6/3	2	11	3
January 22			
To 6 ducks @ 5 30/ To 12 fowls @ 3/9 15/	3	15	
To apples [?] To 1 bush.ll potatoes 7/6		15	
To turnips 5/			5
January 24			
To 2 doz. eggs @ 2/6 5/ To cabbage 5/		10	
January 26			
To 2 [?] brooms 3/9 & 2 Ditto 6/		8	9
To 10 lbs. veal @ [?] 65/ To 16 lbs. butter @ 5/ 80	7	5	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	70	15	7
January 26, 1778			
To onions 22/6 To 1 pr rabbits 7/6	1	7	
To 12 fowls @ 3/9 45/ To potatoes 10/	2	15	
January 27			
To 36 fowls @ 2/6 90/ To 5 turkeys @ 7/6 37/6	6	7	6
To 2 lbs. butter @ 5/ 10/		10	

January 29			
To 40 lbs. veal @ 1 48/ To 1 goose 10/	2	10	
To 1 turkey 15/ To 1 doz. eggs 2/		17	
To 2 bushels potatoes @ 7/6 15/	1	10	
To Cash paid Col. Hamilton by the General's order for French men as per bill	37	10	
To Cash paid for Col. Hamilton's & Capt. Gibbs expenses from headquarters from Albany and back as per bill	115	9	9
To Cash paid Col. Pickering for money the Gen. borrowed		15	
January 30			
To 1 doz. eggs 2/6	2	6	
February 2			
To Cash paid Col. Tilghman for monies he paid for the use of the family at French Creek as per bill	3		
February 5			
To 50 lbs. veal @ 1/2 58/4 To 1 1/2 bush.ll onions @ 15/ 22/6	2	00	10
To 1 bush.ll potatoes 7/6		7	6
February 4			
To 20 lbs. rockfish @ 2/ 40/ To 7 doz. perch @ 10/ 70	5	10	
To 1 bush.ll appels 15/ To 1 bush.ll onions 15/	1	10	
February 6			
To 8 fowls @ 3/9 30/ To 6 cabbages @ 1/6	1	16	
To turnips 7/6		7	6
February 7			
To Cash paid Benj. Ring for his account when at Brandywine 11th September 1777 as pr bill	22	10	
To Cash paid Col. Meade when to meet Mrs. Washington as per bill		7	10
To a brush for the Gen.ll horses 3/9		3	9
To a broom for the stable 3/9 To mend J. Can- teen saddle [?] 7/6		11	3
To Cash paid for antimony for the Gen.ll horses 22/6	1	2	6
To 26 lbs. veal @ 1/1 28/2 To 6 lbs. butter @ 5/ 30/	2	18	2
February 9			
To 6 fowls @ 3/9 22/6 To potatoes 8/	1	10	6
February 11			
To 24 lbs. veal @ 10/ 20/ To 4 fowls @ 3/9 15/	1	15	
To 1 doz. eggs 2/ to 1 bush.ll turnips 12/		14	
	294	7	4

Daily Expenses Brought Forward 1778

To the foot of the other side brought over	294	7	4
February 14			
To 20 lbs. veal @ 10/ 16/ 8	00	16	8
To Cash paid Frank the hostler on balance	3	17	6
To Cash paid Frank the Hostler \$30.00	11	5	
To Cash paid Servant Isaac the Cook \$20.00	7	10	
February 16			
To 8 lbs. butter @ 3/9 30/			
February 17			
To Cash paid Col. Lawrence for monies he paid Chester Derby--Phil. as per bill	40	5	
To 10 fowls @ 3/9 37/6 To cabbage 10/	2	7	6
February 18			
To 9 lbs. butter @ 3/9 33/9 To 12 partridges [?]/6	2	1	3
To 5 doz. eggs @ 3/15 To 32 lbs. veal @ 10/26/8	2	1	8
February 21			
To 3 pecks onions @ 5/15 To 2 bush potatoes 15/	1	10	
To 10 lbs. butter @ 7/6 75/ To 6 fowls @ 3/9 22/6	4	17	6
To potatoes and turnips 15/ To 30 cabbages 30/	2	5	
To 12 fowls @ 13/9 45/ To 4 lbs. butter @ 3/9		15	3
To 1/2 bush.ll potatoes 5/ To 4 doz. eggs @ 3/12/		17	
To 1 bush.ll turnips 7/9 To parsnips 7/6		15	3
To 2 1/2 doz. eggs 7/4 To 3 partridges 3/		12	11
February 22			
To Cash given servant for bringing fowls etc. M. Jameson		7	6
To Cash given Col. Biddels servant for Bid.		3	9
February 24			
To 1 bushell potatoes 10/ To 12 lbs. veal @ 1/12/	1	2	
To cabbage 12/ To 1 pair rabbits 3/9		15	9
February 25			
To 9 lbs. butter @ 3/9 To 1 turkey 12/		15	9
February 27			
To 2 geese @ 7/6 15 To 9 fowls @ 3/33/9	2	8	9
To 1 rabbit 2/ To 1 doz partridges 12/		14	
To Cash paid McGuire for a pair gloves for the Gen.ll		15	
To Cash paid the 22 inst. to [?] & by the G.C.	1	10	
To Cash paid the 26th to Gen.ll Smallwood's servants		15	
February 28			
To 22 lbs. of veal @ 1/22/ To 3 lbs. fresh butter @ 1/6 22/6	2	4	6

March 4			
To 1 turkey 22/6 To 15 fowls @ 3/9 52/6	3	15	
To 1 wild goose 22/6 To 10 doz eggs @ 3/30/	2	12	6
To 15 hds cabbage @ 1/6 22/6 To onions 6/	1	8	6
March 5			
To Cash paid the taylor for making the Genll cloaths	3		
To Cash paid Do for making [wills?]		15	
To the foot of the other side brought up	401	12	00
March 5			
To 22 lbs. veal @ 1/22/ To 10 lbs. butter @ 5/ 50/	3	12	
March 6			
To Cash paid Patrick McGuire on settlement for his wages in full as steward to the General on receipt	62	16	5
To Cash paid Owen Carey for sundries had at Mr. Paulins as per bill	7	15	
To 10 fowls @ 5/ 50/ To 1 bush. turnips 7/6	2	17	6
To onions 3/9 To eggs 1 doz. 3/		6	9
To cabbage 8/ To 3 lbs. butter @ 4/12/	1		
March 7			
To 8 fowls @ 3/9 30/ To 8 lbs. butter @ 5/40/	3	10	
To 1/2 basket turnips 3/9 To dry apples 6/		9	
To cabbage 7/6 To 1 quarter veal 14/	1	1	
To 20 lbs. butter @ 7/6 for £7..10 To 2 bush.ll potatoes		8	10
March 8			
To 4 fowls @ 3/9 15/ To onions 3/9		10	9
March 9			
To 6 geese @ 10/ 60/ To 12 fowls 3/9 45/	5	5	
To cabbage 7/6 To 1 bushel potatoes 10/		17	6
March 12			
To 3 lbs. fresh butter @ 6/18/		18	
March 10			
To Cash paid for expense for a man, wagon, and going to fetch Wm. Tomfor from New- town	5	5	
March 11			
To cash paid Mr. Livingston for butter sent to headquarters from Bethlehem also for the conveyence of the Genll baggage from New- town as per bill		10	15
To 2 yds. black ribbon @ 5/		10	

March 12			
35 lbs. veal @ 1/ 35/ To 1/2 lb. tea £4..0	5	15	
To 10 fowls @ 3/9 37/6 To 1 turkey 15/	2	12	6
To cabbage 5/ To carrots 6/		11	
To parsnips 3/9 To onions 1/2 bush.ll 10/		13	
To 2 pr pidgeons 7/6 To 1 goose 10/		17	6
March 13			
To turkeys @ 16/ 32/ To 13 fowls @ 4/ 52/	4	4	6
To 11 1/2 cheese @ 6/69/ To 10 lbs. butter @ 5/50/	5	19	
March 15			
To 1 basket 3/9 To 4 fowls @ 4/ 16/		19	9
To 8 lbs. butter @ 5/ 50/ To 4 doz. eggs 8/ 12/	2	12	
To expenses of man sent into the country to buy necessaries	2	1	3
To 28 lbs. veal @ 10/ 23/ 4 To 1/2 bush.	1	7	4
Daily Expenses Brought 1778			
March 1778			
March 15 To the foot of the other brought over	553	13	3
To 8 fowls @ 3/9 30/ To 2 ducks 7/6	1	17	6
To 1 doz. Eggs 2/6 To 1/2 bush.ll potatoes 7/6		10	
March 17			
To 24 lbs. ham @ 4 96/ To 20 lbs. fresh pork @ 1/6 30/	6	6	
To 7 lbs. smoked beef @ 3/21/ To 8 lbs. buttr 2 3/9 30/	2	11	
March 19			
To 68 lbs. veal @ 10/56/8 To 6 doz. Eggs @ 3/18/	3	14	8
To 15 lbs. butter @ 3/9 52/6 To 4 fowls @ 3/9 15/	3	7	6
To 1 Crock for butter 3/9 To Cabbage 5		9	9
To potatoes 10/ To 4 fowls @ 4 16/	1	16	
To Expenses of man sent into the Country 15/		15	
March 21			
To 6 fowls @ 3/9 22/6 To turnips 5/	1	7	6
March 23			
To 4 doz.n eggs @ 3/9 15/ To 1 bushll potatoes 15/	1	10	
March 24			
To 2 geese @ 10/20/ To cabbage 3/9	1	3	9
To pieces smoked venison 10/		10	
March 25			
To 1 bushll 15/ To 2 fowls @ 3/9 7/6	1	2	6
To 4 lbs. butter @ 4/ 16 To 3 doz. eggs @ 2/6	1	2	
To cabbage 5/ To 12 lbs. butter @ 5/60/	3	50	
To 12 lbs. butter @ 3/9 45/ To lbs. tea @ 8 £16	18	5	
To expenses of the man sent to the County	1	13	9

March 27			
To 5 lbs. butter @ 3/9 18/9 To 3 doz eggs @ 2/6	1	4	9
To 58 lbs. veal @ 10/48/4 To 2 bushll potatoes 20/	3	8	4
To Cash gave a man for bringing Oysters from Ld [Lord] Stirling		15	
To 1 bbl beer 30/ To 2 geese @ 10/ 20/	2	10	
March 30			
To 6 fowls @ 3/9 22/6 To 12 hds cabbage 18/	1	10	6
To 5 doz. eggs @ 3/ 15/ To apples 1/2 bush 1 peck	1	10	
To 8 bunches Carrots @ 1/8/		8	
To 1 goose 15/ To 48 lbs. veal @ 1/6 62/	3	17	
To 1 bushll onions 20/--To 2 bush potatoes 20/	2		
To 2 bbl beer @ 30/ 60/ To one bbl cider 30/	7	10	
April 1			
To 15 lbs. butter @ 5/75 To cabbage 10/	4	5	
To 10 fowls @ 3/9 37/6 To parsnips 10/	2	7	6
To 2 bush potatoes @ 10/20/ To 2 pair duck 20/	2		
April 3			
To 6 bush.ll apples @ 20/6 £ To 19 doz eggs @ 1/6 28/8		<u>7</u>	<u>8 6</u>
	645	14	9
April 5			
To 65 lbs. butter @ 5/ £16..5 To 50 lbs. veal @ 1/37 37/6	18	2	6
To 14 pair fowls @ 7/6 £5..5/ To cabbage 10/	5	15	
To the Expense of two men & waggon to go to Bucks County after necessary as per bill	11	17	6
To 13 lbs. butter @ 4/6 64/10 To eggs 8/	3	12	10 1/2
To Cash paid Margret Thomas for washing from 20th Octobr 76 to 20th Feby 78 inclusively as per bill	28	17	6
To 4 lbs. butter @ 6/24/ To 20 lbs. veal @ 1/6 30/	4	4	
April 7			
To 11 doz. eggs @ 3/33 To 10 fowls @ 3/9 37/6	3	10	6
To 17 lbs. ham @ 4/68 To 1 bushll & 1 peck parsnips 15/	4	3	
To 14 hds Cabbage 15/ To 2 doz. eggs 6/	1	1	
April 8			
To 8 fowls @ 3/9 30/ To 2 doz. Do [eggs] 5/10/	2		
To 1/2 bush.ll & 1 peck apples 30/	1	10	
To Expenses of man sent into the County	1	10	
To 68 lbs. veal @ 1/6 £5	5		
To 3 lbs. fresh butter @ 3/9 11/3 To 2 bucks 10/	1	1	3
To 1/2 bush.ll potatoes 5/ To parsnips 6/		11	

April 10			
To 1 ham 13 lbs. @ 4/ 52/ To one mess sprouts 2/	2	14	
To 1 bush.ll and 1 peck apples 60/ To 6 doz. eggs @ 3/18/	3	18	
To 6 shad @ 2/6 15/ To 1 ham 14 lbs. @ 4/50	3	11	
To 6 shad @ 3/ 18/ To 1 ham 15 lbs. @ 11/16/	3	18	
To a man expenses to go in the Country	1	17	6
April 12			
To 36 lbs. veal @ 1/ 36/ To 1 bush.ll potatoes 10/	2	6	
To 1 barrill Cyder £4 To fish 10/	4	10	
To 8 fowls @ 3/9 30/ To 1 pair ducks 7/6	1	17	6
To 5 dozen eggs @ 3/ 15/ To 14 lbs. veal @ 1/ 14/	1	9	
April 14			
To 2 pr. spur leathers for the General 10/		10	
To mending spurs 12/6 To 1/4 lb. nutmeg £4..10	5	2	6
To 4 lbs. pepper [?] @ 27/6 £5..10 To 1 lb. alspice 15/	6	5	
To 2 oz. indigo @ 5/ 10/ To 2 girths @ 22/6 45/	2	15	
	779	4	4 1/2
Daily Expenses Brought Forward 1778			
April 1778			
To the amount of the other side brought over	779	4	4 1/2
April 15			
To 11 fowls & 1 duck @ 3/9 45/ To 14 lbs. butter @ 5/79	5	15	00
To 62 lbs. veal @ 10 51/8 To 8 shad @ 2/6 20/	3	11	8
April 16			
To 12 lbs. butter @ 5/ 660/ To 6 doz. eggs @ 2/6 15/	3	15	00
April 18			
To 8 shad @ 2/6 20/ To 1 barrel cider £4..0	5	00	00
To 1 mess sallard 1/6 to 15 lbs. buttr @ 3/9 52/6	2	14	00
To 2 Large teapots @ 15/ 30/ To black silk 10/	2	00	00
To 3 black stocks @ 45/ £6..5 To 1 bottle snuff 25/	7	10	00
To 4 lbs. greene tea @ £9	36	00	00
To 7 shad @ 2/6 17/6 To 20 lbs. veal @ 19/ 16/8	1	14	2
April 20			
To 3 doz. eggs @ 2/6 7/6 To 10 shad @ 2/6 25	1	12	00
To 3 doz. large quills buttons for the General @ 40/	6	6	8
To 3 doz. small Do Do @ 20	3	00	00
April 22			
To 7 doz. eggs @ 2/14/ To 1 bushll potatoes 10/	1	4	

April 24			
To 12 pair fowls @ 7/6 4 lbs. 10/	4	10	
To 12 doz. eggs @ 3/36/ To 3 bushll potatoes @ 7/6 22/6	2	18	6
To 1 calf £4..10 To 55 lbs. buttr @ 5/ £13..5	18	5	
To 2 pigs @ 10/ 20/ To 6 shad @ 2/6 15/	1	15	
To the hire of a waggon to bring things from the country	3	00	00
To the expenses of a man as per bill	7	10	
To Captain Gibbs Expenses to Lancaster/Redding on the General's business	21	19	6
April 26			
To 1 barrell beer [?] 30/ To 6 lbs. fresh butter @ 5/ 30/	3	00	00
April 28			
To Cash paid by the General's Order for dectecting a Thief stealing spirits	3	15	00
April 30			
To 20 lbs. of ham @ 4/ £4..00 To 1 bushll potatoes 7/6	4	7	6
May 1			
To fish 7/6 To 2 pair fowls @ 7/6 15/	1	2	6
To 1/2 bushll onions 10/ To Sprouts 2/6	00	12	6
May 4			
To 6 shad @ 2/[?] 25/ To 2 doz. eggs @ 2/ 4/	00	19	00
May 5			
To 10 pair fowls @ 3/9 37/6 To 36 lbs. muttn @ 1/3 45/	4	2	6
To 30 lbs. fresh pork @ 1/3 37/6 To 20 lbs. butter @ 5/ £5	6	17	6
To 20 lbs. veal @ 10/ 16/ 8 To 2 bushll potatoes @ 10/ 20/	1	16	8
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	945	18	5 1/2
May 1778			
May 5			
To 10 shad @ 2/6 25/ To 2 ducks @ 3/9 7/6	1	12	6
To a man's [?] sent to Bucks County for necessaries	1	14	9
May 6			
To 6 doz.n eggs @ 3/ 18/ To 1 pig 10/	1	8	
May 7			
To 60 lbs. veal @ 10/ 50/ To 20 lbs. butter @ 4/ £4	6	10	

May 9			
To 6 shad @ 2/6 15/ To 1/2 bushll potatoes 5/	1	00	
To 65 lbs. veal @ 10/ 5 1/2 To 6 doz. eggs @ 2/12/	3	6	2
To 10 lbs. fresh butter @ 5/ 50/ To 8 fowls @ 3/9 30/	4	00	
To 121 pr # loaf sugar @ 15/ as receipt	91	2	6
May 11			
To 1 barrell beer 30/ To 6 shad @ 2/6 15/	2	5	
To a man's expenses to procure necessaries in the Country	2	6	6
May 12			
To Cash paid Jeremiah Low for necessaries brought to mend the Gen.l and Servants Sad- dles	3	17	6
To 14 lbs. butter @ 4/6 63/ To potatoes 7/6	3	10	6
To 10 lbs. Do @ 5/ 50/ To Greens 2/6	2	12	6
To 61 lbs. veal @ 10/50/10 To 4 fowls @ 3/9 15/	3	5	10
To 4 doz. eggs @ 2/6 10/ To 11 lbs. butter @ 4/44/	2	14	00
May 14			
To 60 lbs. veal @ 10/ 50/ To 15 lbs. butter @ 3/9 52/6	5	2	6
To 1 bushel potatoes 15/ To sallard 3/9		18	9
To coarse riddish 7/6 To Greens 2/6		10	
May 15			
To 23 1/2 lbs. veal @ 10/19/2 To 6 doz. eggs @ 2/6 15/	1	14	2
To 10 lbs. butter @ 4/40/ To 2 turkeys @ 15/30/	3	10	
May 17			
To 56 veal @ 10/46/8 To sallard 2/6	2	9	2
To 8 lbs. butter @ 3/9 30/2 To 1 pig 15/	2	5	
To 14 lbs. lamb @ 1/14/ To 2 doz. eggs @ 2/6 5/		19	
May 18			
To 7-3/4 fresh butter @ 4/6 34/10/2 To potatoes 7/6	2	2	4 1/2
To 66 lbs. veal @ 10/ 55/ To 6 lbs. butter 3/9 22/6	3	17	6
To 5 doz. eggs @ 2/6 12/6 To Greens & Sallard 5/		17	6
May 22			
To 23 lbs butter @ 5/ £5 15/ To 1/2 bushll potatoes 7/6	6	2	6
To 1 bbl beer 30/ To 4 fowls @ 3/9 15/	2	5	
May 24			
To 57 lbs. veal @ 10/ 47/6 To Greens & Sallard 4/	2	11	6

May 26			
To 6 doz.n eggs @ 2/6 15/ To 20 butter @ 4/80/		<u>4</u>	<u>15</u>
		1,117	4 2
Daily Expenses Brought Forward 1778			
May 17 1778			
To the Amount of the Other side brought over		1,117	4 2
28th			
To 55 lb of veal @ 10/45/10 To 34 lbs of buttr @ 4/ £6 16		9	1 10
30th			
To Cash paid a man for bringing fish as a present		00	15 00
To 26 lbs. ham @ 5/ 5 4 to greens & sallard 4/6		5	8 6
June 1st			
To 41 lbs. veal @ 10/34/2 To sallard 2/6		1	16 8
To 1 bbl beer 30/ To 1 bush potatoes 15/		2	5
June 3rd			
To 6 doz eggs @ 3/18/ To 1 pig 15/		1	13
To 18 lbs. butter at 4/72/ To greens and sallard 3/9		3	15 9
June 5			
To 43 lbs. veal @ 10/35/10 To 2 fowls @ 3/9-7/6		2	3 4
To Cash gave servant for bring. pease a present		00	7 6
To 38 lbs. lamb @ 1/38/ To greens 2/6		2	00 6
To Cash paid man to goin the country to provide necessaries at Sundry times		4	10 6
To Cash paid Mrs. Thompson for small articles bought in the house		3	6 6
June 7			
To 53 lbs. of lamb @ 1/53/ To 42 veal @ 10/34/		4	8
To sallard & greens 8/ to eggs 4/6		00	12 6
June 8			
To 27 lbs. butter @ 3/9 4 17 6 To 20 lbs. ham @ 4/80/		8	17 6
June 9			
To 37 lbs. lamb @ 1/37 to 10 lbs. butter @ 3/9 3/16		3	14? 6
June 10			
To Sallard and Greens 10/6 To 14 lbs. veal @ 10/ 11/8		1	2 2

June 11			
To 16 lbs. butter @ 3/9 £3	To 6 lbs. @ 4/24	4	4 0
To Cash paid troops for bring strawberries from Mrs. Henry		00	7 6
June 12			
To 50 lbs. veal @ 10/41/8	To greens and sallard 7/6	2	9 2
To 5 doz eggs @ 3/15	To 10 lbs. butter @ 3/9 3/16	2	2 6
June 14			
To 28 lbs. lamb @ 1/28	To sallard & greens 5/	1	13
June 15			
To 66 lbs. veal @ 10/55/6	To 6 lbs. butter @ 3/9 22/6	3	18 00
To 4 doz. eggs @ 2/6 10/	To greens and sallard 10/	1	00 00
June 16			
To 16 lbs. butter @ 3/9 6/	sallard and greens 5/	3	5 00
June 17			
To 36 lbs. lamb @ 1/36	To 4 lbs. Butter @ 3/9 15/	2	11 00
To sallard and greens 8/3	To eggs 2 doz @2/6 5/	13	3 00
To Cash paid boy a day or two ago from bringing strawberries from Mr. Mitchel Potts Grove		00	7 6
June 18			
To 48 veal @ 10/35/	To 10 lbs. butter @3/9 34/6	3	12 6
		1,199	16 4
1778 The amount of the other side brought up		1,199	16 4
June 18			
To Cash paid Mathew Clarkson for wine had of Mr. David Clarkson of Flat Bush as per account and receipt		43	4 00
To Cash paid for expenses for going in the country to procure necessaries for the family		1	14 6
To Cash paid Mrs. Hewes for the use of her house and furniture at V. Forge as pr bill		100	00 00
June 20			
To Cash paid for pine Apples		1	5 00
To Cash gave Mrs. Thompson servants by the Gen'l		1	17 6
To 2 roasting pigs 17/6		00	17 6
June 21			
To Cash paid Jno. Feke for Breakfast, Dinner, & Sup for the General and suite		6	00 00



As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural and cultural resources. This includes fostering wise use of our land and water resources, protecting our fish and wildlife, preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places, and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people. The department also promotes the goals of the Take Pride in America campaign by encouraging stewardship and citizen responsibility for the public lands and promoting citizen participation in their care. The department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

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