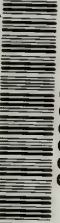


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FURNISHING PLAN FOR
THE CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE
AND KITCHEN STRUCTURE
AT FORT VANCOUVER NHS

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FURNISHING PLAN FOR THE CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE
AND
KITCHEN STRUCTURE
AT
FORT VANCOUVER NHS

PREPARED BY THE
OREGON HISTORICAL SOCIETY
AND THE
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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FURNISHING PLAN FOR THE CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

AND

KITCHEN STRUCTURE

AT

FORT VANCOUVER NHS

PREPARED BY THE

OREGON HISTORICAL SOCIETY

THOMAS VAUGHAN

WITH NOTATIONS AND AMENDMENTS

MADE BY

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

VERNON TANCIL

REGIONAL HISTORIAN

PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION

AND

DAVID K. HANSEN

CURATOR

FORT VANCOUVER

APPROVED BY:

SUPERINTENDENT

James M. Thomson

DATE

Sept. 29, 1980

REGIONAL DIRECTOR

David J. Felton, Jr.

DATE

October 6, 1980

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FURNISHING PLAN FOR THE CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE
AND KITCHEN STRUCTURE AT
FORT VANCOUVER NHS - VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON

I. INTRODUCTION

A furnishing plan "determines what furnishings to display and how to arrange them"¹ in an historic structure in an effort to recreate an environment for a person, event, or period. Specifically, this presentation undertakes the task of such a recreation for the Chief Factor's House and Kitchen Structure of the Hudson's Bay Company's Fort Vancouver around 1845.

In the absence of firm evidence of what actually was in the Chief Factor's House, this plan can only claim to present a reasonable picture of how the place may have looked in 1845. With but a limited number of eyewitness accounts of the interior and only a few known documentable original furnishings, it has been necessary to rely heavily on evidence gleaned from less direct sources. Information from import records, inventory lists, the furnishings of other fur-trading posts, and period styles and tastes, along with what is known about the backgrounds and characters of the historical occupants, provides the basis for the recommendations offered herein.

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

Located on the north bank of the Columbia River, just east of the Willamette River junction, Fort Vancouver was established in 1825 as headquarters for the Hudson's Bay Company's Columbia Department. It served as a supply depot for inland company posts and as a repository for furs gathered in the region prior to shipment to England. In addition to the trade enterprises, the Fort cultivated its own crops and raised its own livestock. For much of its existence, the Columbia post was nearly self-sufficient in the day-to-day necessities.

The time selected for this re-creation, the year 1845, is noteworthy in the history of Fort Vancouver, for it marks the period of the Fort's greatest prosperity as well as the beginning of its decline in the importance of Hudson's Bay Company operations and in the development of the Oregon country. Events that took place between 1825 and 1846 at Fort Vancouver - especially within the "Big House," as the Chief Factor's home was commonly known² - comprise much of the early history of the Pacific Northwest.

The year 1845 was equally important in the career of Doctor John McLoughlin, for it was to be his 20th, and final, year as Chief Factor for Fort Vancouver. In January, 1846, he went on furlough and never returned to the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company.

The Big House was constructed in 1838 and served three primary purposes. First, it was a residence for John McLoughlin, James Douglas, also a chief factor but subordinate to McLoughlin at Fort Vancouver,

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

their families, and numerous guests and visitors. Second, McLoughlin's office was located in the house.* From this room, he carried on the business of the fort and probably made many of the decisions that had such a decided effect on the history of the area. Third, its dining room, or mess hall, was a center for social functions of the day, including church services, weddings, dances, and territorial meetings.

Facilities for servicing many of the social activities and, of course, providing the Big House residents with their daily meals were in the Kitchen Structure. The building contained a washroom, larder, storeroom, and servants' quarters as well. It was located directly behind and connected with the Chief Factor's House by an enclosed passageway.

When the Big House and Kitchen Structure have been furnished according to this plan, visitors should perceive a strong feeling of time, place, and the personalities of historical characters. Weary missionaries, travelers, and pioneers straggled in, almost daily, from the wilderness to this refuge developed by the McLoughlins and the Douglasses. These re-created rooms should depict activities within an actual lifestyle rather than implying vague legends in a misty past. Thus, authenticity and reflections of real people are the major concerns in preparing this plan.

*As incorporated in the National Park Service Design

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

F O O T N O T E S , S E C T I O N I .

1. National Park Service, "Furnished Historic Structure Museums,"
National Park Service Handbook, Part III, Chapter I, p. 10.
2. Hussey, Fort Vancouver Historic Structures Report, Volume I, p. 87.

II. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

HISTORY OF THE FORT AND ITS USE

Although not established until the winter of 1824-25, the history of Fort Vancouver actually begins in 1821 with the merger of the two British North American fur-trade competitors, the Hudson's Bay Company and the North West Company.

The development of the fur trade in the Columbia River Basin was pioneered by the North West Company during the last decade of the 18th Century. Following the Lewis and Clark Expedition, however, American interests moved into the Oregon country under the leadership of John Jacob Astor, whose Pacific Fur Company was organized in 1810. A year later, Fort Astoria was established at the mouth of the Columbia. In response, the North Westers increased their operations throughout the region. But this competition was short-lived, for the War of 1812, between Britain and the United States, prevented Astoria's being supplied by sea, thus dooming the Americans' Columbia enterprise. The English firm bought the fort and renamed it Fort George, and for the following eight years, the North Westers held uncontested control of the Columbia basin. But this monopoly proved unprofitable to them, and in Canada the bitter, costly rivalry continued with the Hudson's Bay Company.

In 1819, disgruntled North West Company wintering partners - traders in the interior - opened merger negotiations with the Hudson's Bay Company. This defection persuaded the company's governing officials to

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

begin similar talks, and, by 1821, an agreement to consolidate was reached, with the name Hudson's Bay being retained for the new company. In a subsequent reorganization, George Simpson - soon to play an important role in the Oregon country - was named governor of the entire North American operation.

In 1824, Simpson and his choice for Chief Factor of the Columbia post, John McLoughlin, arrived at Fort George. Immediately thereafter, it was determined that Fort George was unsuitable as headquarters for the Hudson's Bay Company's Columbia region, and the site for another fort was chosen a hundred miles to the east on the north bank of the Columbia, six miles above its confluence with the Willamette River. In the winter of 1824-25, Fort Vancouver was built. The fort's location was changed, however, in 1829, owing to its inconvenient distance from the river. A new fort was constructed on the floodplain of the Columbia about a mile and a half to the southwest of the former post. This second location is preserved within Fort Vancouver National Historic Site.

As headquarters for the Columbia Department, Fort Vancouver served a vast area extending south to what is now Utah and California, east to the Rockies, west to the Pacific, and north to Alaska. It was the depot for furs gathered in the region and supplied the company's interior posts with the goods needed for survival and for trade.

Though incidental to its major purposes, the fort provisioned and protected many early American immigrants arriving in the area; at first

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

only a trickle, then a flood. By 1845, fear of American control north of the Columbia decided the company directors to remove the post to Victoria. And, indeed, American possession was established by treaty in 1846. In 1860, Fort Vancouver was abandoned. Six years later, it was destroyed by fire.

CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

Nothing is known of the Chief Factor's House at the original Fort site, 1824-29. Apparently, however, the second house, 1829-1838, was moved to the new fort site.¹ Where in the stockade it was situated is conjectural, although certain clues, not yet borne out by archeological findings, point to the possibility of its having stood "in the north portion of the original fort enclosure . . . centered opposite the gate which was midway along the south wall."² On March 19, 1838, a new "Big House" was completed.

It was located in the northeast corner of the stockade as shown in Plate I. Two 1860 photographs of the exterior of the house are shown in Plate IIab. Aside from what can be determined from these pictures, little is known about the structure. The only evidence of its floor plan is a statement in the United States Army records that it contained ten rooms. Based on extensive research of Fort Vancouver and other Hudson's Bay Company posts, Dr. John Hussey, National Park Service historian, has developed a floor plan. The Hussey plan has been used by National Park Service architects for the reconstruction.

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

THE KITCHEN STRUCTURE

The first kitchen at Fort Vancouver, about which anything is known, is the structure associated with, and presumably built at about the same time as, the 1838 Big House. This facility was in use until no later than 1854. Its fate is unclear, but a new kitchen was built by that year. As with the Big House floor plan, Dr. Hussey has put together pieces of evidence sufficient to provide Park Service architects with a basis for design. This design will be used in discussing the period furnishings for the structure. As indicated by the rooms in the Kitchen Structure floor plan, a number of functions were performed in this building. Meals, of course, were prepared, food stored, and clothes washed and dried. In addition, the servants who carried out these tasks lived there.

HISTORICAL OCCUPANCY OF CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

In 1845, there were two families occupying the Big House. Chief Factor John McLoughlin and his wife, Marguerite, occupied the western part of the house. The three living children of the McLoughlins were no longer permanently residing with their parents. The east section was occupied by Chief Factor James Douglas, his wife Amelia and their four young daughters. Also housed in the building, on occasion, were some of the numerous guests and visitors who constantly beat a path to the fort over the years.

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

There is little question that in 1845 the dominant personality in the house, as well as a principal figure at Fort Vancouver, was Dr. John McLoughlin. For some twenty years, he had ruled the fortunes of the Hudson's Bay Company's Columbia Department. Born and raised in French Canada, McLoughlin began his medical apprenticeship in 1800 at the age of 14. Five years later, as a licensed physician, he entered the service of the North West Company. In 1811, he became a wintering partner and, as such, later led a revolt of the other wintering partners against the company agents. This action resulted in consolidation with the Hudson's Bay Company in 1821. In 1824, McLoughlin was named Chief Factor for the headquarters of the Columbia Department, the designation for the Hudson's Bay Company's western region. Fort Vancouver was constructed in the winter of 1824-25 and remained the regional headquarters and supply depot during most of McLoughlin's remaining tenure with the Hudson's Bay Company.³

The year 1845 was not a happy one for McLoughlin. Three years earlier, his son John, Jr., in charge of the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort Stikine - now the site of Wrangell, Alaska - was killed by one of his own men. Governor Simpson, having just arrived at the post on his way around the world, made a perfunctory investigation of the incident, concluding that John Jr. caused his own death through drunkenness and irresponsible treatment of his associates. No one was ever brought to trial for the murder.

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

McLoughlin was by no means satisfied with Simpson's investigation. For the next three years, the doctor was preoccupied with attempting to clear his son's name, to have those responsible for the act punished, and to implicate Simpson in overall responsibility for the incident. His obsession with the matter was shown in the constant haranguing of the company directors on this theme as well as his refusal to resolve differences with Governor Simpson.

The doctor had already lost his responsibilities for superintending the Puget Sound Agricultural Company in the previous year. In the next, 1845, his sole responsibility for management - and \$500 additional salary - of the Columbia Department would be turned over to a triumvirate composed of Peter Skene Ogden, Douglas, and himself. The following year would see McLoughlin's retirement from service with the company.

In the spring of 1845, too, the eventual fate of Fort Vancouver was beginning to take shape. The boundary between the United States and Britain's North American possessions would soon be established at the 49th parallel, putting Fort Vancouver in American territory. As directed by Simpson, McLoughlin was making preparations to remove the depot function for the Columbia Department to Victoria or Vancouver Island. The British government realized, as did the Hudson's Bay Company by 1845, that the importance of Fort Vancouver to their interests was fast waning.

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

Until about 1843, the fort was the economic center for the region, thus the primary source of supplies for the ever-increasing numbers of American settlers. For years McLoughlin had warmly received the immigrants. He loaned them farm equipment and gave them credit at the company's store. While this policy was disapproved by Simpson and the directors, McLoughlin continued his kindness for, if no other reason, self-preservation, since needy newcomers could easily have looted the company warehouse in desperation. Beginning in 1843 however, fewer of the immigrants were forced to turn to Fort Vancouver for assistance in getting started. Oregon City was assuming the role of economic focal point for the Willamette Valley. McLoughlin, recognizing this, opened a branch company store there, but it was clear by 1845 that the fort, the Hudson's Bay Company, and John McLoughlin would no longer retain their prominent position in Oregon.

Much of the legend about McLoughlin, this man who ran "New York on the Columbia," centers around his physical appearance. Known to the Indians as the "Great White Eagle," he was a tall man of large frame and for much of his life had long white hair. McLoughlin's general attire, too in keeping with his physique, was dramatic. His knee breeches with silver buckles,⁴ moccasins,⁵ walking stick,⁶ and flowing blue cape⁷ must have made quite an impression on those meeting the doctor for the first time.

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

An interesting insight into the personality of McLoughlin can be gained from the following description written by Governor Simpson in 1832:

"About 48 years of age. A very bustling active man who can go through a great deal of business but is wanting in system and regularity, and has not the talent of managing the few associates and clerks under his authority: has a good deal of influence with Indians and speaks Siauxteaux tolerably well. Very Zealous in the discharge of his public duties and a man of strict honour and integrity but a great stickler for rights and priviledges and sets himself up for a righter of Wrongs. Very anxious to obtain a lead among his colleagues with whom he has not much influence owing to his ungovernable Violent temper and turbulent disposition, and would be a troublesome man to the Company if he had sufficient influence for form and tact to manage a party, in short, would be a Radical in any Country - under any Government and under any circumstances; and if he had not pacific people to deal with, would be eternally embroiled in "affairs of honor" on the merest trifles arising I conceive from the irritability of his temper more than a quarrelsome disposition. Altogether a disagreeable man to do business with as it is impossible to go with him in all things and a difference of opinion almost amounts to a declaration of hostilities, yet a good hearted man and a pleasant companion." ⁸

It can be assumed that the McLoughlin influence in the furnishings of the Big House was strong. By 1845, McLoughlin had been a fairly wealthy man for some time,⁹ and he more than likely imported from England the necessary items for creating a properly impressive household. The few extant documentable pieces that once belonged to McLoughlin, such as the silverware, bear out this theory.

McLoughlin's wife, Marguerite, with whom he had lived for some 33 years by 1845, was part Indian, illiterate, rather large, and homely.

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

Almost nothing is known about the character of Mrs. McLoughlin, but it seems doubtful that this uncultured woman had much influence in the furnishings other than possibly supplying a few mementos from her Indian background.

James Douglas, who later became so famous, arrived at Fort Vancouver in 1830 as an accountant. He became Chief Trader in 1835 and in 1840 was promoted to the rank of Chief Factor. In later years, he was appointed the Governor of the British colony of British Columbia and was knighted by Queen Victoria for his public services. Governor Simpson's 1832 "Book of Servants' Characters" described Douglas as:

*"A Scotch West Indian, about 33 years of Age, has been 13 years in the Service - A stout powerful active man of good conduct and respectable abilities: Tolerably well educated, expresses himself clearly on paper, understands our Counting House business and is an excellent Trader . . . Well qualified for any Service requireing bodily exertion, firmness of mind and the exercise of sound judgement, but furiously violent when roused. Has every reason to look forward to early promotion and is a likely man to fill a place at our Council board in course of time."*¹¹

As shown in his diaries, Douglas was a man much concerned with detail. It is quite probable that when not traveling for the company, he looked after the affairs of the daily operation more closely than did McLoughlin, especially during the doctor's final years at Fort Vancouver.

In furnishing the Douglas' rooms, the man's obvious interest in pretensions should be kept in mind. While Chief Factor at Fort Victoria,

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

Douglas appeared in public only with a body guard, when the settlement numbered a mere 300.¹² Bancroft says of this side of his character:

*"Douglas venerated the institutions under which he was born, the conventionalities under which he lived, and thence proceeding, soon venerated himself, which important figure he never for a moment lost sight of."*¹³

In appearance, Douglas was " . . . muscular, broad-shouldered with powerful legs a little bowed - common to strong men; in fact he was a splendid specimen of a man."¹⁴

James Douglas' wife, Amelia, like McLoughlin's spouse, was half Indian. Her mother was a Cree and her father a Hudson's Bay Company employee. Little is known about Mrs. Douglas while she lived at the fort. Apparently, however, she was strongly influenced by her Indian heritage throughout her life. It is said that as Lady Douglas in Victoria, she still preferred many Indian foods to European dishes.¹⁵ Most likely, Indian influences in the furnishings of the Douglas quarters would have been evident.

The Douglas children, in 1845, numbered four, all girls: Cecilia, age 11; Jane, age six; Agnes, age four; and Alice, age 1. Some toys, therefore, should be evident and perhaps even some childrens' furniture.

Another aspect of the Big House occupancy concerns the numerous guests and company employees who visited the fort. The following is a list of some of the more notable ones between 1825 and 1845, although

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

not all of them stayed in the Big House during their visit. It should be noted, however, from a statement of the Reverend Beaver's¹⁶ that it seemed common practice to accomodate female guests in the house.

- 1825 - David Douglas, botanist
- 1828 - Jedediah Smith, trapper explorer
Arthur Black, trapper-explorer
Governor George Simpson
- 1832 - Nathaniel Wyeth
Hall J. Kelley, Boston school teacher
Ewing Young, trapper
John Townsend, ornithologist
Jason Lee, Missionary
Daniel Lee, missionary
- 1835 - Samuel Parker, missionary
- 1836 - William Gray, missionary
Marcus and Narcissa Whitman, missionaries
Reverend and Mrs. Spaulding, missionaries
- 1837 - W. A. Slacum, U.S.N. purser
Anna Maria Pittman, missionary
- 1838 - Norbert Blanchet, Catholic priest
Modest Demers, Catholic priest
- 1839 - Sir Edward Belcher, Royal Navy
Thomas Jefferson Farnham, American traveler
- 1840 - Joseph Meek, American immigrant
Gustavus Hines, missionary
- 1841 - U.S. Exploring Expedition with
Lt. Charles Wilkes
Assistant Surgeon Silas Holmes
Lt. George Foster Emmonds
E. Duflot de Mofras
- 1842 - Governor George Simpson

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

1844 - H.M.S. Modeste with officers

Adam D. Dundesrud

Lt. T. P. Coode

John Minto

1845 - Royal Engineers with Lt. Henry J. Warre and

M. Vavasour

Lt. William Peel, Royal Navy

Joel Palmer, American traveler

McLoughlin's family were also guests in the Big House. A son, twenty-four-year-old David McLoughlin, serving as company clerk at Willamette Falls spent much time at Fort Vancouver. Mrs. McLoughlin's granddaughter, Catherine Ermatinger, and her infant daughter, paid many lengthy visits there as well. Less frequently, son Joseph and McLoughlin's stepson, Thomas McKay, accompanied occasionally with other relatives, were visitors.

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

FOOTNOTES , SECTION I I.

1. Hussey, Fort Vancouver Historic Structures Report, Vol. 1, p. 89.
2. Hussey, Fort Vancouver Historic Structures Report, Vol. 1, p. 91.
3. McLoughlin, upon Simpson's directive, began moving the depot to Victoria in Spring, 1845, but the change did not actually come into effect until 1846.
4. Oregon Historical Society, Mss. 927B.
5. Hines, History of Oregon, p. 53.
6. Bancroft, History of Oregon, Vol. 1, p. 53.
7. Bancroft, History of Oregon, Vol. 1, p. 30, footnote 6.
8. Williams, p. 13.
9. Barker, The Financial Papers of Dr. John McLoughlin, p. 52.
10. Bancroft, History of British Columbia, p. 300, footnote 25.
11. Pethick, p. 27
12. Pethick, p. 286
13. Pethick, p. 286
14. Bancroft, History of British Columbia, p. 302
15. Pethick, p. 283.
16. Jessett, see Beaver's Fifth Report and Douglas Report.

III. EVIDENCE OF ORIGINAL FURNISHINGS OF CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

This section is based on the research done by Dr. John Hussey on Fort Vancouver in particular and other Hudson's Bay Company posts in general. All page notations below are citations from Dr. Hussey's Fort Vancouver Historic Structures Report.

While there are some eyewitness reports of the furnishings, period items said to have been used at the fort, and artifacts from the archeological excavations of Fort Vancouver," . . . we really know very little about how the Big House was furnished. The existing testimony and the claimed association pieces generally raise more questions than they settle, . . ." (p. 137).

Indeed, there is some contradictory evidence regarding the furnishing of Fort Vancouver structures and other Hudson's Bay Company posts. When the Reverend Mr. Beaver complained of rough furniture and uncarpeted floors, Chief Factor McLoughlin wrote to the Governor and Committee in London:

"I consider people ought to satisfy themselves with such things as the country affords and I am Adverse to the Introduction of anything in the country which may lead to unnecessary Expense. Mr. Beaver's House is the Best in the Fort. If he is Allowed carpets and imported furniture - has not every Gentlemen in the place a Right to the same Indulgence (p. 137)."

In general, furnishing of Hudson's Bay Company posts was explained by Henry Martin Robinson in 1879:

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

"As to the comforts of upholstery and furniture in the mess room, throughout the entire establishment, but little attention is paid to it. The constantly recurring changes of residence, occasioned by the necessities of their condition, render the officers of the Company as a class, somewhat careless about the accommodations afforded by their houses. At remote stations, the most simple articles of furniture are held to be sufficient, and shifts are made to adapt different objects to uses not contemplated by their makers. The strong, compact wooden trunks or travel-cases used in the country, for example, often constitute the chief pieces of furniture - if we except, perhaps, a bedstand - and do duty as chairs, tables, and wardrobe. At the larger posts, however, the residences are furnished with more of the appliances of civilization, and means exist whereby such as may be so inclined can render themselves very comfortable, especially as changes of appointments occur less frequently at headquarters than elsewhere (pp. 137-138)."

But the truth seems to rest on the fact that the lower-ranked gentlemen and common men lived "simply," while the persons of rank, permanently stationed at company posts, maintained a "certain standard of life" as outlined by Margaret Arnett MacLeod, editor of The Letters of Letitia Hargrave.

"Prominent officers usually had personal servants, and servingmen were trained for the officer's mess. Table service was important, and heads of districts usually had their monogrammed silver, and plate chests, and there was crystal on their tables (p. 140)."

Judging by what Letitia Hargrave described of her surroundings at York Factory, the "standard" there was well maintained. In her letters, she spoke with great satisfaction of her sitting room in 1840, containing tables, a dark carpet, a sofa, a desk, and a piano. The bedroom, she says, had a French wardrobe painted green with black feet and "a

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

broad stripe of palest yellow," two chests of drawers, a second wardrobe, two book cases, a screen for holding towels and drying clothes, two large mirrors, basin stands, a bed, and a night table (p. 139).

At about the same time, the Chief Factor's House at Fort Vancouver was described as being well furnished by Assistant Surgeon Silas Holmes of the Wilkes expedition (p. 139). John Townsend wrote in 1834 that McLoughlin "provided a separate room for our use and servant to wait on us, and every convenience was furnished us which we could possibly wish for."¹ And five years later, Thomas Jefferson Farnham was greatly impressed with the "elegant queen's ware" and "glittering glasses and decanters (p. 139)."

It is possible to vacillate between arguments for austerity, as demonstrated by the main dwelling house at Fort Simpson in 1868 whose furnishings consisted of only a table and some chairs (p. 141), and opulence, as suggested by Paul Kane's 1847 description of the dining hall decoration at Fort Edmonton:

*"The walls and ceilings are painted in a style of the most startling barbaric gaudiness, and the ceiling filled with centerpieces of fantastic scrolls, making altogether a saloon which no white man would enter without a start, and which the Indians always looked upon with awe and wonder."*²

Obviously, somewhere in between the two extremes must lie an accurate picture of the 1845 Big House interior. No doubt there were aspects of both grand living and frontier discomforts: with all the

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

elegance apparently demonstrated at York Factory in 1840, there were still no bedspreads (p. 142).

Since most of the furnishings, excluding some of the dinnerware and table utensils, were the private property of the resident Chief Factors (p. 142), one, an English Canadian, the other a Scottish West Indian, the furnishing plan will reflect the domestic taste and practice of the time in British North America, at the social level these two men occupied.

By 1845, McLoughlin was a rich man. His proprietary account with the Hudson's Bay Company that year showed a credit in his favor of *£* 3,000,³ or equivalent to roughly \$14,000, a considerable sum at the time. In addition, the doctor owned land in both Canada and Oregon.

At his death in 1857, McLoughlin's estate was valued at over \$150,000. The contents of his house were assessed at \$1,000 and the silver at \$554.^{3a} Mrs. McLoughlin's belongings after her death were listed but not valued by Doctor Forbes Barclay:

1 Piano Forte	1 Chinese Work Case
2 Card Tables	1 Mahogany Table
6 New Chairs	4 Old Arm Chairs
1 Old Rocking Chair	3 Old Sofas - 2 hair bottom
1 Mahogany Bedstead, Davell	2 Common Bedsteads
4 ? Feather Beds, one feather bed	3 p. blankets, much worn
3 p. yellow cases	2 p. old sheets
1 Secretary or large desk	1 Satin Shawl
1 Striped Shawl	3 Bedroom Looking Glasses
3 Wash Hand Basins	1 Wash Hand Stand
4 ?? Stacks	2 Mahogany Bureau
1 Com. Ward Bureau	1 Clasp Knife

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

1 Large China Trunk
2 p. Old ? Lamps
5 Com. Old Trunks
Hand Organ^{3b}

1 Small China Trunk
2 Old ? Glass Lamps
China Ware

Douglas was probably financially comfortable as well. He was an excellent accountant and had been receiving the pay of a chief factor for five years. In 1849, when he moved permanently to Fort Victoria, it took five wagon loads to transport his "cases of gold dust, bales of furs and . . . his private property (p. 161)."

Both men, too, were obviously conscious of their positions: McLoughlin in the role of "feudal lord," and Douglas always the proper English gentleman. It is likely that their house contained more than "such things as the country affords."

FURNITURE

There is almost no evidence of the specific types and styles of furnishings used at the Big House in 1845. It is apparent, however, that the furniture used could only have been acquired from three sources.

First, McLoughlin and Douglas could have brought some furnishings with them when they came to the Columbia. When McLoughlin arrived in 1824, however, he was not a wealthy man and probably had few possessions. Not until 1829 was he finally out of debt.⁴ The distance furniture would have to be shipped overland from eastern Canada to the Pacific Northwest would also have precluded the possibility of his having much.

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

Douglas, as well, probably had acquired few material items on his accountant's wages from 1830 to 1835.

Second, as with other Hudson's Bay Company forts, furniture could have been produced by company carpenters. The furniture at Fort Qu'Appelle in 1867 was "made on the spot" from white poplar.⁵ In 1833,

"The Governor himself sent out a regular joiner from Red River last Spring who is now employed making sash windows, chairs, tables and other inside furniture for the proposed new Governor's House at Norway House."⁶

This furniture was, however, obviously paid for and owned by the company. As stated above, the Big House furniture was evidently the personal property of its occupants. It is also possible that the company carpenter/joiner made better quality furniture for sale to the chief factors, although there is no direct evidence on this point.

The third and most likely possibility was that the furniture and furnishings would have been imported. Since the fort was in direct and yearly contact with England in functioning as supply and fur depot, Chief Factors McLoughlin and Douglas could have easily had items purchased from English or Scottish furniture manufacturers shipped to them.

HEATING

Using archeological evidence and 1860 photographs, the National Park Service has constructed a fireplace and hearth in the Office of the

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reconstructed Big House. The design also allows for the installation of cast iron stoves in both the Sitting Rooms and the Mess Hall.

From his research, Dr. Hussey has determined that the type of stove used in the Big House was probably of Carron Company manufacture. This type of cast iron stove was apparently favored by the Hudson's Bay Company for its ease of transport and storage. The common style was the oblong firebox mounted on short curved legs as seen in plate 3 (p. 144).

The D.A.R. Memorial Cabin at Champoeg State Park contains a stove similar to the Carron supposedly brought from Fort Vancouver to the Willamette Valley in 1839. The Oregon Historical Society has a six-plate Carron model brought from England in 1830 by Donald Manson of the Hudson's Bay Company.⁷ The Fort Vancouver Depot inventories list two sizes of "cast iron single Canada Stoves," 30 and 36 inches (p. 275). The Canada Stove was a cast iron one similar to the Carron type, having a removable oven on the top for cooking. Stoves used in Hudson's Bay Company buildings usually stood on a thin metal or stone plate or platform, or in a box of sand. When near the perimeter of the room, stoves often had metal shields placed against the wall (plate 3). At Fort Vancouver, heating stoves were generally disassembled and stored in the spring and reinstalled in the fall (pp. 144-145). This practice was followed because of the fear of fire and because the stoves were not needed during the summer months.

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ARTIFICIAL ILLUMINATION

From the following evidence, it may be assumed that two types of artificial lighting were used at the Fort. Oil burning lamps were used at some Hudson's Bay Company posts during the 1840's. An Argand lamp, patented in 1784, was being used at York Factory in 1840.⁸ Also, in 1840 Fort Garry carried a large stock of globes for lamps of an unknown type, but possibly oil. By the mid-19th century, oil lamps were available that burned spermacetti oil, whale oil, camphene, and later kerosene. In addition, Fort Langley, prior to 1850, had lamps that burned sockeye (salmon) oil.⁹ Recently, a descendant of John McLoughlin donated to Fort Vancouver National Historic Site a sinumbra type lamp of the 1840-1850 period, which, according to this descendant, was used by Dr. McLoughlin at Fort Vancouver. Such lamps were in use at the Fort since oil reservoirs for this type of lamp were uncovered during the archeological excavations.

From all information, it would seem that candles were the major source of light in most Hudson's Bay Company posts until the 1870's. At Fort Qu'Appelle in 1867:

"Mr. McDonald . . . soon came, accompanied by Harper, his man, bearing carefully the first coal oil lamp which had found its way into these regions, where candles made of buffalo tallow had been, and were, with this one brilliant exception, the illuminating medium. The lamp was Mr. McDonald's own property, as well as the oil, for the Company had not yet come to supply such modern luxuries to the frontier establishments."¹⁰

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Even candles though were often costly. Of the two types, wax and tallow, wax was considerably more expensive. There were several different types of wax candles available, including beeswax, sterine, and spermacetti; these were rarely homemade.¹¹ Tallow was inexpensive and easily produced but had serious disadvantages. Its brilliancy was much reduced shortly after lighting. In addition, tallow candles gave off a horribly offensive odor while burning. Both wax and "mould" candles were found in the Fort Vancouver inventories. The mould candles were country made, that is manufactured at the post. Undoubtedly, they were made from "California Grease" (tallow), which appears in the depot inventories. It seems to have been company practice to provide officers and clerks with an annual allowance of candles. These probably were imported candles; this type was most likely used in the Mess Hall. Tallow candles probably served the tradesmen, laborers, and other company servants and were probably the only type used in the Kitchen structure.

Inventory records and archeological specimens provide evidence of candlesticks and other holders, snuffers, douters, and candel molds.¹² The large number of candlesticks included in the 1845 "Kitchen and Pantry" inventory might indicate that, as had been the custom for many years, candles and candlesticks were kept in the kitchen area until needed.¹³

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WINDOW COVERINGS

No evidence exists to show whether or not there were interior coverings for any of the windows in the Big House. There is a very strong possibility, however, judging from indirect information, that at least some of the windows did have curtains. The Hudson's Bay Company minutes show that curtains were ordered for the Point Nelson post as early as 1684. York Factory, during the Hargrave tenancy, used curtains in the sitting (drawing) room and possibly the bedroom.¹⁵ In both the Fort Langley and the Lower Fort Garry restorations, curtains are used in some of the rooms, although documentation for such is not clear.¹⁶ In 1855, the inventory for Fort Walla Walla indicates 22 dozen brass curtain rings and numerous yards of drapery material.¹⁷ In 1853, Doctor Helmcken was using "grey cotton curtains" in lieu of doors at his residence in Fort Victoria.¹⁸ In eastern Canada and England, curtains on at least some of the windows were present in most homes.¹⁹

Also in use as window furnishings in England and Canada were window shades and venetian blinds. Venetian blinds, available up until 1840 - almost exclusively green - were popular as early as the 18th century. The 1853 Fort Vancouver import records note Venetian blinds, but whether they would have been used at the Big House, even if available, is uncertain. As shown in the 1860 pictures, outside shutters were used on the windows.

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UPHOLSTERY FABRIC

During the second quarter of the 19th Century, the most commonly used material for covering chairs and sofas was haircloth. Also favored, were silk plush, velvet, wool, and chintz. Leather, too, was used, although it was somewhat expensive. In the 1840's, fabric for upholstery was being sold in the Company Sale Shop as is indicated by the "on-hand" inventory of furniture cotton (p. 264).

Slipcovers, too, were often used during this period. Made loosely of either chintz or linen, they were used on sofas and chairs for protective rather than decorative²² purposes.

T H E M E S S H A L L

This room served various purposes from 1838 to 1860. It was, of course, used as a dining hall for the gentlemen employees of the fort and by visiting guests. There are numerous accounts of the good cheer and abundant fare offered at mealtime. Reportedly, meals were signalled by the fort bell: breakfast being at 8 a.m., dinner at 1 p.m., and supper at 6 p.m.²³

Those regularly eating in the Mess Hall in 1845, besides McLoughlin and Douglas, were the clerks of the company who lived in the Bachelor's Quarters. In 1849, the number of rooms in this structure was seventeen. In addition, any guests or visitors to the fort, considered gentlemen by

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mid-19th century standards, would have taken their meals in the Mess Hall. John Ball, the first school teacher at the fort, stated:

*"The next day Mr. Wyeth and myself were invited by Dr. McLoughlin, the oldest partner and nominal governor, to his own table and rooms at the fort. The gentlemen in the fort were pleasant and intelligent, a circle of a dozen or more were usually at the well provided table where there was much formality. They consisted of partners, clerks, captains of vessels and the like - men to wait on the table and probably cook, for we saw little or nothing of their women."*²⁴

Seating for meals was by rank with McLoughlin at the head of the table - or Douglas in his absence - Douglas on his left and the guest of honor, if any, on his right (p. 96).

The Mess Hall was also used for church services. Dr. Hussey covers the details of this function in The History of Fort Vancouver and Its Physical Structure, and they need not be repeated here. In 1845, only Protestant services were held in the Mess Hall and these were usually conducted by James Douglas or another officer.²⁵

The Mess Hall was the setting for numerous social events, including weddings, dances, parties, and meetings. For certain of these celebrations, not only the gentlemen, but all of the post's servants and families were welcomed to the Big House (pp. 96-98).

FURNITURE

Dining Table: Thomas Farnham, an 1839 visitor to the fort, reported a 20-foot table in the room, at which the diners were seated according

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to rank. Clerk George Roberts, too, recalled a long table at which up to 30 persons were seated at one time. Allowing 20 inches per person, these two reports seem to be in general agreement on the length of the table (p. 145). There is in the John McLoughlin House National Historic Site - the restored home of the Doctor from 1846 until his death - a mahogany dining table, Plate 6, which according to Dr. Burt Brown Barker was used at Fort Vancouver.²⁶ The table, however, is but nine feet long and when fully extended can seat only about 12 persons. It would seem, therefore, that this particular table could not have been the one indicated by the eyewitnesses. The table in the McLoughlin House does, however, have three or four separate leaves that can be added to the table to increase the seating capacity. It is possible that this table originally had additional leaves, thus allowing for the seating of up to 25 or 30 persons. The York Factory Mess Hall used a mahogany dining table, and it is reasonable to assume that Fort Vancouver, headquarters of the Columbia Department, may also have used a mahogany one (p. 146). The style of the Barker table, which is mahogany, late Regency, early Victorian, circa 1830-1840, is an appropriate period and could serve as a prototype for the 20-foot table to be placed in the Mess Hall.

Chairs: In the McLoughlin House, there are chairs (Plate 5) said to have been used at the fort along with the dining table. The documentations for these chairs - and dining table above - is very involved. The following are excerpts from a letter written to Dr. Barker after his

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Fort Vancouver as the physician for about a year when he went to Fort Nisqually. His duties called him to the various forts of the Hudson's Bay Company including Fort Vancouver where he was the medical officer again during the year 1836.

"In 1841 he went to London to report conditions on the Pacific Coast and returned in 1842 to Fort Vancouver.

"When the Hudson's Bay Company decided to move from Fort Vancouver, in 1846, our father bought the dining table and part of the chairs; the remainder of the chairs were bought by Mr. Joseph Trutch. Upon purchase of the table and the chairs our father moved the same to Fort Nisqually, Washington, where he was then located. Subsequently, Mr. Joseph Trutch, afterwards Sir Joseph and Governor of British Columbia left Victoria and when he did our father purchased from him the chairs which he had previously purchased as before stated. Thus our father then owned all the chairs and the dining room table originally located in Fort Vancouver. He kept them in Fort Nisqually until he moved them into his new home in Victoria, in the fall, 1860.

"Hence, this table and these chairs were known to our father from May 4, 1833; and the table and part of the chairs were owned by him since 1846; and the table and all of the chairs were so owned since the purchase from Mr. Trutch as stated hereinabove. The table and all of the chairs have been in our home in Victoria since July, 1859.

"Our memory is that father told us that there were originally 24 chairs. Part of them were broken so that now, to the best of our knowledge, there are but 18 in good condition.

"The table and six chairs which you are purchasing are the original table and chairs which we have just described above. They were all the property of our father until his death at which time they became our property and have remained in our possession until we passed them on to you.

"You understand, of course, that the other chairs you did not buy have been sold to other persons living in Portland."²⁷

This information may not be entirely accurate. First, the Hudson's Company left Fort Vancouver in 1860, not 1846. McLoughlin left in 1828, but whether the Mess Hall table and chairs were taken at that time

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purchase for the McLoughlin House of the table and six chairs from two daughters of Dr. W. F. Tolmie:

"Replying to your request for a letter telling what I and my sister know regarding the dining table and chairs which came to us from our father, Dr. William Fraser Tolmie, we wish to make the following statement:

Our father was appointed surgeon of the Hudson's Bay Company in England and sailed in the fall of 1832. During the voyage he kept a diary which we have in our possession. Under date of May 4, 1833, we find the following in said diary:

'Saturday, May 4. Fort Vancouver

Slept tolerably till 3 when reached our destination and port after nearly an eight month pilgrimage, knocked at the gate which after some delay was opened by the gardner whom I at once discovered to be a Celt - our approach announced to Governor McLoughlin, he appeared in shirt and trousers on the stair case of Common Hall and welcomed us with a cordial shake of the hand, sat down in dining hall, and while refreshments were being prepared communicated the political intelligence of Europe to Mr. McLoughlin who is an able politician. Messrs. Cowie and Allen, gentlemen stationed at the Fort and Capt. Duncan commanding the schooner Vancouver, now appeared and a lively conversation was kept up till 7 when we betook ourselves to eating with right good will, and having fasted since yesterday at 11 our fare was excellent consisting of superb salmon, fresh butter and bread, tea and rich milk and mealy potatoes. Having done ample justice to the good things, chatted with the Doctor as he was called, till about 9 and then visited the garden. Young apples are in rich blossom and extensive beds sowed with culinary vegetables are laid out in nice order under a long range of frames, mellons are sown.'

"From this you will see that our father reached Fort Vancouver on May 4, 1833. The table and chairs in question were in the dining room at that time and it was from them that he ate his first meal in the Fort as above described. Hence, they must have been sent to the Hudson's Bay Company from England subsequent to the establishment of Fort Vancouver in 1824 but before the arrival of our father in 1833.

"The diary goes on to relate that he began his duties as physician at once by visiting various patients. He remained at

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is not known. Joseph Trutch arrived in Victoria for the first time in 1859 and did not leave that city until many years later.²⁸

In addition, there is a question about the actual years in which this style of chair would have been produced. "Spoon" back chairs of this type date no earlier than the late 1830's.²⁹ It is questionable, therefore, whether these chairs could have been used in the Fort Vancouver Mess Hall in 1833, as stated by the Tolmie sisters. "Spoon" back chairs, however, could have been in use in the Mess Hall by 1845, having been acquired during the late 1830's and early 1840's, since this style chair was being imported into the Pacific Northwest from England by the mid-19th century. Unfortunately, the chairs used in other Hudson's Bay Company mess halls offer little assistance in determining what type would have been used in the Fort Vancouver Mess Hall. York Factory had "home made" chairs to go with the mahogany table. Hussey suggests these may have resembled those at Moose Factory (p. 146). The Fort Victoria Mess Hall used Windsor chairs and, according to the inventory of 1855 for Walla Walla, there were maple dining chairs in use at that post (p. 147). Lacking further information concerning the chairs it would not be unreasonable to use the dining chairs in the McLoughlin House in Oregon City as prototypes for the chairs for the Fort Vancouver Mess Hall.

The number of chairs that would have been used is conjectural. If George Roberts' recollections are accurate, there would have been chairs

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on occasions for up to 30 persons. The supposed original count of chairs was 24, so it could be hypothesized that when more than 24 chairs were needed, additional chairs would have been brought in from other areas of the house. Some chairs - Hussey mentions 48 wooden chairs with stuffed seats - could have been arranged against the walls, as was the custom in the 19th Century.

Side Table: Charles Wilkes, during his 1841 visit, reported a side table at which Casenove, a Chinook Indian chief, was free to eat whenever he chose. Lieutenant Warre mentioned four years later that Casenove and another Indian chief were admitted to the Mess Hall, presumably at the same table (p. 146). The side table was probably of the "country made" variety, constructed of fir, and was covered with green baize and a white linen tablecloth. While the actual style of the side table in the Mess Hall is unknown, a table similar to the one shown in Plate 4 would have been appropriate for use in the room. This type of table is commonly known as "English country" and was popular from 1750 - 1880.

WALL DECORATION

In considering wall decorations in the Mess Hall, it is important to note that no eyewitness report indicates the existence of such. Although the American traveler, Farnham, describes the material of which the ceiling and walls were made, he mentions no adornments (p. 123). On the other hand, Eva Marie Dye, in her book McLoughlin and Old Oregon, states

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that a large map of "Indian Country" hung on the wall in the Mess Hall,³¹ but she gives no source for this assertion. Also, it should be noted that McLoughlin spent much time in his earlier years at Fort William and must have been influenced to some degree by what he saw there. One description of that post tells us:

*"It was decorated with all the implements of baronical (sic) pomp, like a hall of the dark ages. The huge antlers of the elk, which rivaled in size the branches of the trees, the bow, and the painted war club. Indian ornaments of various kinds, richly sculptured pipes wrought from the red stone of that region, or cut from horns of the deer, and ornamented with plumes of birds, besides other trophies of Indian hunting and warfare, as well as domestic utensils and buffalo robes, carpeted the floor or adorned the walls."*³²

Regarding the same hall, Washington Irving stated that the walls were "decorated with Indian arms and accoutrements, and the trophies of the fur trade."³³ In 1814, Gabriel Franchere told of Fort William's great hall being decorated with several paintings and with pastel portraits of the North West Company partners. A bust of Simon McTavish was described three years later, along with portraits of various proprietors:

*"A full length likeness of Nelson, together with a splendid painting of the battle of the Nile, also decorate the walls . . . At the upper end of the hall, there is a very large map of the Indian country . . . comprising all the trading posts, from Hudson's Bay to the Pacific Ocean, and from Lake Superior to Athabasca and Great Slave Lake."*³⁴

There is information available, too, concerning decoration at other Hudson's Bay Company posts. During the 1840's the walls of the winter mess at York Factory "were hung around with several large engravings in

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bird's eye maple frames," and similar displays were evidently to be seen at Fort Garry in 1850 (p. 152).

The use of prints as decorations was fairly widespread in the early 19th century. In Canada, they were easily available and inexpensive.³⁵ During Wilkes' expedition to the Northwest in 1841, he found at Champoege a print depicting the capture of the Guerriere by the Constitution hanging in a rough cabin belonging to an Englishman (p. 157).

The evidence seems to suggest the existence of wall decorations in the Mess Hall. If Eva Marie Dye was correct, the map she mentioned might have been an Arrowsmith map, probably an 1834 copy, which McLoughlin purchased in 1839.³⁶ This map would have been an appropriate display at Fort Vancouver for "it represents what (Peter Skene Ogden) the most far travelled of all Hudson's Bay Company men, learned about the America West . . ." ³⁷ Another map that might have been in the Mess Hall or at least at the Fort, was a hand-drawn one by Jedediah Smith. This map, now lost, was a magnificent achievement, and the information thereon was the foundation of later maps, including the Fremont map of 1845.³⁸ Reportedly, Bachelor's Hall at Fort Vancouver was "adorned with" all sorts of weapons, dresses, and curiosities of civilized and savage life and of various implements for the prosecution of trade.³⁹ The Mess Hall, however, due to its formal use, would probably have displayed items less startling and possessing more of an aesthetic quality.

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The use of engravings at York Factory and the one found at Champoege by Wilkes, point to the strong possibility of prints being displayed at Fort Vancouver. Subject matter for such engravings is, of course, open to speculation. An entry on an 1853 import record notes "Views of Edinburgh."⁴⁰ Popular subjects in Canada at the time were public figures, both Canadian and English.⁴¹ Presumably, interests of McLoughlin and possibly those of Douglas could have been the theme of the prints displayed. Besides the fur-trade business, both men likely were interested in agriculture, politics, history, and travel.

HEATING

An eyewitness report of the Mess Hall in 1839 records the presence of a "large close stove" in the southwest corner of the room (p. 123). With no archeological evidence of a fireplace hearth in that room, it must be assumed that this stove was the only source of heat.

LIGHTING

It is reasonable to assume that the artificial lighting at the fort in 1845 was provided by candles. In the Mess Hall, wax candles were probably used. Various fixtures for holding candles were available in 1845: candlesticks, sconces, candelabra, chandeliers, and lanterns. The use of candle-burning chandeliers in the Mess Hall can be ruled out, due to their necessary placement over the dining table and the excessive inconvenience and difficulty of snuffing them out. Various Hudson's

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Bay Company inventories, including the Kitchen-Pantry inventories of 1844 and 1845, list both tin and brass candlesticks (p. 179). There would have been only two pieces of furniture on which to place these candlesticks. While this practice might serve the lighting needs for meals, it would hardly have provided the necessary illumination for church services or social functions, especially in the dark winter months. It would seem likely, therefore, that sconces would have been used in the Mess Hall. The precedent for their use is documented at York Factory in 1841.⁴²

In Canada, sconces made from tin were produced in branched forms for churches, taverns, and town halls.⁴³ Since the Mess Hall was essentially a public room, branched sconces would have been appropriate. Reflectors used in these sconces were often thin strips of tin or pewter.⁴⁴

In light of the rather extensive tin manufacture conducted at Fort Vancouver,⁴⁵ it might be assumed that the wall sconces used in the Mess Hall were produced there. Their style - "country made" - would have been simple with an emphasis on practicality.

TABLE SETTING

There are some detailed descriptions of dinner offerings at Fort Vancouver. Narcissa Whitman has left us one such annotated menu from an 1837 meal:

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*"First we are always treated to a dish of soup, which is very good. Every kind of vegetable in use is taken and chopped fine and put into water with a little rice and boiled to a soup. The tomatoes are a prominent article. Usually some fowl meat, duck or any kind is cut fine and added; if it has roasted once, it is just as good (so the cook says), then spiced to taste. After our soup dishes are removed, then comes the variety of meats to prove our tastes. After selecting and tasting, we change plates and try another if we choose so at every new dish we have a clean plate. Roast duck is an every day dish, boiled pork, tripe and sometimes trotters, fresh salmon or sturgeon, yea to numerous to mention. When these are set aside a rice pudding or an apple pie is next introduced. After this melons next make their appearance, some times grapes last of all cheese, bread or biscuit and butter is produced to complete the whole . . ."*⁴⁶

It should be noted that Mrs. Whitman partook of these banquets most probably in the McLoughlin sitting room, not in the Mess Hall with the men, although the food was undoubtedly the same.

Another description of dinner comes from Farnham:

*"Roast Beef and pork, boiled mutton, baked salmon, boiled ham; beets, carrots, turnips, cabbage and potatoes, and wheaten bread, are tastefully distributed over the table . . ."*⁴⁷

These pictures of plenteous fare are not unlike those of England's wealthy class in the mid-1800's. According to Elizabeth Burton:

*" . . . The first course began with soups and fish, with a few light dishes such as oyster or lobster patties on the side. This preceded the entree which was followed by roasts. Then came the lighter game birds and fowls and wonderfully elaborate sweets. Finally all was cleaned away for dessert . . ."*⁴⁸

From Farnham's observations, it is clear that a tablecloth was used on the long table (p. 148). In 1843 at York Factory Christmas dinner, a

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tablecloth of "snow-white" was used (p. 148). At Fort Victoria around 1850, the table was "covered with spotless linen."⁴⁹ The Fort Vancouver pantry inventories listed "diaper table cloths," and in 1845, 36 table napkins (p. 148). Most likely both napkins and cloth were white linen.

There is much evidence, both written and in recovered artifacts, that provides information about the style and type of dinnerware used. Farnham mentioned the "elegant queen's ware," (p. 148) and Anna Marie Pittman commented on the "table set with blue" (p. 149).

Of the many ceramicware and container fragments found in the area of the Big House during the archeological excavations, over 13,000 were printed transfer ware. More than half of these have been identified by manufacturer and pattern, with the majority being Spode patterns produced by Copeland and Garrett.⁵⁰ One of these patterns, "Blue Italian," is still being manufactured; another, "Blue Camilla," was only recently discontinued. Some of the modern pieces, however, differ slightly in shape and size from those available in 1845.

Undoubtedly, both McLoughlin and Douglas owned ceramicware dishes for their personal use. A few pieces, now in the McLoughlin House, are said to have belonged to the Doctor and his wife. It is unlikely, however, that McLoughlin's private dinnerware was used in the Mess Hall. Most likely it was kept in the Sitting Room to be used there on special occasions or when Mrs. McLoughlin dined by herself.

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There is also much evidence of the type of table utensils used in the Mess Hall. In the Kitchen Pantry inventories of 1844 and 1845 are listed ivory-handled table knives and forks, forebuck-handled knives and forks, as well as britannia metal spoons (pp. 179-182). Pieces of some of these utensils have been recovered in the excavations.⁵¹ For special occasions, however, McLoughlin's personal silver might have been used in the Mess Hall. An itemized list of this silverware and other sterling tableware - some of it owned by him while at Fort Vancouver - was made following his death in 1857. These pieces of "silver plate" included:

1 Pr. Silver Candleabra (sic)	1 Castor
1 Pr. Silver Candlesticks	1 Doz. Silver Knives & Forks (Pearl Han)
4 Decanter Holders	6 Large Spoons Extra
3 Prs. Sugar Tongs	29 Lge. Table Spoons
3 Large Ladles	29 Lge. Forks
9 Small Do	30 Small Do
3 Fish Slices	27 Small Desert Spoons (sic)
2 Salt Spoons	27 Small Tea Do
4 Egg Do	12 Silver Handle Knives - desert (sic)
1 Toaster	1 Fruit Dish
2 Coffee Pots	2 Tea Do
2 Sugar Dishes	2 Cream Pitchers
2 Snuffers & Trays	4 Knife Resters & 2 Butterknives ⁵²

Some of these pieces are at the McLoughlin House site in Oregon City. The flatware, stamped with the initials J. Mc or with the family crest, a lion rampant, was produced by J. McKay of Edinburgh in 1829, 1830, and 1831. A teapot sugar bowl and tongs, bearing the family crest dates from 1837-38, and was manufactured by Joseph and Albert Savoy of London.⁵³

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Both Thomas Farnham and George Roberts noted decanters and fine glassware. As can be seen in McLoughlin's inventory of silver, there are four silver decanter holders. At York Factory, too, imported crystal was used on the dining room table judging from Donald Ross' complaint to James Hargrave:

*"A man can almost blow the bottoms out of tumblers and as for the Wine glasses a person half seas over might easily swallow glass and all without knowing anything about the matter."*⁵⁴

In both the 1844 and 1845 Kitchen-Pantry inventories, tumblers, wine glasses, and decanters are listed (pp. 179-182). Glassware fragments from the Fort Vancouver excavations indicate six different varieties of tumblers, eight varieties of stemmed glassware,⁵⁵ and several types of decanters.⁵⁶ A tumbler that has been pieced together and a fragment of a wine glass partially intact are shown in plate 7abc.

TOBACCO AND SMOKING ACCESSORIES

As has been mentioned in several eyewitness accounts,⁵⁷ after-dinner partaking of pipes and cigars was an English tradition⁵⁸ carried on at Fort Vancouver. From statements of visitors to the Fort, the smoking accessories were brought in after the meal, presumably for use in the Mess Hall. Captain Charles Wilkes noted in 1841 that after meals, "it is the custom to introduce pipes and tobacco."⁵⁹⁽⁶⁵⁾ The excavation of 5,497 kaolin pipe fragments seem to confirm such practices as does the inventory which lists "hunters clay pipes and long clay pipes."⁶¹⁽⁶³⁾

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Japanned tin tobacco boxes were also recorded in the inventory.⁶²⁽⁶⁴⁾

Import records list cigars being received from England. These were probably in long, continuous strings, which would have been cut just before serving.⁶³⁽⁵⁹⁾

Chewing tobacco was also imported in the form of "Canada rolls, Carrot rolls, Irish rolls, and Cavendish Plug."⁶⁴⁽⁶⁰⁾ And, as additional evidence of the use of chewing tobacco at the fort, fragments of spittoons were found during the excavations. Two types were identified, both of brown-glazed earthenware.⁶⁵⁽⁶¹⁾

CALL BELL

One of the most intriguing items in the Mess Hall of which there is mention in eyewitness reports is the call bell that McLoughlin used to summon William Bruce. George Roberts recalled how at the end of a meal, the Doctor would pull the bell tassel and Bruce, the fort gardener, would enter bringing an open mull of snuff. As the story goes, McLoughlin would take a pinch without a word being exchanged on either side (p. 153).

From the above statement it would seem that McLoughlin pulled a tassel which evidently rang a bell in the kitchen structure. The tassel therefore, must have been attached to one end of a line, run through eyelets, with a bell suspended at the other end. The tassel would have hung against a wall. The line, possibly horsehair or nautical hemp, was most likely strung through the passageway to the kitchen or pantry.

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M C LOUGHLIN OFFICE

In this room, McLoughlin probably spent much of his time. Besides conducting Company business, McLoughlin undoubtedly used the office for tending to his personal concerns - his landholdings, correspondence, reading, and finances.

It is known that visitors welcomed to the Big House were often initially shown to McLoughlin's room - presumably his office - for cordialities and to meet the McLoughlin and probably the Douglas families.⁶⁶ During the cold and rainy months, of which there are sometimes nine in the Pacific Northwest, this small room warmed by the open fireplace must have been extremely comfortable. It should be noted that archeologically there is no evidence of a fireplace. A large brick chimney base was found. This supported a chimney which was probably exposed in the rooms as it ran upward through the Big House. Paint samples were found on brick excavated from the site of the Big House which indicates that the brick was painted and exposed in the Mess Hall and in what was presumably McLoughlin's office. A cast iron Carron heating stove would probably have been used in McLoughlin's office.

While little data about the furnishing of this room are available, it is possible to make assumptions concerning the furnishings based on existing furniture said to have been used at the fort, paintings and prints of the period depicting studies and libraries in private homes,

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and deductions about items necessary in such a room from knowledge of the occupant and his activities.

Items that can be assumed necessary for furnishing an office include a desk, bookshelves, a table, and chairs. Of the several items of furniture in existence today supposedly associated with McLoughlin at Fort Vancouver, three are desks. Two of these desks are on exhibit at the McLoughlin House in Oregon City, one of which is a secretary-bookcase. The third is in the collection of the Oregon Historical Society. It is, of course, very unlikely that McLoughlin owned three desks while at Fort Vancouver. Although all were apparently made prior to 1840, it is quite possible that none were ever owned by the Doctor, given their rather vague documentation. Of the three, probably the most appropriate one for use in a rather small room would be the secretary-bookcase, serving as a writing surface, bookcase, and storage area.

In upper-Canada, secretaries were popular and, to some, a status symbol. Minnhinnick says of them:

*"Many men looked forward to owning a tall secretary-bookcase with glazed shelves above, desk in the middle, and cupboards or drawers below. The use of these heavy pieces of furniture extended throughout the nineteenth century."*⁷⁰

The one now at the McLoughlin House was purchased by Dr. Burt Brown Barker in the 1930's at the "Cloverdale" auction. "Cloverdale" was Dr. Tolmie's estate to which he retired after leaving the employ of the

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Hudson's Bay Company. It is mahogany, dates between 1840-1870, and is English (Plate 8). It is a handsome piece of furniture, one which could have been displayed by McLoughlin in his quarters and possibly the one mentioned in Dr. Barclay's list.

Another item of which there are more than one claimed to have been McLoughlin's, is an iron strongbox. One is at the McLoughlin House and is associated with Fort Vancouver.⁷¹ More closely associated with the Doctor himself, however, and more reliably documented is the strongbox in the collection of the Oregon Historical Society, donated by the granddaughter of McLoughlin, Mrs. Thomas Wygant. It was, according to her, brought by McLoughlin to the Pacific Northwest in 1824.⁷² An article of this type almost certainly would have been present in the office to hold McLoughlin's personal papers and other valuables.

It is also likely that McLoughlin would have used a flattop writing desk in addition to the secretary-bookcase desk. This could have been placed at the window so that he could observe the activities of the Fort. As a businessman, McLoughlin undoubtedly had meetings with various associates and visitors in his office. A writing desk for spreading out papers for reviewing would have been very useful. With limited space, a pedestal-style writing desk would have been a practical piece of furniture for the Office. There are two flattop pedestal-style writing desks in the McLoughlin House, one of which, an 1820-1840 piece (Plate 16), is reputed to have been used by McLoughlin at the

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Fort.

Chairs would have been placed in the Office. As in the Mess Hall, there is little or no evidence of the style used. One type that might have been used would have been the "dark stained cane seat chairs" (p. 156) mentioned in the depot inventories. From that vague description it is rather difficult to determine a definite style; they could have been modified late Sheraton, Regency, or early Victorian cane seat chairs. An example of a cane seat chair is shown in Minnhinnick's ⁷⁴ At Home in Upper Canada, page 184. A similarly styled armchair might have been used at the secretary or the writing desk. The office chairs may have also been early Victorian "spoon" back style chairs with slip seats. There may have been a candlestand in the room, too, as was popular and stylish during the first half of the 19th century.

WALL DECORATION

There seems little doubt that a man ruling an "empire", as did McLoughlin, would have had a map of it in the room where he conducted his business. For many years, the best one available showing the Pacific Northwest, was the Arrowsmith map of 1834, as mentioned earlier. It is known that McLoughlin bought at least one of these maps--and possibly more--judging from the cost of pound sterling 1, 2 and the ⁷⁶ term "maps" in the purchase record. McLoughlin might also have had the Wilkes Map of 1841, which was published in 1844. In return for McLoughlin's hospitality during the expedition's stay at Fort Vancouver,

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Wilkes may have forwarded a copy of the map to the Doctor. McLoughlin may also have had a few English, Scottish, or even French engravings of a military, political, or domestic subjects in the Office.

STATIONARY EQUIPMENT AND DESK APPOINTMENTS

McLoughlin would have had many desk appointments on both his secretary-bookcase desk and the flattop writing desk. The depot inventories give an extensive list of such supplies (pp. 279-280). Of these, the office equipment might have included:

stick sealing wax	ink
assorted types of writing paper	ivory pounce box
black lead pencils	ruler
steel pens	

At certain times, there must have been a letterbook on the Doctor's desk; there is a surviving one with copies of letters sent by McLoughlin from March 1829, until September 1832, some of which are in McLoughlin's own hand rather than a clerk's.

An inkwell on display at the McLoughlin House, purchased in Victoria by Dr. Barker, is said to have been McLoughlin's while at the Fort.

There is little question of there being in the office a personal seal for impressing the hot sealing wax on the flaps of envelopes. As

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Narcissa Whitman related;

"You will see the Seal of my host, McLoughlin, upon the enclosure of this journal the letter to her relatives in the East. They are over nice in following the rules of etiquette here in some particulars. It is considered impolite to seal a letter with a wafer for the reason that it is wet with spittle. Very impolite to send spittle to a friend (page 154)."

A wax impression of this seal is at the McLoughlin House. Also at the McLoughlin House is a North West Company seal. This, too, probably would have been in the desk as a memento of McLoughlin's early career.

It is likely that by 1845 John McLoughlin would have been wearing spectacles. At age 61 such a need would not have been uncommon. The posthumous portrait of McLoughlin done by William Cogswell-- lost in the 1935 fire that destroyed the Oregon State Capitol Building in Salem--shows the doctor at middle age with spectacles in his right hand. ⁸² On what evidence Cogswell based this detail in the portrait is not known, but it would seem reasonable to place such an item on the Doctor's desk.

BOOKS AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES

It is not known whether Dr. McLoughlin possessed a library. William Fraser Tolmie noted in his diary in 1833 that he borrowed a

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book, Personal Narrative of Travels in South America by Humboldt, from the collection (p. 155). In addition, McLoughlin no doubt owned a copy of his brother's work, Consultation Medico-Legale Sur Quelques Signes de Paralysisie..., published in Paris in 1841. For additional titles that might have been McLoughlin's library, Tolmie's journal offers the names of numerous books read by a contemporary man of letters. The Hudson's Bay House possesses books once owned by chief factors of the Hudson's Bay Company.

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Assuming that McLoughlin used a secretary-bookcase in his office, there can be little doubt that his books were arranged on the shelves. Also on these shelves the Doctor may have placed his vials of medicines and surgical instruments. Evidence of the type of vials used have been uncovered at the Fort site (plate 27).

A small Hudson's Bay Company medical kit, dating from the early 19th century and no doubt similar to what McLoughlin had for his use, is preserved in the Oregon Historical Society collections (plate 10). The December 1935 edition of the Beaver shows a medical kit, now in Victoria, once owned by Doctor Aimsley Helmcken. It was brought by him from England in the mid-19th century.

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HEATING AND LIGHTING

According to National Park Service blueprints, McLoughlin's office

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was the only room in the house with a hearth, undoubtedly the only source of heat for the room. In the Oregon City McLoughlin House, there are andirons and a fire poker (plate 12ab) which are said to have come from the Fort. Once again there is little or no documentation for this assertion, but the period and style are appropriate for use as a prototype for the Fort Vancouver office. Since the National Park Service blueprints do call for a fireplace in the office, a brass fender would be the logical hearth furnishing to keep sparks from flying into the room.

Lighting, as in the other rooms of the Big House, was probably provided by candles or possibly by an oil-burning lamp. The candlesticks and candles would have been kept in the pantry until needed, although McLoughlin could have had a few candlesticks in the office. The candles used in McLoughlin's office would probably have been the wax type.

MISCELLANEOUS

It can be assumed that owing to the need for privacy on occasion and for warmth, there were curtains hung at the single window in the office. The material used for such hangings, considering the styles of the period and the listings in the depot inventories, could have been chosen from a variety of fabrics. It would seem, however, that a simple curtain would be the most suitable for a business office. In the early

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and mid-19th century, white muslin was one of the simplest curtains, often strung or tacked along the lower sash. For the office window, the muslin might have been hemmed and run through a dowel affixed to the top of the window. Examples of this method indicate that the curtains could have hung free or been pulled back by ties or some type of pinning.⁸⁶

McLoughlin may have also owned a brass telescope. There is one in the Oregon Historical Society Museum collections, reputedly having belonged to Dr. McLoughlin. If McLoughlin did own one, it could have been kept on the flat-top writing desk or in the secretary-bookcase.⁸⁷

S I T T I N G R O O M

Given the relatively crowded living conditions and the social restrictions of the Big House, it could be presumed that both the McLoughlin and Douglas Sitting Rooms received heavy use. The McLoughlin Sitting Room on the west side of the house was the room in which Mrs. McLoughlin spent much of her time and probably where guests and visitors to the Chief Factor's residence, especially women, were entertained and dined. It is important to note again that, except for church services and some social activities such as dances, the Mess Hall was used by the "gentlemen." Meals, therefore, were taken by the women of the Big House in either one or both of the Sitting Rooms.

The Douglas Sitting Room on the east side of the house undoubtedly

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was a lively room since there were four young children in the family. For that reason, all but the most casual entertaining may have been done in the McLoughlin quarters. It might thus be assumed that the Douglas' rooms lacked some of the formality displayed on the other side of the house. It should not be assumed, however, that the room lacked a degree of pretention. As mentioned above, both McLoughlin and Douglas were chief factors and thus in the upper strata of company's social hierarchy; neither would have forgotten this fact in acquiring furnishings.

Whether their quarters could have been considered tastefully furnished, however, is another question. How much attention either man paid to the decorative aspects of the interior is not known and how big a part their wives played in such decisions is nearly impossible to assess. Neither woman had been out of the western wilds; thus it can be assumed that their tastes were not sophisticated.

Unclear, too, is the day-to-day life of either woman. While Mrs. Douglas must have spent much of her day as a mother, she might have had much assistance in this responsibility from servants. Both women, it is known, enjoyed riding. Beyond that, nothing is known of their activities. The detailed accounts left by the vibrant and educated Letitia Hargrave in her letters of life at York Factory at about the same time period, would hardly serve as a model for the first ladies of Fort Vancouver, although some of the tedium she experienced might

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have been common among all fur traders' wives.

We may assume, nonetheless, that the Sitting Rooms, in some particulars, followed the style of the times. By 1840, parlors in Upper Canada and England were taking on a more formal appearance and were being used less frequently than in earlier days. The Big House Sitting Rooms--a term that implied informal use--however, ⁹¹ were characteristic of the more casually used early 19th century parlors:

Where the family and their friends sat,
talked, took tea, played cards, did sewing
and drawing, and occasionally at meals.

Children and their toys were not excluded,
chairs and tables were moved about as
⁹²
needed...

FURNITURE

By necessity, a piece of furniture that appeared in both rooms was a dining table. In 1836, the McLoughlin's dining table was evidently quite small. According to Gray's account, the Doctor ordered the Fort's carpenter to make an "extra table" to accommodate the two ladies in the Whitman party (p. 156). This need for a large dining table for the Sitting Room may have caused McLoughlin to acquire one, possibly during his 1838-39 European furlough.

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The "Barker" table discussed in the Mess Hall section, although having questionable documentation for its association with McLoughlin, is of the proper period--late Regency, early Victorian, circa 1830-1840.

The "spoon"-back-style chairs, presently in the McLoughlin House with the "Barker" table, would probably have been the style of dining room furniture used in McLoughlin's quarters. These chairs were very popular in England.⁹³ In Upper Canada, "spoon" or balloon-back chairs were first seen in abundance in the late 1830's and early 1840's, and became very popular for both the parlor and dining room. It is conceivable that when the chairs for the Mess Hall were acquired, McLoughlin may have also ordered some chairs similar in style for his personal use in the Sitting Room.

The Douglas Sitting Room, too, must have had a dining table and chairs. As has been pointed out earlier, the chairs in the Fort Victoria Mess Hall during Douglas' tenure as Chief Factor were Windsors.⁹⁴ That he would have used Windsor chairs in his Sitting Room at Fort Vancouver, however, is questionable. While people of means and position might have owned Windsor chairs, they did not generally place them in an important room of the house.⁹⁵

If we assume that Douglas acquired "nice" furnishings for his quarters when he became a man of some means, it can be further assumed that in 1845, his furniture was probably not much more than 10 years

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old. He would have probably acquired the style of furniture and furnishings popular immediately prior to the Victorian period. Generally, these pieces of the late Regency style were durable and comfortable, although lacking some of the elegance and simplicity of the earlier styles.⁹⁶ Douglas also could have acquired some early Victorian pieces.

The Douglas dining table would have been of the same period as the one that McLoughlin owned and possibly similar in size, in order to seat a family of six. The chairs would probably have been of the late Regency--early Victorian period, circa 1830-1840, and would have numbered six to eight. They would most likely have been mahogany.

There would have been sideboards and/or china closets or breakfronts in the Sitting Rooms. No doubt Douglas, like McLoughlin, had his own table service and cutlery, and these valuable items would not have been kept in the public rooms but stored in the aforementioned pieces. In England, sideboards in fashionable, well-furnished homes were found quite often in the drawing room.⁹⁷ Farm parlors--perhaps a closer comparison to Fort Vancouver--nearly always housed a cupboard.⁹⁸

A mahogany breakfront (plate 13) from the "Cloverdale" auction (see above) is said to have been McLoughlin's at Fort Vancouver and is now privately owned.⁹⁹ Its association or ownership with McLoughlin is again only legend and authentication is difficult. Its style is

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Chippendale, possibly dating from the 18th century. Another piece of furniture that also came from the "Cloverdale" auction is a mahogany sideboard.¹⁰⁰ It is late Regency in style, circa 1830. It is now at the McLoughlin House and would have been an appropriate piece of furniture in either the Douglas or McLoughlin Sitting Rooms.

Prominent among the items to be found in a sitting room in the first half of the 19th century was a center table.¹⁰¹ This table would often have been covered by a circular lace or crocheted mat or with a large cloth on which decorative items such as boxes, flowers in a vase,¹⁰² books, or even photographs might be placed.

Another table found in many sitting rooms at this time was a sewing table.¹⁰³ Assuming that Mrs. McLoughlin was a seamstress, as many of the mixed-blood wives of Company employees were (pp. 161-162), she might have used the Chinese Chippendale black lacquer cabinet (plate 14) for this purpose. The cabinet was, according to Miss Myrick, given to her great grandmother, Mrs. McLoughlin, by Dugald MacTavish in 1840 or 1841.¹⁰⁴ Mrs. Douglas might have had a late Regency or early Victorian follow-style sewing table. The sewing supplies both women would have used include thimbles, looking much as they do today; needles in a porcelain or silver case; scissors; folded tape measure; thread, in paper packets or wound on wood spools; darning egg of wood, glass, or china;¹⁰⁵ and beeswax.

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Usually, English drawing rooms and Canadian parlors contained a
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sofa. Letitia Hargrave writes of having one in her York Factory sitt-
108
ing room in the 1840's, and Narcissa Whitman reported that on her
arrival at Fort Vancouver in 1836:

*"We were met by several gentlemen, who came to give us welcome. Mr. Douglas, Doctor McLoughlin of the Hudson's Bay Company who invited us in and seated us on the sofa. Soon after we were introduced to Mrs. McLoughlin and Mrs. Douglas".*¹⁰⁹

Many English and Canadian sofas of the 1830's and 1840's had
"serpentine backs and curved arms or were made with a deep crestrail
110
and heavily scrolled or baluster turned feet". Numerous examples of
111
these sofas can be seen in paintings and prints of the day.

An early Victorian mahogany-frame sofa, circa 1835-1845, that originally belonged to John Work, formerly Chief Trader at Fort Vancouver, is now displayed at the McLoughlin House Historic Site (plate 15). This sofa is of the appropriate period and is possibly the style of sofa that either McLoughlin or Douglas may have owned.

Both sitting rooms undoubtedly had armchairs like the sitting
112
rooms at Fort Walla Walla. An interesting rendition of a mid-19th-century fur-trade-post sitting room appears in the December 1935 edition of the Beaver, p. 37 (plate 3). Taken at lower Fort Garry, the illustration shows two armchairs, one of which--on the left--is stated to be a reproduction of George Simpson's chair. The style of both chairs appears to be essentially late Regency, and they are

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possibly "country made". McLoughlin and Douglas might have had late Regency-style armchairs with upholstered seats. They might also have had an "easy" or "lounging chair" of the same period with arms and an upholstered seat and back.

Another piece of furniture at the McLoughlin House Historic Site reputedly associated with the Doctor at Fort Vancouver is a large square pedestal-style writing desk (plate 16). Hussey states,

"It is a handsome piece of furniture, although its association with the Big House is not as closely fixed as one might wish. But undoubtedly this desk or one rather like it was in McLoughlin's quarters at the fort". (p. 154).

A desk of this type would have been found in the Douglas' quarters as well, since Douglas' office probably was located in another fort building, necessitating some other accommodation for his personal business and letter writing. Further, Douglas would have had at least a small library for which he needed storage. The provincial archives of British Columbia in Victoria has in its manuscript collections James Douglas' private account book for 1839. One of the entries lists:

*"Inventory of my personal effects, August 29th, 1829.
Books: The British Classics, 45 volumes comprising the following works v13; Tatler; vols. 1,2,3,4,5. Spectator; 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10. Guardian; 1,2,3. Observer; 1,2,3,4. Mirror; 1,2,3. Lounger; 1,2,3. Adventurer; 1,2,3. World; 1,2,3,4. Rambler; 1,2,3,4".*

Also listed in Douglas' private journal were: Idler; 1,2. Connoisseur; 1,2,3. Smolletts Continuation of the History of England; 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8. Buchan's Domestic Medicine-Practical Geometry by Hawney;

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Chainband's Grammar; Chainband's Exercises; Dictionary of the French Tongue; Keegan's Negociant Universal; Dilworth's Arithmetic; Lives of Eminent Characters. The journal in all listed 60 books in Douglas' library. It is obvious that Douglas owned these books prior to his arrival at Fort Vancouver in 1830. He would have taken his library with him when he assumed his new post at Fort Vancouver and it is reasonable to assume that during his time at Fort Vancouver that he would have added to his library.

In addition to stationary supplies, both men might have had on their desks, letters and magazines received in the overland express from York Factory or by ship from England. Some of these magazines will be discussed in the following sections. Some letters received by McLoughlin during 1844 and 1845 are in the Oregon Historical Society Manuscripts Collection.¹¹⁴

Use of candlestands would have allowed for placement of candles to light the room on occasions when greater illumination was needed. Tripod tables with small or medium-sized tops for holding candlesticks¹¹⁵ were made from the 18th century through the 19th century. In England during the second quarter of the 19th century, such candlestands were usually made of maple, mahogany, or rosewood.

CHILDREN'S FURNITURE

The most common articles of furniture in the home for children's

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use were the highchair, stool, and cradle. ¹¹⁷ Such items would have been part of the Douglas possessions in 1845. Most highchairs prior to 1800 appear to be of the Windsor style. ¹¹⁸ Other types that no longer survive were "homemade" stools and low benches. Until 1850 they were probably of the "homemade" variety. Cradles were often elaborate and quite stylish. More common types, however, were made of pine in a simple box style. ¹¹⁹ The type owned by the Douglasses probably dated from their first child who was born in 1834. It would have been a "country made" piece, probably of fir.

FLOOR COVERING

Although no evidence exists, there is a possibility that the Big House Sitting Rooms were carpeted. Letitia Hargrave writes of having a Kidderminster carpet in her home at York Factory (p. 157).

In Tomlinson's Cyclopaedia of Useful Arts, 1854, Kidderminster carpeting is defined as a 2-ply double-woven material, known as Scotch carpet and--in America--as ingrain. It would usually be installed wall to wall, without bordering. In the early 1840's, geometric patterns were the principal designs, shades of red and green the predominate colors. Kidderminster was less expensive than Brussels carpet, which ¹²⁰ was among the best English carpeting produced during this period. Kidderminster, Brussels, and Wilton carpeting would all have been available from England for use in the Douglas and McLoughlin quarters.

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Carpeting at this time was manufactured in lengths 27" wide. 121
To carpet a room, therefore, several lengths would have to be sewn to-
gether using double waxed thread with the "ball-stitch". 122 The carpet
could then be placed on the floor over straw, newspaper, 123 straw
matting, or china matting, the last cheap woven-grass material. 124
After stretching the carpet, it would then be tacked to the floor. 125

WALL DECORATION

There is a great possibility that there would have been a mirror on the walls of both the Douglas and McLoughlin Sitting Rooms, for in the 1840's in Upper Canada:

"One of the most popular items for furnishing parlors of all classes was what is now called a tabernacle mirror. This was inspired by Sheraton and other early cabinetmakers and designers and at first was very expensive. Gradually, more reasonably priced mirrors were made and eventually smaller sizes and cheaper finishes brought them within everyone's reach. The frames were gilt, black enamelled with gilt trim, or mahogany." 126

Letitia Hargrave speaks of a mirror in her sitting room at York Factory (p. 139), and inventory records for the Fort Vancouver Sale Shop list large mahogany-framed looking glasses (p. 158), possibly in a style similar to that mentioned above.

In all likelihood, pictures were hung on the walls of these import-

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ant rooms, as in rooms previously mentioned. There is no evidence indicating pictures other than engravings such as those found in the manager's residence at York Factory in the 1840's. The subjects of these engravings are not known.

There is, however, evidence of one decoration that probably hung in the McLoughlin quarters. In a letter to her parents in 1841, Mrs. Whitman told of "a picture of a tree which represents all Protestants as the withered ends of the several branches of papacy falling off down into infernal society and flames, as represented at the bottom" that hung in McLoughlin's quarters. This "Catholic Ladder" is said to have been devised by Father F. N. Blanchet in 1839 to instruct Indians in Catholicism (p. 158). Several manuscript copies of this "Catholic Ladder" exist today, one of which is in the Oregon Historical Society collections and one in the Bancroft Library.

WINDOW COVERINGS

No evidence exists to show whether or not there were coverings on any of the windows in the Big House. York Factory, however, had curtains in the 1840's, and it should be remembered that George Roberts described the Big House as "well furnished". Such a description could be construed to mean that some type of window hangings was used.

In England and eastern Canada, a nicely furnished house might have had velvet or worsted damask curtains in the parlor.

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In the houses of the well-to-do, windows were literally coated with layers of curtains. Those of Brussels lace displayed, as if price ticketed, their value to the envious passer-by. In the very highest circles of fashion, there were two sets of these elegant tissues - the one nearest drawn back so that a glimpse of the second set, which veiled the interior from view, was nevertheless visible. Over these went swathings and loopings of fine fabrics crossing and smothering each other. These draperies were voluminous lined affairs of silk or worsted damask, figured satis or merino cloth . . .

Earlier, however, curtains were made of white muslin, possibly embroidered, and edged with ball fringe. In Canada, this style curtain was often attached to the lower sash. The simpler window hangings consisted of a pair of curtains hung from a pole and pulled back with metal tiebacks, as Mrs. Hargrave did with her sunflower pins (p. 139).

The material used for curtains in 1845 could have been cotton, linen, silk, or wool. All of these are found in the depot inventories. By 1835, however, roller-printing methods for cotton materials made that textile inexpensive, thus very popular, for curtains and bed furnishings.

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MISCELLANEOUS

In the day-to-day activity of any family, today as in the past, a certain household clutter develops, giving to rooms a lived-in look. Such would be true of the Big House rooms in 1845. There would have been miscellaneous objects in the various rooms that would have been in daily use, and some logical deductions can be made based on what was necessary and popular during this period. In addition, knowledge of the occupants' background, including Mrs. McLoughlin's and Mrs. Douglas' Indian heritage, as well as the number and ages of the Douglas children, provides bases from some assumptions about the two families' living habits.

Present in many early Victorian houses were an assortment of bric-a-brac, which often included such things as ornamented crocheted boxes, bronze cups and covers, and various types of glass and ceramic vases.

Many homes of this period, too, would have a tea caddy or tea tray on a stand. A tea service was usually kept handy and a teakettle of water was always heating on the stove. In the Big House, when the stoves were not in use, hot water would probably have been brought in from the kitchen.

The breakfront in the McLoughlin quarters and sideboard on the Douglas' side may have been informally used. If stocked typically, they would have had chinaware, cutlery, spoons, decanters, glasses, cruets

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and perhaps even linen, books, and letters. ¹³⁷

Card playing in the 19th century was a passion. ¹³⁸ At Fort Vancouver, there are numerous accounts of this pastime, some of these games taking place in the Sitting Rooms (p. 97). The cards could have been the "Highlander" type which are listed in the inventories (p. 263). The dining tables in the Sitting Rooms would probably have served as card tables.

On the Douglas side of the house, the presence of children would have been apparent. Besides the stools and highchair already mentioned, toys and possibly childrens' tableware and books could have been seen in the room. During the 1830's, an American trader brought "squeaking wooden cats & dogs" to the Northwest and the Hudson's Bay Company countered by importing from England, "Hussars on Wheels" (pp. 162-163). Such toys were popular during this period, as were marbles, miniature ¹³⁹ musical instruments, wooden whistles, and, of course, dolls. Most children owned at least a homemade rag doll and sometimes others like the Dutch doll, made of wood with jointed arms and legs, or dolls with ¹⁴⁰ papier-mache, china, or wax heads.

School books used by children at Fort Vancouver are listed in depot inventories:

Lithurgic 32 Mo.	Slips on Boards
Mavois Spelling Book	Souters Primers

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Souters Sacred History Catechism

French 24 mo. Testaments

Walkers First 4 Rules

Walkingshams Tutors Assistant (p. 226)

Some or all of these might have been used at home by the school-age Douglas girls. In addition, the children might have owned some lighter reading such as Presents for the Nursery, printed in England in ¹⁴¹ the 1820's.

As gifts, the children might have received earthen or ceramic ware mugs or plates. Some of these items often depicted children's ¹⁴² activities or religious subjects.

With both McLoughlin and Douglas having wives with Indian background, it may have been possible that a few items of Indian manufacture would have been displayed in their quarters. But it is impossible to speculate what Indian objects might have been owned by the two women.

B E D R O O M S

Evidence points to five bedrooms in the 1845 Big House. On the McLoughlin side of the house, the Hussey floor plan--as interpreted by the National Park Service--calls for two bedrooms. One, of course, would have been used by the Doctor and his wife and the other presumably used for guests, important visitors, or the McLoughlin children who often came to visit. The Douglas side of the structure included

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the master bedroom and the two children's bedrooms for the four Douglas daughters.

It would seem logical that the McLoughlin and Douglas master bedrooms were the northwest and northeast rooms respectively, for these rooms having two windows each would appear the more desirable ones. Further, it is apparent that the master bedroom on the east side of the house in 1852 was the northeast one. Chief Factor John Ballenden watched the Wash House burn from his bedroom window in November of that year (p. 84); only the northeast bedroom had a window looking out on that structure.

While no specific information exists concerning the actual furnishing of any of these five rooms, there is some evidence regarding the bedroom arrangements at other Hudson's Bay Company posts. As with other aspects of Company life, the luxury of bedroom accommodations depended on one's station. While clerks and common laborers slept in rather crude bunks, ¹⁴³ Letitia Hargrave slept in a four poster, for ¹⁴⁴ which a servant had sewn bed curtains. It would seem probable that the Big House bedrooms, at least for the adults, were similarly equipped as the Hargrave bedroom at York Factory. Letitia Hargrave describes her bedroom as being furnished with a French wardrobe, two chests of drawers, another wardrobe, two bookcases, towel screen, two mirrors, basin stands, a bed, and a night table (p. 139).

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English and Canadian contemporaries of about the same financial means had similar bedroom appointments. An 1841 inventory for the bed-chamber of a rented home in Kingston, Ontario includes:

1 bedstead and bedding	1 dressing table and glass
1 carpet	3 chairs
1 chest of drawers	1 wash stand
1 clothes screen	1 press
1 long pier box	3 boxes
1 set of bed curtains	1 mosquito blind

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Similarly, the 1845 edition of Webster's Encyclopedia of Domestic Economy itemizes the principal items of a dressing room and toilet table as:

wardrobes, commodes, wash stands, dressing glasses, dressing case, with razors, shaving boxes, hat and clothes and bonnet brushes, hair, tooth and nail brushes, shoe lifts, boot and button hooks, tongue scrapers, cap and wig blocks, wardrobe powder for dry cleaning silks, corn rubbers, toilet cushions, braid combs of various sizes, powder boxes and puffs, towel airers, toilet covers, work boxes and loaded pin cushions, candlestick stands, bonnet boxes, sponge and sponge bags, flesh brushes, soaps of various kinds.

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Considering the rather strict styles and tastes for bedchambers, the utilitarian nature of the room, Mrs. Hargrave's inventory, and the

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somewhat limited space available in each room, little conjecture is necessary in determining furnishings for the bedrooms.

The most important piece in each bedroom, the bed, will be discussed in four aspects: bedstead, bed furniture, bed, and bedding.

Narcissa Whitman wrote in 1836 of the bedsteads:

"You will ask what kind of beds are used here. I can tell you the kind they made for us after we arrived. I have since found it a fashionable bed for this country. The bedstead is in the form of a bunk with rough board bottoms".
(p. 159)

On the other hand, an entry in the 1849 Nisqually journal states, "Wren making a four poster bedstead for Mr. Douglas's use". Evidently Douglas was not in the habit of sleeping on a humble bunk. This primary evidence would indicate that the bedsteads in the McLoughlin and Douglas bedrooms were probably made by the post carpenter or joiner and would have undoubtedly been made of Oregon maple or fir.

While it is doubtful that the McLoughlins used a trundle bed in 1845, the Douglasses, on the other hand, might very well have used one at that time. According to Minhinnick, the trundle "was so practical that almost every house had one in Upper Canada".¹⁴⁷ With four children, it would have been quite practical for the Douglas family. When guests were housed in the Douglas quarters, for example, the children might have given up one bedroom and slept in the parents' room.

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In regard to the bedstead in which the Douglas children regularly slept, there is an eyewitness observation by one Elizabeth Sager, daughter of an early Northwest pioneer family. According to her recollection, "(the Douglasses) ...had...the cutest beds for the children, that shoved right into the wall." ¹⁴⁸ This would have been a type of bed used rarely in the United States or Canada, a turn-up bed (see plate 17). This bedstead was hinged by dowels at the head and folded against the wall when not in use. It was obviously very practical for a limited area. Assuming two children to a bedroom, roughly 10' x 18'", in the Douglas part of the Big House, space would have been a factor. One vague quote, of course, is hardly solid documentation, but it would seem that in view of the commonness of trundle beds in the United States, Miss Sager would not have mistaken one for being shoved into the wall.

The bedstead in the guest bedroom could have been similar to the four posters in the McLoughlin and Douglas bedrooms. Taking into account the practicality of a trundle bed and its use for extra guests as well as for children, ¹⁴⁹ it would seem sensible to have used a trundle bed in the guest bedroom, perhaps a three-quarter-post type. Even in situations when the high post bed was used, the lower post bedsteads ¹⁵⁰ were often used by all but the master and mistress of the house. ¹⁵¹ The use of maple for bedsteads was second in popularity to mahogany.

The bed furniture could include the upholstered cornice, tester

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cloth, valance, headcloth, curtain, counterpane or bedspread, and dust ruffle or flounce. The tester cloth was attached to the four slats forming the tester, which in turn was attached to the top of the posts. From the tester hung the valance, a short curtain of about 6"---12" attached to the three sides of the tester. Also attached to the tester were the bed curtains, although after 1825 they were not always installed to be drawn. The headcloth, optional by 1845, was hung from the tester to just below the top of the headboard. The dust ruffle or flounce hung from the siderails to the floor.

Fabrics for the various articles of bed furniture in 1845 could have been wool, linen, cotton, or silk. The 1844 inventory shows a variety of cottons on hand. This does not, of course, rule out other fabrics having been used---particularly in McLoughlin's and Douglas' private quarters---but it is a good indication of one possibility. The pattern chosen might have been the same for all the bed furnishings, although there is no explicit evidence that such would have been the case.

The bed would have consisted of a mattress and a feather bed. The mattress was placed on ropes, slats, or sacking strung across the bedstead. It was preferably made of horsehair, but wool flock and moss---either sea or Spanish---were also used. The homemade substitute for a mattress was a straw or cornhusk filled tick. Obviously, this variety was used in only the humblest of circles.

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The feather bed, which was laid on top of the mattress, was often made of linen and waxed to keep the feathers inside. Narcissa Whitman stated that the feather beds at Fort Vancouver in 1836 were stuffed with feathers of wild fowl (p. 159), indicating that these were home-made.

Bedding included the bolster, pillows, sheets, and blankets. Due to the softness of a feather bed, a bolster at the head was necessary. It ranged in shape from a bolster case the size of two pillows side by side to narrow cylinders the width of the bed and perhaps 15" in diameter. The bolster case, usually made of linen or cotton, was filled with feathers or---though rarely---with flock. ¹⁵⁴ Pillows of cotton or linen filled with feathers were placed on top of the bolster. Cotton or linen pillow cases covered the pillows. Narcissa Whitman mentions calico pillow cases in ¹⁵⁵ 1837.

In 1845, the bed sheets, pillow cases, and bolster cases may have been made of Russian sheeting, the availability of which is shown in ¹⁵⁶ the 1844 inventory. The blankets used could have been the Hudson's Bay Company point blankets, whose original standard colors included caramel, scarlet, blue, gray, white, green, and striped. Letitia Hargrave indicates that her bed at York Factory had no coverlet, but rather a green blanket (p. 142), probably an Hudson Bay Company painted one.

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By 1845, washstands were in almost every bedroom. Letitia

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Hargrave noted she had two in her chamber in 1840. The McLoughlin House has two washstands associated through legend with Fort Vancouver. One is said to have been used by Dr. Forbes Barclay. This stand, however, is a typical American Empire mahogany piece, circa 1840-1860. Its provenience, therefore, would have made it unlikely that it was ever used by Dr. Barclay at Fort Vancouver. The other stand is a more rustic and simpler piece, made of pine with a heavy dark finish (plate 19). It is a nautical style washstand. It is possible that this piece could have come from one of the Company's ships. Such a piece could have been used in the guest bedroom or in the Douglas children's bedrooms.

The Kitchen and Pantry inventories include earthenware "Wash and basins" and one or two quart jugs. As with the ceramic dinnerware mentioned in the Mess Hall section, these were Copeland and Garrett Spode patterns. The 1828 Spode styles catalogue indicates both transfer-printed basins and pitchers were sold at that time. ¹⁵⁸ With the ¹⁵⁹ prevalence of Spode ware at the Fort, it seems probable that the basin and pitchers, at least in the adult bedrooms, were of this type and that for a part of the day at least, they were kept in the Pantry area rather than in the bedrooms. No "slop pails" are listed in any of the Fort Vancouver inventories. At Grand Portage, wooden water buckets might have been used for this purpose.

Each of the bedrooms was probably supplied with a chamber pot, which would have been transfer-printed earthenware in a Spode pattern.

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A number of Spode chamber pots in various patterns were found during the various archeological excavations at Fort Vancouver. According to the custom of the day, the chamber pots would have been kept out of view. In English and Canadian houses of the 1840 period, chamber pots were often kept in bed cupboards or night stands.

Several types of soap are listed on the Fort Vancouver inventories: mottled, soft, vegetable, old brown Windsor, and yellow soap. During this period Windsor soap was apparently the popular type, being made of tallow mainly with some olive oil and soda. Its color ranged from white to a mottled white and brown. Lewis suggests that the size of a cake was about three by three by five inches.

Soap dishes appear on 1853 Fort Vancouver import records. These may have been Spode transfer-printed earthenware. Ceramicware soap dishes were listed in the 1828 Spode Styles catalogue. The ceramic soapdish may have matched the pattern of the wash basin and pitcher.

Toothbrushes were in use as early as the 17th century. A toothbrush fragment was recovered during the archeological excavations at Fort Vancouver. Toothbrushes may have been stored in tumblers or in drawers of washstands. Further, toothpaste is listed on the depot inventories in the 1840's, one kind being "Rowlands pearl dent (ifrice)", (p. 228), a container for which was found during the archeological excavations.

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Douglas and McLoughlin would have shaved in their bedrooms. Accessories for this chore would have included a razor, a hone, a strop, a shaving brush, mug, and mirror. The Fort Vancouver inventories included "paper cased razors, morocco cases ea. 2 blk., h'dled Razors" and "morocco cases ea. 2 ivory h'dled Razors" (p. 273). Mirrors encased in either paper or metal (p. 266) were also listed on the inventories. Lewis has determined that the German razor hone was judged the best throughout Europe at the time and that a thin layer of the yellow stone was affixed to a piece of slate for sharpening the razor. The strop, he states, was "of fine calf-skin glued flat to a strip of wood" and housed in a sheath. ¹⁶⁷ Hot water for shaving and other personal grooming requirements was supplied from a teakettle, which would have been brought in by a servant each morning from the Kitchen where it would generally have been kept.

Other articles for personal grooming, like combs, would also have been kept in the bedchamber. Several different kinds of combs, large horn combs, small horn combs, horn dressing combs, and small ivory dandruff combs--all listed in the Fort inventory (p. 264)--would have been available to the residents of the Big House.

As suggested by Mrs. Hargrave's description of York Factory, the adult bedrooms at the Fort Vancouver Big House may have had wardrobes, where clothes being used regularly would have been put. Those items not worn daily would probably have been stored in china trunks or

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cassettes. These would either have been placed under the bed or upstairs in the attic. Although the Hargraves had at least one French-style wardrobe, there is no evidence of French furniture influence in the McLoughlin or Douglas quarters. More likely, as with their other furnishing items, the wardrobes were imported from England and would have been of a late Regency or early Victorian style.

For additional space, the McLoughlins and Douglasses might have kept belongings in a chest or even a bureau with dressing glass in a cradle, such as the 1840's style bird's eye maple or mahogany bureau with attached mirror in the main bedroom at the Lower Fort Garry restoration (plate 18).

It could be hypothesized that the older chests of drawers owned by Douglas--perhaps McLoughlin too--were placed in the children's bedrooms as the Douglas family grew, and more stylish or newer ones were used in the adult bedrooms. These older chests would have been either maple or fir chests. Possibly one may have come from a company ship.

As was the fashion of the time a damask-linen or dimity cloth would be placed on top of the bureau. On top of this cloth were often placed pomade jars, pincushions, cologne bottles, trinket boxes, and candle-
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sticks. Several containers for substances used for one's toilet, including hairdressing, perfume and cologne, pomade, and face lotions, have been uncovered by the archeological excavations at Fort Vancouver.

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There would have undoubtedly been one or two chairs in the adult bedrooms. Varnished or painted caned-seat chairs were popular for bedroom use in Canada. ¹⁶⁹ And, as was mentioned above, caned-seat chairs were carried on the Fort Vancouver inventories.

In the children's rooms cassettes might have served the multiple purposes of seating, storage, and as a toy box. There would have been toys, as stated earlier, in both the Douglas Sitting Room and in the children's bedrooms.

In both the children's bedrooms and guest bedroom, pegs may have been installed for hanging clothes. The Lewis' Grand Portage Furnishing Plan and the Fort Langley restoration use such pegs in boards that in turn are fastened to the wall. Tables in each of the adult bedrooms and the guest room were undoubtedly needed. McLoughlin and Douglas might have had a night stand or condlestand as did the Hargraves at York Factory. The guest room might have also contained a writing desk or table or even a lap secretary.

The lap secretary was found in many English and upper Canadian households. They usually contained paper, penholders, pens, pen-cutters, pounce box or sander and an inkwell. Two styles were the most common: one in which the lid was lifted forward to become a sloping writing surface, the other was hinged in the middle. In the latter style, one half of the desk sat upright and contained slots for paper,

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drawers for money, and a long drawer for pens and ink; the other half rested on the table as a writing surface and had letter compartments
170
beneath it.

As has been mentioned earlier, the fabric which may have been used for curtains in the Big House was roller-printed cotton. In bedrooms, the curtaining on the windows was often the same fabric that was used
171
for the bed furnishings. The children's rooms and guest bedroom might have had a simple muslin curtain or, more likely, none at all.

For some warmth on the damp cold Pacific Northwest mornings, a small mat could have been placed in front of the washstand or beside the bed. A local Indian mat would have been a suitable floor covering for both the Douglas and McLoughlin bedrooms and certainly for the children's bedrooms and the McLoughlin guest room.

Whether there were pictures adorning the walls of the bedroom is a matter of conjecture. Letitia Hargrave mentions none in her room at York Factory, and judging from period paintings, their use in bedrooms
172
was based on personal tastes. One possibility, however, is that the children's bedrooms had pictures, cut from magazines, and casually tacked to the walls. Magazines of the day, including Blackwoods, Punch, Monthly Review, and Mechanics Magazine, would be good sources
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for such pictures.

Naturally, in a bedroom at any time, clothing would be in evidence.

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Some typical garments--mostly for men--from the depot inventories which could be used include:

Colored cotton half hose	Fine striped cotton shirts
Tweed, buckskin and Balford corduroy trousers	Wellington Boots
Morocco Leather shoes	Worsted highland garters
Cassimere vests	

For Mesdames McLoughlin and Douglas and the Douglas girls, clothing for the most part would likely have been homemade from fabric purchased at the Company Sale Shop.

H A L L W A Y

Practicality and space would have dictated the furnishings that would have been found in this section of the Big House. Typical pieces in the Hall would have been a rack for coats and hats, a number of chairs, and possibly a table. Leading off the hallway were the McLoughlin and Douglas quarters and the Mess Hall. During much of the year, visitors coming to the house would have worn a coat or cloak, some perhaps hat and gloves. In the case of large groups coming for a meal--a party or church services--many outer garments would have had to have been hung. It is possible that the closet could have been used for this purpose. To accommodate all these garments, there probably would have been several peg and board style racks of the type used in most Hudson Bay Company posts.

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There would have been chairs in the hall, maybe two or three for people waiting to see McLoughlin in his office. In addition, these chairs could have been brought into either the office or Mess Hall for additional seating when needed. The dark stained caned-seat chairs mentioned in the inventories might have been the type used in the hall, or the hall could have been furnished with the stuffed-seat chairs that Hussey mentions.

With the ever present threat of fire, it would have been rare that a candle was ever left burning unattended in the hall. If a light had to be left in the room, however, it would have been done with great precautions. One such precaution might have been to place the candle in a tin lantern with glass slides. Although lanterns were generally for outside use, they were occasionally used inside and were often hung from a ceiling hook.¹⁷⁴

L O F T

An entry from the diary of Thomas Lowe suggests that there were two "halls" in the Big House. On January 12, 1850, he records, "Another dance tonight, in the Second Hall," (p. 98). The 1860 photographs appear to show only one floor above the cellar, but actual dimensions indicate sufficient height above the main floor for another, (p. 122). Lowe's record reveals that a primary purpose of the loft was to provide a place for dancing. In addition, some possessions of both Big House families were more than likely stored in the attic.

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With but small windows and little ventilation, it is difficult to conceive of the loft being used for any social purpose. Perhaps, however, the crowded room, warmed from below and well-sealed from the cold and damp outside, was a comfortable place for the Fort Vancouver establishment to gather in the winter months. Possibly, too, because of the young children in the house, it was necessary to have noisy late-night social functions in a more remote spot in the house than the Mess Hall.

Regardless of the reason for its use, however, the arrangement of the furnishings in the recreation should provide a maximum amount of floor space in order to suggest its use as a secondary center for social activity in the Big House. Furnishings, therefore, should be limited to those items necessary to serve this purpose: seating for weary dancers, surfaces on which to place tumblers and a bowl containing refreshment, and lighting devices.

A number of chairs probably would have been arranged along the walls. Simple "country made" tables perhaps could have been placed on both the north and south sides of the room.

Music for dances was probably supplied principally by the violin. In a picture of a Christmas Dance at York Factory in the 1840's published in Ballantyne's Hudson Bay, ¹⁷⁵ it appears that the only musical instrument being used is the violin. The 1853 import records indicate that violins were being brought to Fort Vancouver.

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Other instruments available would have been bagpipes--which
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Governor Simpson often had played for when he travelled. --harmonicas,
accordians, and jews harps; the latter three appear on the 1853 im-
port records. Numerous jews harps were found during the archeological
excavations at Fort Vancouver.

In a crowded room, a fire started from lighted candles would have
been a real danger. As in the Hall, probably the safest lighting de-
vices would have been candle lanterns and sconces. Hung from ceiling
hooks, lanterns would have eliminated the possibility of an open flame
candle being knocked from its holder. Three such lanterns spaced
across the room would have provided dim but adequate light for most
activities.

C E L L A R

In 1853, the Chief Factor's House was described by an eyewitness
as having "extensive cellars beneath for storage of wine and spirits"
(p. 196). Evidence from the archeological excavation, including
spigots and bottle glass, suggest that the "western portion of the
crawl space beneath the house" was indeed used for this purpose.
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Considering the type of goods stored in the cellar, it is quite likely
that access to the area was limited to the kitchen staff. Probably
the steward or one individual controlled the cock keys and cellar
key, or got permission for entry from the Chief Factor.

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How the goods were stored is a rather difficult question. Inventory records indicate that alcoholic beverages, in general, were received from London in wooden containers, kegs, casks, or hogsheads. For serving, the liquor would have been decanted into stoneware or glass bottles. These were probably placed on the dining table for more casual dinners, while elegant decanters were used at more formal occasions.

The method of racking the barrels is unknown. The plans call for an earthen bench approximately three feet high and wide, running along the west, north, and east perimeters of the excavated portion of the cellar. Barrels might have been rolled down into the cellar and then hoisted onto the bench to rest in a horizontal position for tapping. Empty bottles could have been stored in a box or on shelving close by for use when needed. At the lower Fort Garry restoration, for example, a liquor storage area has been installed (plate 20). This might serve as a model for the Fort Vancouver cellar arrangement.

Oysters packed in barrels may have been stored in the cellar as well, placed within easy reach because of the short time they would have been stored.

Other kinds of foodstuffs would also have been stored here. Other items found here could have included two 7 to 9 foot planks for rolling barrels into the cellar; a box of spigots, of which there are several excellent archeological examples; and a lantern hook fixed into an overhead beam.

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FOOTNOTES, SECTION III

1. Townsend, p. 296.
2. Leechman, Decoration section.
3. Barker, Financial Papers of Dr. John McLoughlin, p. 74.
- 3.a. Barker, The Dr. John McLoughlin House, p. 23.
- 3.b. Oregon Historical Society, MSS. 870
4. Barker, Financial Papers of Dr. John McLoughlin, p. 52.
5. Leechman, Furniture section.
6. Leechman, Furniture section.
7. OHS accession #1016.
8. Leechman, Illumination section.
9. Leechman, Illumination section
10. Leechman, Illumination section.
11. Minhinnick, p. 161.
12. See Hussey, Fort Vancouver Historic Structures Report, Volume I, pp. 179-182, 270, 274 and Hoffman and Ross, p. 71.
13. Little, p. (3)
14. Hudson's Bay Record Society, p. 241.
15. MacLeod, p. 88.
16. Author's discussion with restoration curator.
17. OHS manuscript MSS. 1502.
18. Leechman, Curtains section

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19. Burton, p. 97; Lichten, p. 131; Minhinnick, p. 19.
20. Lichten, p. 134.
21. OHS manuscript MSS. 878.
22. Minhinnick, pp. 20 and 26.
23. Wilkes, p. 329.
24. Barker, The Dr. John McLoughlin House, p. 11.
25. Hussey, History of Fort Vancouver and its Physical Structure, p. 179.
26. Barker, The Dr. John McLoughlin House, p. 11.
27. Oregon Historical Society, MSS. 951B.
28. Andrews, pp. 4 and 19.
29. See Minhinnick, p. 26 and The Antiques Dealers Pocketbook, p. 21.
30. Author's visit to Victoria.
31. Dye, p. 84.
32. Lewis, Part D., p. 15.
33. Lewis, Part D., p. 10.
34. Lewis, Part D., p. 15.
35. Minhinnick, p. 155.
36. Barker, Financial Papers of Dr. John McLoughlin, p. 70.
37. Wheat, pp. 119-139.
38. Wheat, pp. 177-178.
39. Hussey, History of Fort Vancouver and its Physical Structure, p. 167.

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40. OHS manuscript MSS. 878.
41. Minhinnick, p. 145.
42. Leechman, Illumination section.
43. Minhinnick, p. 162.
44. Burton, p. 91.
45. Judging from the "Country Made Goods" inventories.
46. Drury, p. 106.
47. Thwaites, p. 66.
48. Burton, p. 155.
49. Drury, p. 106.
50. Hoffman and Ross, Table 13.
51. Hoffman and Ross, p. 71.
52. This list is found in many places including Barker, Dr. John McLoughlin House, p. 23 and Hussey, Fort Vancouver Historic Structures Report, Volume 1, pp. 150-151.
53. Barker, Dr. John McLoughlin House, p. 18.
54. MacLeod, p. Ivii.
55. Hoffman and Ross, p. 99.
56. Judging from fragments and stoppers lent to the author for examination.
57. One such example is Wilkes, p. 329.
58. Wilkes said that the custom supposedly was getting into disuse, but not from what he observed. See also Hussey, History of Fort Vancouver, p. 167.

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59. Probably wrapped in barrels.
60. Hussey, Fort Vancouver Historic Structures Report, Volume I, p. 276 and plate CVII.
61. Hoffman and Ross, figure 11 a-b.
62. Hoffman and Ross, p. 84.
63. Hussey, Fort Vancouver Historic Structures Report, Volume I, p. 272 and Hoffman and Ross, figure 13 a-i and figure 14 a-b.
64. This in addition to the cast-iron pipe boxes on p. 262 of Hussey, Fort Vancouver Historic Structures Report, Volume I.
65. Wilkes Narrative IV, p. 329.
66. Drury, p. 100. It is unclear whether this was in the office or Sitting Room.
67. Barker, Dr. John McLoughlin House, p. 12.
68. OHS accession #72-203.1.
69. Opinion of Robert Stark, Oregon Historical Society.
70. Minhinnick, p. 23.
71. Per McLoughlin House Historic Site curator.
72. OHS accession #591.
73. Per McLoughlin House Historic Site curator.
74. A similar style appears to be shown in Peterson, plate 46.
75. See Peterson, plate 65 for an example.
76. Barker, Financial Papers of Dr. John McLoughlin, p. 70.
77. A pounce box.
78. OHS manuscript MSS. 927.

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79. Determined by a comparison with original McLoughlin correspondence.
80. Per McLoughlin House Historic Site curator.
81. Barker, Dr. John McLoughlin House, pp. 22 and 24.
82. Oregon Historical Society photograph collection, item 707.
83. Barker, The McLoughlin Empire and its Rulers, p. 93.
84. L'Ami, pp. 27-29.
85. MacKay, p. 5.
86. Minhinnick, p. 19.
87. Brightman and OHS Collections Accession #4140.
88. Sophisticated, that is, based on London standards.
89. Drury, p. 107.
90. MacLeod.
91. Minhinnick, p. 25.
92. Minhinnick, p. 18.
93. Minhinnick, p. 26.
94. Leechman, Chairs section.
95. Miller, p. 257, indicates that this was true at least in fine American homes.
96. Kovel, p. 127.
97. Burton, p. 97.
98. Minhinnick, p. 25.
99. Owned by Moritz Milburn of Seattle, Washington.

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100. Per McLoughlin House Historic Site curator.
101. Burton, p. 98.
102. Burton, p. 99.
103. Minhinnick, p. 23 and Burton, pp. 98-99.
104. Barker, Dr. John McLoughlin House, p. 17.
105. Carole Machado, Oregon Historical Society Textiles Curator.
106. Burton, p. 97.
107. Minhinnick, p. 26.
108. MacLeod, p. 88.
109. See footnote 81.
110. Minhinnick, p. 26.
111. Peterson, plates 58, 64, 71
112. Inventories of Whitman Mission, 1847.
113. Observation based solely on photograph.
114. OHS manuscript MSS. 927.
115. Miller, 738.
116. In England, the primary wood was usually mahogany, Minhinnick, p. 205.
117. Minhinnick, pp. 170-172.
118. Minhinnick, p. 171.
119. Minhinnick, pp. 171-172.
120. Minhinnick, p. 25.
121. Hunter, p. 39.
122. Beecher, Domestic Economy, p. 303.

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123. Minhinnick, p. 25.
124. Lichten, p. 135.
125. Beecher, Domestic Economy, p. 303.
126. Minhinnick, p. 26.
127. Minhinnick, p. 157.
128. Leechman, Pictures section.
129. OHS manuscript MSS. 878.
130. Lichten, p. 133.
131. Minhinnick, p. 17.
132. Brightman.
133. Preston, p. 548.
134. Burton, p. 98.
135. Little, p. 5.
136. Little, p. 4.
137. Minhinnick, p. 25.
138. Minhinnick, p. 20 and Hussey, Fort Vancouver Historic Structures Report, Volume 1, pp. 97-98.
139. Demer, pp. 718-723.
140. Minhinnick, p. 174.
141. Minhinnick, p. 175.
142. Minhinnick, p. 172.
143. Leechman, Beds section.
144. MacLeod, p. 88.
145. Minhinnick, p. 76.

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146. Minhinnick, pp. 76-77.
147. Minhinnick, p. 77.
148. Thompson.
149. Minhinnick, p. 77.
150. Nutting, volume 3, p. 237.
151. Miller, p. 575.
152. Minhinnick, pp. 84-85.
153. Minhinnick, p. 82.
154. Minhinnick, p. 80.
155. Drury, p. 103.
156. Hussey, Fort Vancouver Historic Structures Report, Volume I, p. 274.
157. Minhinnick, p. 75.
158. Whiter, #216 in shapebook.
159. Hoffman and Ross, Table 13.
160. Minhinnick, p. 105.
161. Lewis, Part E., p. 51.
162. See Whiter, Spode shapebook #342.
163. Also included were chamber bowl and covered pot.
164. Wright, p. 245.
165. Fort Vancouver Historic Site visitor interpretation exhibit.
166. Beecher recommends a dish in Domestic Economy, p. 313.
167. Lewis, Part D., p. 103.
168. Minhinnick, p. 75.

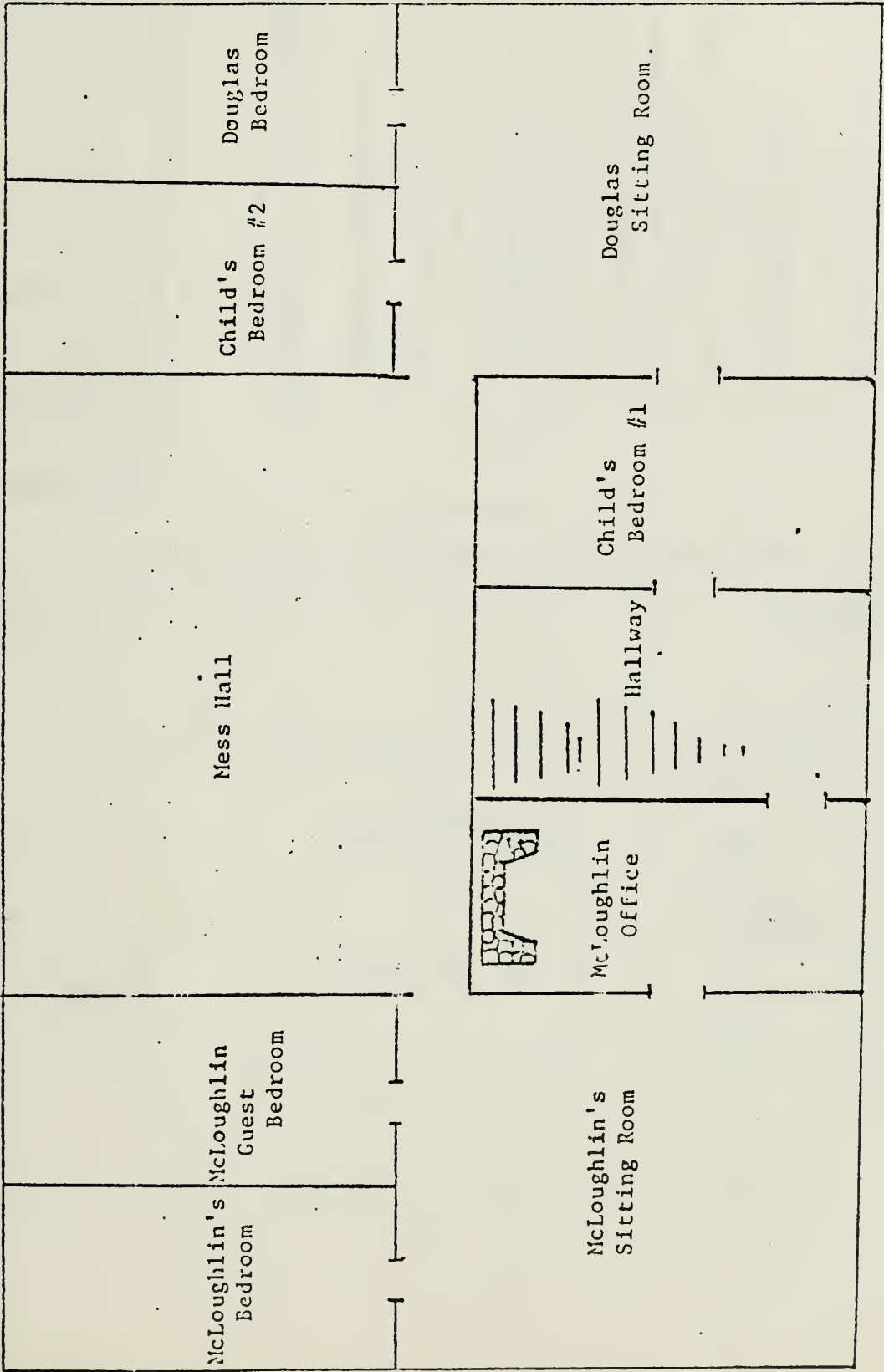
FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

169. Minhinnick, p. 76.
170. Minhinnick, p. 118.
171. Little, p. 6.
172. Peterson, plates 54, 77, and 78. It also would depend on how and when the room was used.
173. L'Ami, pp. 26-29.
174. Nutting, volume 3, p. 311.
175. Hussey, Fort Vancouver Historic Structures Report, Volume I, plate LXX.
176. Knox, p. 45.
177. Hussey, Fort Vancouver Historic Structures Report, Volume I, p. 110 and Hoffman and Ross, pp. 164-165.
178. Hoffman and Ross, p. 165.

IV. RECOMMENDED FURNISHINGS FOR CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

Since both the Chief Factor's House and Kitchen Structure are primarily of hypothetical design, there is a strong temptation to recommend furnishing them with reproductions. In some circles, reproductions are believed to enhance the recreation of an historical setting, while eliminating the possibility of antiques upstaging the interpretation of people and events. It must be remembered, however, that interpretation can be facilitated by creating an atmosphere of place and time. The presence of an extensive number of reproductions, no matter how correct in detail they might be, lacks the depth of historical feeling that exists in a room furnished with objects actually designed and constructed by contemporaries of the period depicted. Thus, reproductions will be specified only when period items are not available or it is not possible to use original or period items. In other cases, either the actual piece or a period piece similar to that indicated by the evidence will be recommended.

For both the Chief Factor's House and Kitchen Structure, recommended period pieces should be of English or Oregon manufacture. The term "pine" in reference to "country made" furnishing recommendations is used in its historical sense, meaning either pine or fir wood. Since real pine was not generally available at Fort Vancouver, any country-made furniture to be reproduced should be made of Douglas fir, the common soft wood of the area, then and now.



CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE 1845

TX331
 CG
 1825
 Rev Bk. Call.
 Returns

DINNER TABLE SET OUT FOR TWELVE PERSONS WITH EIGHT ATTENDANTS.

Published by Simpkin & Marshall & Co. Stationers, London, 1825.

THE
FOOTMAN'S DIRECTORY,
 AND
Butler's Memorabrand;

OR, THE
ADVICE OF ONE'SINUS TO HIS YOUNG FRIENDS:
 COMPRISING

HINTS ON THE ARRANGEMENT AND PERFORMANCE OF THEIR WORK;
 RULES FOR SETTING OUT TABLES AND SIDEBOARDS;
 The Art of Waiting at Table,
 AND CONDUCTING LARGE AND SMALL PARTIES;
 DIRECTIONS FOR CLEANING PLATS, GLASS, FURNITURE, CLOTHES, AND ALL
 OTHER THINGS WHICH COME WITHIN THE CARE OF A MAN-SERVANT
 AND

ADVICE RESPECTING BEHAVIOUR
 TO SUPERIORS, TRADESMEN, AND FELLOW-SERVANTS.
WITH AN APPENDIX,
 COMPRISING VARIOUS USEFUL RECEIPTS AND TABLES.

By **THOMAS COSNETT.**

A NEW EDITION,
 WITH CONSIDERABLE ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

LONDON:

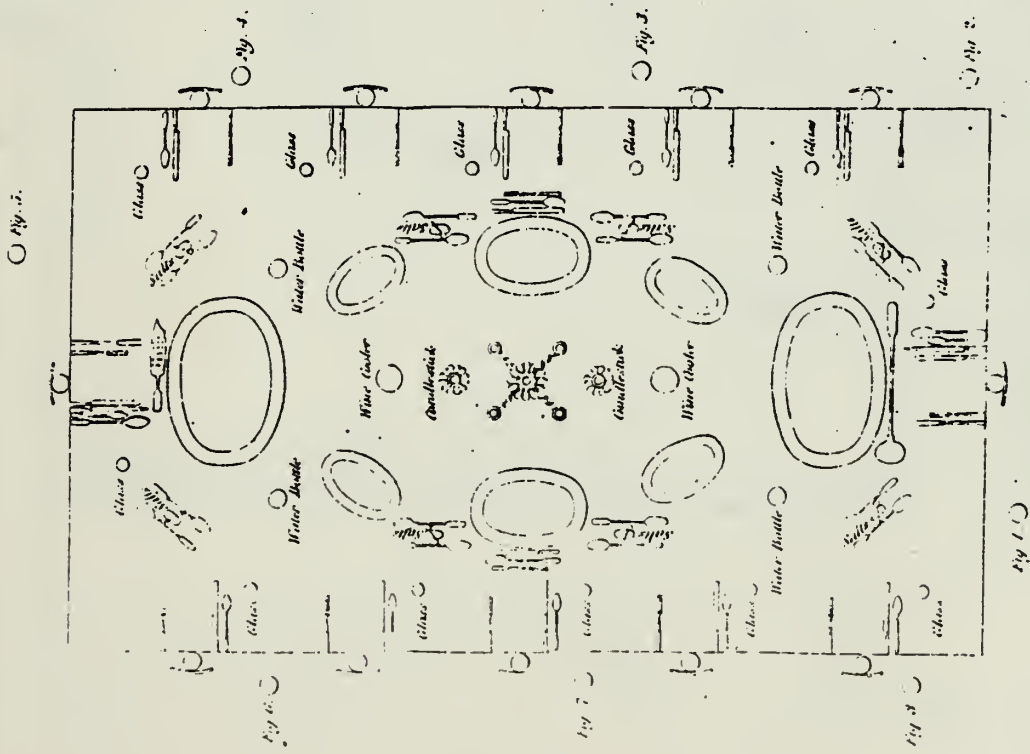
PRINTED FOR SIMPKIN AND MARSHALL, AND HENRY COLBURN,
 SOLD ALSO BY J. DUNCAN, HATCHARD AND SON,
 GOSLING AND KILBY, BELL AND BRADFUTE, EDINBURGH,
 AND J. CURRIE, DUBLIN, &c.

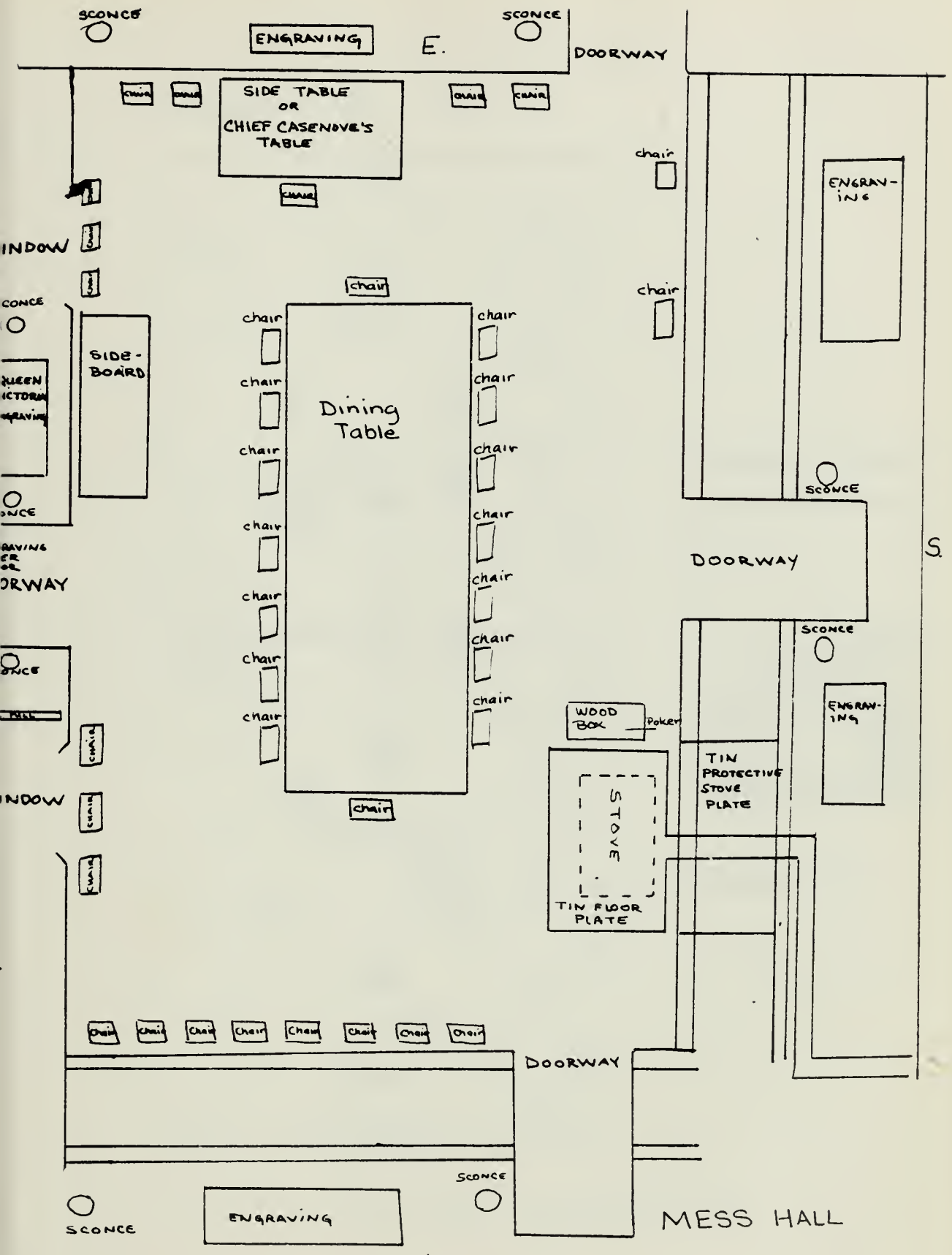
1825.

Side Table

Side Table

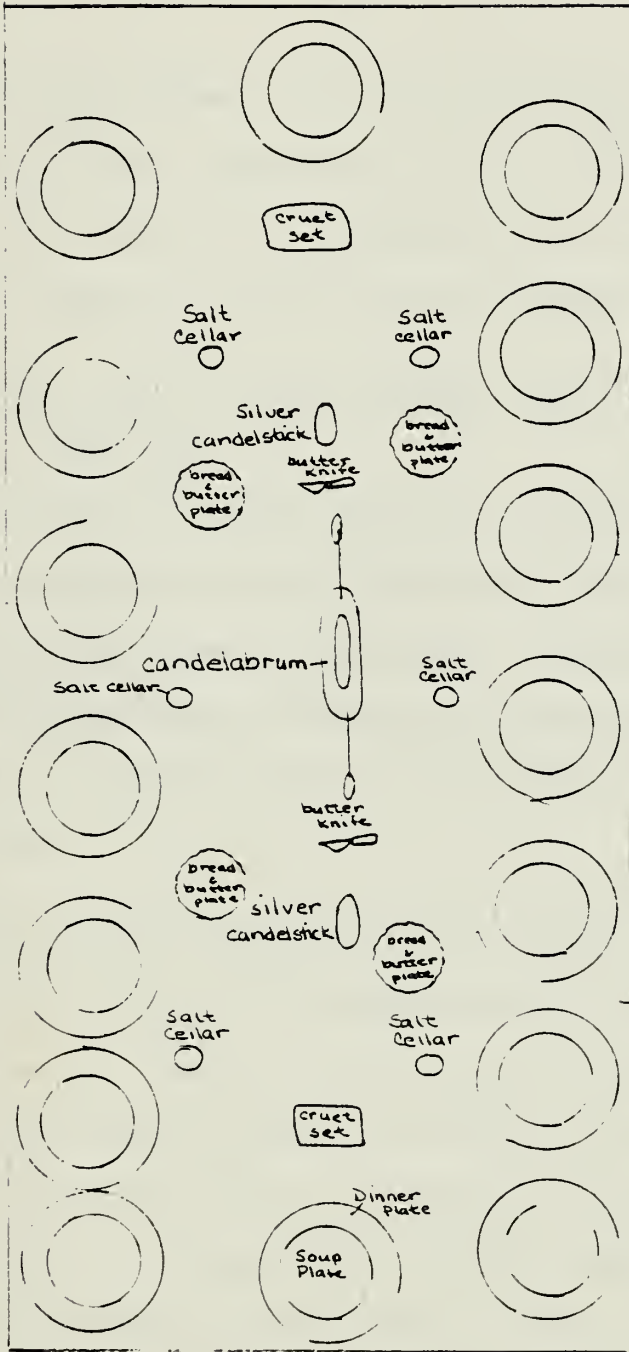
Side Board



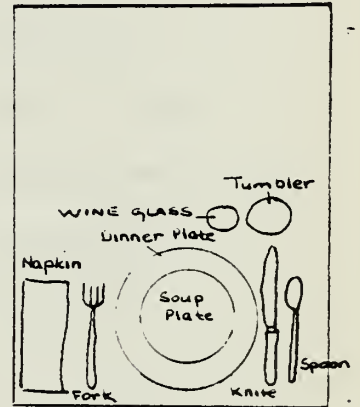


W.

16 Place Settings



ENLARGED PLACE SETTING



— Linen Table Cloth

Dr. McLoughlin

MESS HALL TABLE SETTINGS
W.

M E S S H A L L

Furniture

101. English late Regency, early Victorian mahogany dining table, circa 1830-1845, approximately 20" L. x 49" W. x 20" H.

The table should be of the expandable or telescopic type with 4 or 6 leaves. It should have brass casters. See Plate 4.

102. 37 English early Victorian mahogany "spoon" or balloon-back chairs, 1835-1845.

Chairs should be similar in style to those in the dining room of the McLoughlin House in Oregon City, shown in Plate 5. They should be upholstered in haircloth. Sixteen or 17 chairs would be an average number for use at the table itself in 1845; the rest of the chairs should be placed against the walls of the Mess Hall.

103. English "country" side table, circa 1830-1845.

The table should be of an English country cabinet wood such as pine, walnut, beech, or oak and should be similar in style to the table shown in Plate 6. The side table should be covered with green baize when no linen tablecloth is on the table. For the purpose of interpretation, however, the table should have a linen tablecloth, a linen napkin, a tumbler, and a place setting for Chief Casenove, consisting of a bone or ivory-handled fork, a Britannia tablespoon, and a Spode dinner plate.

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

104. English late Regency, early Victorial mahogany sideboard, circa 1830-1845.

The sideboard should be similar in style to the sideboard shown in Plate 4.

Wall Decoration

105. 19th-century engraving or print of Queen Victoria, circa 1837-1845.

The engraving or print of the Queen should be in a period rosewood, mahogany, or curly maple frame.

106. Five or six English or Scottish engravings or prints, circa 1800-1845, of hunting, sporting, military, naval, domestic, political, or country scenes.

These engravings or prints should be framed in period rosewood, mahogany, or curly maple frames. The engravings and prints are to be hung in the appropriate 19th century manner, high on the wall.

Heating

107. Cast iron Carron stove, reproduction.

The stove will be of the type made for the Hudson's Bay Company by the Carron Iron Works and will resemble the one shown in Plate 3. The stove will rest on tin or sheet iron tacked to the floor. Behind the stove and against the wall, tin will be attached by

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

the method shown in Plate 3. Installation will require--as with the other stoves in the house--stove pipe and right angle elbows. A damper should be fitted in the pipe immediately above the stove. For safety reasons, the stove should never be used.

108. Fir wood box, modern.

The wood box will be filled with split wood. It will be unfinished. The box will be similar to the one in plate 40.

109. 7 to 9 wall sconces approximately 6" H. x 6" W. x 6" D.

Lighting

Tin sconces patterned after one shown on page 161 of Minhinnick's At Home in Upper Canada should be reproduced, (see illustration 38). They should be hung on a nail in the locations shown on the wall elevations. The sconces will be fitted with wax candles.

Table Setting

The Mess Hall will be arranged for the time immediately preceding the midday dinner hour. Thus, the dining table would be set for the first course of soup and fish. The Footman's Directory and Butler's Remembrancer, London, 1825, outlines the proper method for setting a table, describing both the necessary items of the typical arrangement. See illustration at beginning of section. The placement of the individual items should follow

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

the above book with obvious allowances for the size of the Mess Hall table and the size of the individual items.

Unfortunately, little is known as to the actual method of serving the food in the Mess Hall. John Ball noted in 1832 that the meal courses were served exclusively by male stewards, indicating that the custom of using male servants to serve meals, as was done in upper class English society, was followed at Fort Vancouver.

It is not known whether all the courses were served directly from the pantry or whether some courses were brought up and placed on a sideboard and served from there to those seated at the Mess Hall table. It can be assumed that this method of serving from the pantry and sideboard would have been the most efficient one since the Mess Hall table would probably not have been large enough to place a copious number of individual serving dishes such as soup tureens, vegetable dishes, tea pots or platters directly on the table even with the meals being served in individual courses. The time element in serving the meals as quickly as possible would have been a factor too, since the "gentlemen" needed to get back to work.

It can be assumed, although there is no evidence to document the assertion, that Dr. McLoughlin would not have involved himself in the serving of the food from his place at the head of the table. His rather exalted position and status as Chief Factor would have

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

precluded him from lowering himself by serving food. This was a task for the stewards, the lower class employees, to do. McLoughlin and the "gentlemen" would have busied themselves with discussing company matters during the meal.

If it can be assumed that McLoughlin would not have participated in the serving of the food, then it is doubtful that the "gentlemen" would have been involved in this function either. It should be remembered that upper class English society, to which McLoughlin and the "gentlemen" belonged, at least in the context of Fort Vancouver, were very conscious of their position in society and would not have engaged in activities which would have demeaned that position in front of the lower class employees at Fort Vancouver.

It can be assumed that enough employees such as Kanaka servants, would have been used at meal times to assist the stewards to serve the meals quickly and efficiently.

Thomas J. Farnham comments in 1839 that "*the cloth and wines are removed together*" (at the end of the dinner, the principal meal of the day), indicating that this formal custom of upper class English society was followed at Fort Vancouver.

110. Linen damask tablecloth, mid-19th century, approximately 22' x 6'.

111. 2 linen damask tablecloths, mid-19th century, approximately 10' x 6'.

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

One large linen tablecloth will be placed over the dining table. The two smaller linen tablecloths will be placed on the side-table.

112. 16 linen damask table napkins, mid-19th century, approximately 21" x 22".

These napkins will be folded and one placed to the left of each table setting as indicated.

113. 17 English or Irish flint glass tumblers, reproductions.

The reproduction tumblers should be similar to those shown in Plate 7 or to catalogue no. 1624 in the Fort Vancouver Museum Collection. Sixteen tumblers will be placed on the Mess Hall dining table, one on the side table; the rest stored in the pantry.

114. 14 English or Irish flint glass wineglasses, reproductions.

The wineglasses should be similar to catalogue nos. 1625 or 9833 in the Fort Vancouver Museum Collection. Two flint glass tumblers will serve as wineglasses at 2 places.

Due to the difficulty of procuring sufficient pieces of 19th century, transfer-printed Spode earthenware, it is recommended that modern Spode be acquired for the Chief Factor's House. The table settings should be arranged as indicated in both the Mess Hall and McLoughlin Sitting Room, with the remainder stored in the pantry.

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

According to research, the Hudson's Bay Company inventories indicate that the Company ordered a certain amount of earthenware each year to fill the everyday needs at the Fort and to restock the European Sales Shop. The Company was apparently interested in making the necessary replacement of individual pieces such as cups, saucers, plates, or serving dishes. It appears, however, that the Company was not too concerned whether the replacements matched the patterns in use at the Fort or not, and Copeland and Garrett, the major suppliers of earthenware to the Company, sent their available patterns. Therefore, it is conceivable that the Mess Hall dining table would not have been laid with a complete set of any one pattern; the dishes used would have been of various Spode patterns. A few dinner plates could have been "Blue Italian," the tureens might have been blue "Camilla" or "Chatsworth," and some of the cups and saucers could have been the "Bamboo" pattern. Thus, the Mess Hall dining table should be set with a variety of patterns of Spode.

115. 16 Spode blue, pink, or green "Camilla" or "Blue Italian" dinner plates, modern.

116. 16 Spode blue, pink, or green "Camilla" or "Blue Italian" 10" rim soup plates, modern.

The soup plates will be placed on top of the dinner plates.

117. 4 Spode blue, pink, or green "Camilla" or "Blue Italian" butter

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

plates, modern.

118. 4 Spode or Staffordshire transfer-printed earthenware water jugs, circa 1830-1845.

The jugs should be similar in shape and style to catalogue nos. 659 and 318. "Blue Italian" modern Spode jugs may also be used. They should be of 2-quart capacity and should be placed on the sideboard.

119. 2 Spode blue, pink, or green "Camilla" or "Blue Italian" soup tureens, with platters, modern.

Both tureens will be placed on the sideboard, one will have it's lid. Both tureens will have platters of appropriate Spode patterns under each tureen.

120. 8 Spode blue, pink, or green "Camille" or "Blue Italian" assorted serving dishes, modern.

There may be 3 open vegetable dishes, 3 covered vegetable dishes, and 2 gravy boats or sauceboats.

These dishes most likely would have been set out on the table in the Pantry or possibly on the sideboard in the Mess Hall before being brought in for the proper course.

Silverware

The Mess Hall dining table will be set with a number of pieces of McLoughlin's own silver to indicate that guests such as offi-

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

cers from the British warship H.M.S. Modeste or important Americans were dining with McLoughlin, Douglas, and the Company officers. The Mess Hall table would not ordinarily have been set with McLoughlin's silver for the 3 daily meals.

121. 2 English silver butter knives, circa 1820-1840.

These will be placed on the Mess Hall dining table.

122. Pair of English silver candlelabra, circa 1830-1840.

One of the candlelabrum will be placed in the center of the Mess Hall table, the other in the center of the dining table in the McLoughlin Sitting Room. Wax candles are to be inserted in them.

123. Pair of English silver candlesticks, circa 1830-1840.

A candlestick will be placed at either end of the candlelabrum on the dining table, with wax candles inserted.

124. 2 English silver soup ladles, circa 1830-1840.

The ladles will be placed on the sideboard in each tureen.

125. One English mother-of-pearl salt spoon, circa 1830-1840.

This type of spoon was carried on the fort's inventories. These will be placed in the cut-glass saltcellars.

126. English silver snuffer and tray, circa 1825-1840.

This will be placed on the sideboard.

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

127-

130. Items 127-130 are in the McLoughlin's Sitting Room.

131. 16 place settings of English ivory-handled utensils and cutlery, circa 1830-1845.

These settings will include dinner knives, dessert knives, dinner forks (3 tine, if possible), and dessert forks. A dinner knife and fork will be placed at each place on the dining table. The rest of the cutlery and utensils--16 dessert knives and 16 dessert forks--will be placed on the sideboard. The cutlery should be similar in style to nos. 8323, dinner and dessert forks, in the museum's study collection.

132. 16 English Britannia ware tablespoons, circa 1830-1840.

One at each place to serve as the soup spoon.

133. 2 steel-plated, or iron, serving spoons, circa 1830-1840.

The table spoons will be placed to the left of the napkin if there is space at each end of the table. See plate #42.

134. 16 English Britannia ware teaspoons, circa 1830-1845.

These will be placed on the sideboard.

135. 2 English cruet stands with appropriate glass bottles in Britannia ware or japanned stands, circa 1830-1845.

The cruet stands will be placed on the dining table; the bottles should be filled with the proper condiments.

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

Saltcellars.

The Pantry Inventory for 1844 lists glass saltcellars. The 1845 Pantry Inventory lists "cut glass" saltcellars. The discrepancy in the two descriptions may have resulted from the possibility that the person who took the inventories did not know one type of glass from the other, thus listing the saltcellars in the 1845 inventory as being "cut" rather than a less elegant type of glass. A glass dish, catalogue no. 9816, which appears to be a 3 or 4-person saltcellar is in the Fort Vancouver Museum Collection. It is possibly flint glass. The saltcellars described in the 1845 inventory may actually have been flint glass.

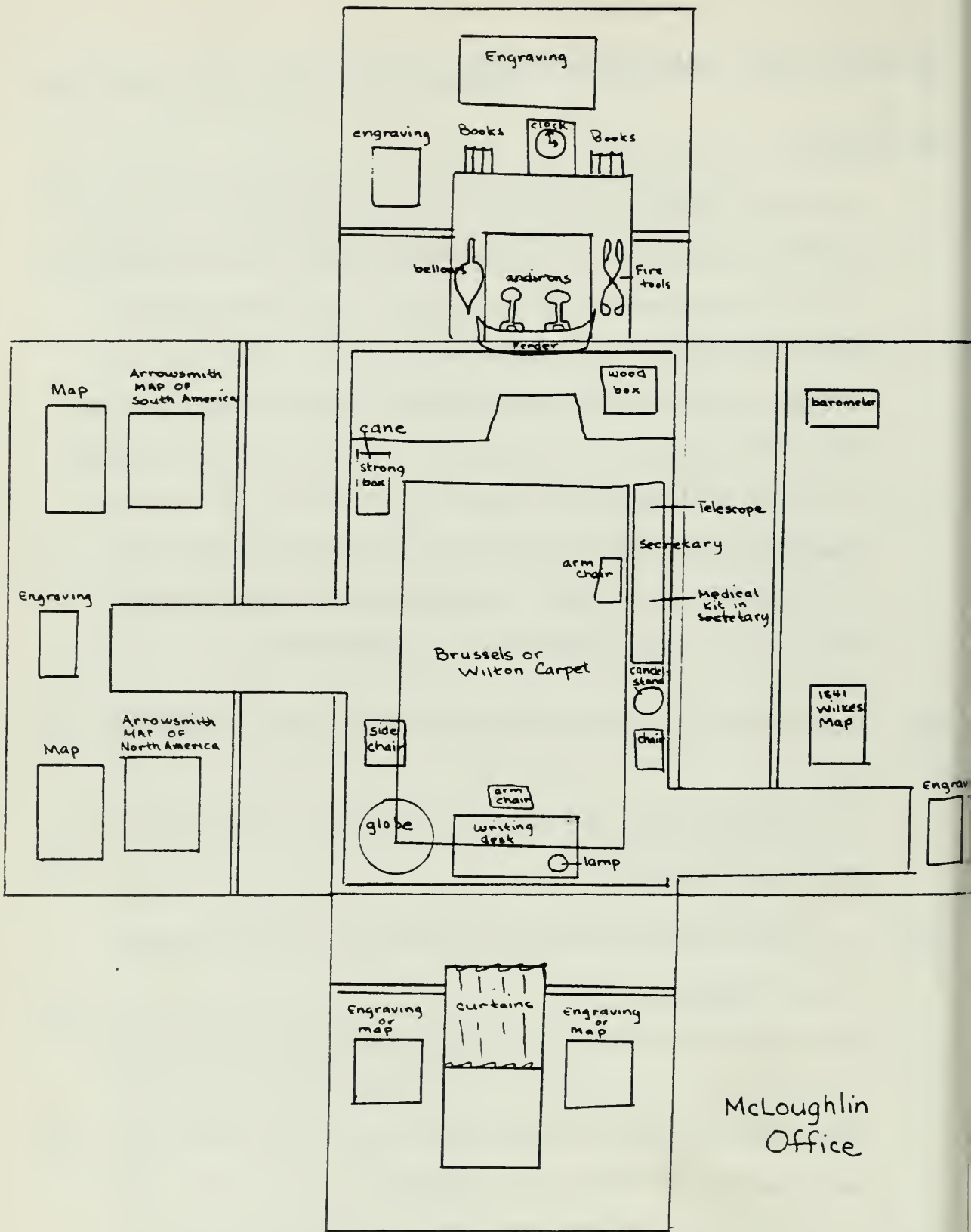
136. 6 English or Irish cut or flint glass saltcellars, circa 1830-1840.

The saltcellars will be placed on the Mess Hall dining table and should be filled with salt.

137. 4 English or Irish flint glass decanters with mushroom-style stoppers, circa 1830-1840.

These decanters should be the three-ring style decanters similar to catalogue no. 523 in the Fort Vancouver Museum Collection. They will be placed on the sideboard. One will contain Port, one Teneriffe, and the other two Madeira.

138. 2 sets of ivory-handled carving knives and forks, circa 1840.



McLoughlin
Office

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

These will be placed on the sideboard.

139. Call bell tassel, reproduction of typical English bell tassel, circa 1840.

The tassel should be approximately 12" long and 3" wide and should be made of a cotton, roller-printed fabric. It should be attached to a line of nautical hemp or horsehair that is run through eyehooks on the ceiling. The line should run from the Mess Hall through the passageway to the Pantry and Kitchen. *In the Pantry, the line should be attached to a small brass bell on hinges above the passage door.

McLoughlin Office

Some of the furnishings in the McLoughlin Office may represent pieces which predate the period 1830-1845 and will reflect McLoughlin's earlier tastes or acquisitions. Some of these earlier pieces could conceivably have been inherited by McLoughlin from his family or may have been given as presents to McLoughlin by his brother, friends, or colleagues.

Furniture

201. English, early Victorian mahogany secretary bookcase desk, circa 1835-1845, approximately 89" H. x 42" W. x $20\frac{1}{2}$ " D.

*This sentence should be restated in the Pantry section.

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

The secretary bookcase desk should be similar in style to the one at the McLoughlin House in Oregon City.

202. Iron strongbox, circa 1840.

The Hudson Bay Company iron strongbox, Catalogue No. 1 in the Fort Vancouver museum collection, will be used.

203. English, late Regency, or early Victorian, mahogany pedestal-style flat-top writing desk, circa 1830-1840.

This desk should be similar in style to the one shown in Plate 16.

204. 2 English late Regency or early Victorian mahogany side chairs, circa 1830-1840.

The chairs should be covered in horsehair or leather. The chairs may be either of the "spoon" balloon-back style or similar to the dining chairs in the McLoughlin Sitting Room.

205. English, late Regency or early Victorian mahogany armchair, circa 1830-1840.

The chair should be covered in horsehair or leather. It will be used at the writing desk.

206. English, late Regency or early Victorian mahogany armchair, circa 1835-1845.

The chair should be upholstered in horsehair. It should be used

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

at the secretary bookcase desk. See Plate 31.

207. English, late Regency or early Victorian mahogany candlestand, circa 1830-1845, approximately 30" H. x 14" square. Similar to the one in Plate 30.

208. Approximately 20 sheets of English writing paper.

The paper will be placed on the writing desk and on the secretary bookcase desk.

These should be fairly good quality, mid-19th-century, in good condition with as few brown spots or other blemishes as possible.

If period paper cannot be found, then a good quality modern facsimile should be used.

209. 2 black lead pencils, circa 1840.

The pencils may be placed on the writing desk or in the secretary bookcase desk.

210. 2 English steel writing pens, circa 1840.

The pens may be placed on the writing desk or in the secretary bookcase desk.

211. 2 English pounce boxes, circa 1830-1840.

One will be placed on the writing desk and one on the secretary bookcase desk.

212. 5-10 mid-19th-century letter books, ledgers, or journals,

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

circa 1840.

The ledgers and journals should be placed on the writing desk, secretary bookcase desk, on the strong box and on the floor near McLoughlin's writing desk or in other logical locations.

213. English inkstand with single or double glass inkwell, circa 1830-1840.

The inkstand will be placed on the writing desk.

The inkwells will be filled with ink.

214. 2 or 3 sticks of red sealing wax, modern.

The wax will be placed on the writing desk and on the secretary bookcase desk.

215. McLoughlin's personal seal.

The seal may be placed on the writing desk.

This item should be reproduced from the original at the McLoughlin House.

216. Correspondence, reproductions.

This will be placed on the writing desk.

A number of letters written by John McLoughlin during 1845 should be reproduced on period or good quality modern paper from originals in the collections of the Oregon Historical Society or other repositories or institutions.

217. English mahogany letter box, circa 1840.

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

This will be placed on the writing desk.

218. English penknife, circa 1840.

This will be placed on the writing desk.

219. English ruler, circa 1840.

This will be placed in one of the pigeonholes of the secretary bookcase desk.

220. Hudson's Bay Company seal.

This will be placed on the writing desk.

This item should be reproduced from an original in possession of the Hudson's Bay Company, the Canadian National Historic Sites Service, or some other repository or museum.

When not in use, some of the stationery supplies undoubtedly were neatly tucked away in the drawers and pigeonholes of the secretary bookcase desk. Some stationery materials also would most likely have been kept on the flat-top writing desk. For purposes of interpretation, the supplies might be randomly arranged on the opened secretary or flat-top writing desk, with the letter book and a half-finished letter as the centerpoint of the display. Letters to McLoughlin may be placed in one of the pigeonholes of the secretary, a finished letter in another, and some mathematical calculations on paper in still another pigeonhole or on the opened secretary or flat-top writing desk.

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

Medical Supplies

221. English mahogany medical box fitted with period-glass medicine vials, circa 1860-1840.

This item and its fittings should be similar to the Hudson's Bay Company medical box in the Oregon Historical Society collections, Accession Number 2733, shown in Plate 10. The box should be placed on the right side bookshelf section of the secretary bookcase desk.

Books

222. The following list is suggested only as a general guide.

Von Humboldt's 2-volume Personal Narrative should definitely be acquired, since McLoughlin is known to have owned this work. McLoughlin was quite interested in natural science, politics, and agriculture. Biographies of late 18th-century and early 19th-century English and Scottish political, military, and literary figures should be acquired. Napoleon Bonaparte was one of his favorite notables. General literature should also be included. McLoughlin undoubtedly possessed works on Catholic theology. The books should reflect these wide-ranging interests of McLoughlin. It would not be inappropriate to have a few books, published by American publishers, since it is possible that McLoughlin might have received some books from such American visitors as Marcus Whitman, Samuel Parker, Charles Wilkes,

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

or Thomas J. Farnham or others.

Dr. David McLoughlin, Consultation medico-legal sur quelques signes de paralysie vraie et sur leur relative, Paris, 1841.

Reports of the Board of Health, London.

von Humboldt, Personal Narrative of Travel in South America, 2 vols., London.

Nautical Almanac, 1844-45.

Report on Sanitary Conditions of Laboring Population in Great Britain, London.

Sanitary Economy, London.

German Literature, 2 vols., London.

Sir William Jackson Hooker, Botanical Miscellany, 3 vols., London, 1830-33.

F. W. Beechey, Narrative of a Voyage to the Pacific and Bering's Straight in the years 1825-1828, London, 1831.

James Burney, A Memoir on the geography of the northeastern part of Asia and on the question of whether Asia and America are contiguous, London: Bulmer, 1818.

George Catlin, Letters and note of the manners, customs and condition of the North American Indians, London, 1841.

von Humboldt, Political essay on the kingdom of New Spain, containing researches relative to the geography of Mexico, London, 1811.

Gilbert Imlay, A topographical description of the western territory of North America, London, 1792.

G. H. von Langsdorff, Voyages and travels in various parts of the world during the years 1803-7, 2 vols., London, 1813-1814.

Brodie Edin, A History of the British Empire, 4 vols.,

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

1822.

Burchell, Travels in the Interior of Southern Africa, 2 vols., London, 1822.

Cheyne, Essays on the Diseases of Children, Edin, 1801.

Hey, Practical Observations in Surgery, London, 1810.

John Lindley, Flora Medica, London, 1838.

The Edinburgh New Dispensatory.

Anatomy of Drunkenness.

Samuel Cooper, the First Lines of the Practice of Surgery, London, 1807.

Bell, The Principles of Surgery, 3 vols., Edin, 1801-1808.

A Short System of Comparative Anatomy translated from the German, London, 1807.

Bell, Anatomy of the Human Body, London, 1802-04.

Cabanis, Du Degre' de Certitude de la Medicine, Paris, 1803.

Chrestier, De la Methode Iatroliptrice, Montpellier, 1803.

Cooper's Surgical Dictionary, London, 1822.

Cooper's Treatise on Fractures of the Joints, London, 1822.

William Cooper, Table Talk, London.

Charles White, An Account of the Regular Gradations of Man, London, 1799.

Edward Briffity, the animal kingdom arranged in conformity with its organizations, 8 vols., London, (1833)-34-36.

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

Wilson and Bonaparte, American Ornithology, 3 vols., London, 1832.

Johnson, The Lives of the Most Eminent English Poets, 4 vols., London, 1783.

Combe, The Principles of Physiology Applied to the Preservation of Health, London.

Buchan, Domestic Medicine, London, 1786.

All titles, excepting the Nautical Almanac which will be placed on the table, will be housed in the bookcase section of the secretary bookcase desk and in the breakfront in the McLoughlin Sitting Room.

Heating and Lighting

223. Pair of English brass andirons, circa 1840.

224. Pair of English fire tongs, circa 1840.

225. English fire poker and rake, circa 1840.

These will be placed beside the fireplace on the hearth.

226. English fireplace bellows, circa 1840. Similar to the one in Plate 12.

The bellows will be hung from a nail on the left side of the fireplace. Some candlesticks, snuffers, and douters used in the room were likely stored in the Kitchen Structure until needed.² These would have been brought in by a servant when required. These items will be more thoroughly discussed in

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

the section on the Pantry.

227. English Wilton carpeting, 48' x 27", reproduction.

A typical English pattern, circa 1840-1845, should be selected.

The carpeting should be wall to wall. The carpeting should be of the same pattern as that in the McLoughlin Sitting Room.

228. English brass fireplace fender, circa 1840.

Wall Decoration

229. Arrowsmith Map of North America, 1834.

230. Arrowsmith Map of South America, 1834.

Both maps should be framed in period English rosewood or curly maple frames.

231. Wilkes Map of the Oregon Country, 1841.

This map should be a reproduction from the original at the Library of Congress or the one in the files at Fort Vancouver National Historic Site. The map should be framed in a period English rosewood or curly or bird's eye maple veneer frame, with or without a gilt liner.

232. Parker Map of the Oregon Country, 1835.

Samuel Parker is known to have visited Fort Vancouver and may have sent a map to McLoughlin.

This map will be framed as those above.

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

233. Map of the Oregon Country, circa 1830-1845.

This map will be framed as above.

234. English brass telescope, circa 1840.

The telescope will be placed in the secretary bookcase desk, either in the lower or upper section of the piece.

235. Pair of English steel (or gold) rimmed spectacles, circa 1820-1840.

The spectacles will be placed on the writing desk on top of an open ledger.

236-
239. 2 to 4 English or Scottish engravings or prints of hunting, sporting, military, naval, domestic, political, or country scenes, circa 1800-1845.

The engravings or prints should be framed in period English rosewood or curly maple frames.

240. English ivory or ebony letter opener, circa 1840.

241. English 3-day mantel clock, circa 1830-1840.

The clock will be placed on the mantelpiece.

242. English barometer, circa 1800-1845.

243. Fir wood box, modern.

The box will be painted Spanish brown. It will be filled with split wood.

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

244. English terrestrial globe, circa 1810-1840.

245. English thermometer, circa 1840.

It will be placed on the mantelpiece.

246. English oil-burning lamp, circa 1830-1840 (See plate 32).

It will be placed on the flat top writing desk.

247. English gold-headed cane or walking stick, circa 1830-1840.

The cane will be placed beside the writing desk or the secretary bookcase desk, or in the northeast corner of the room.

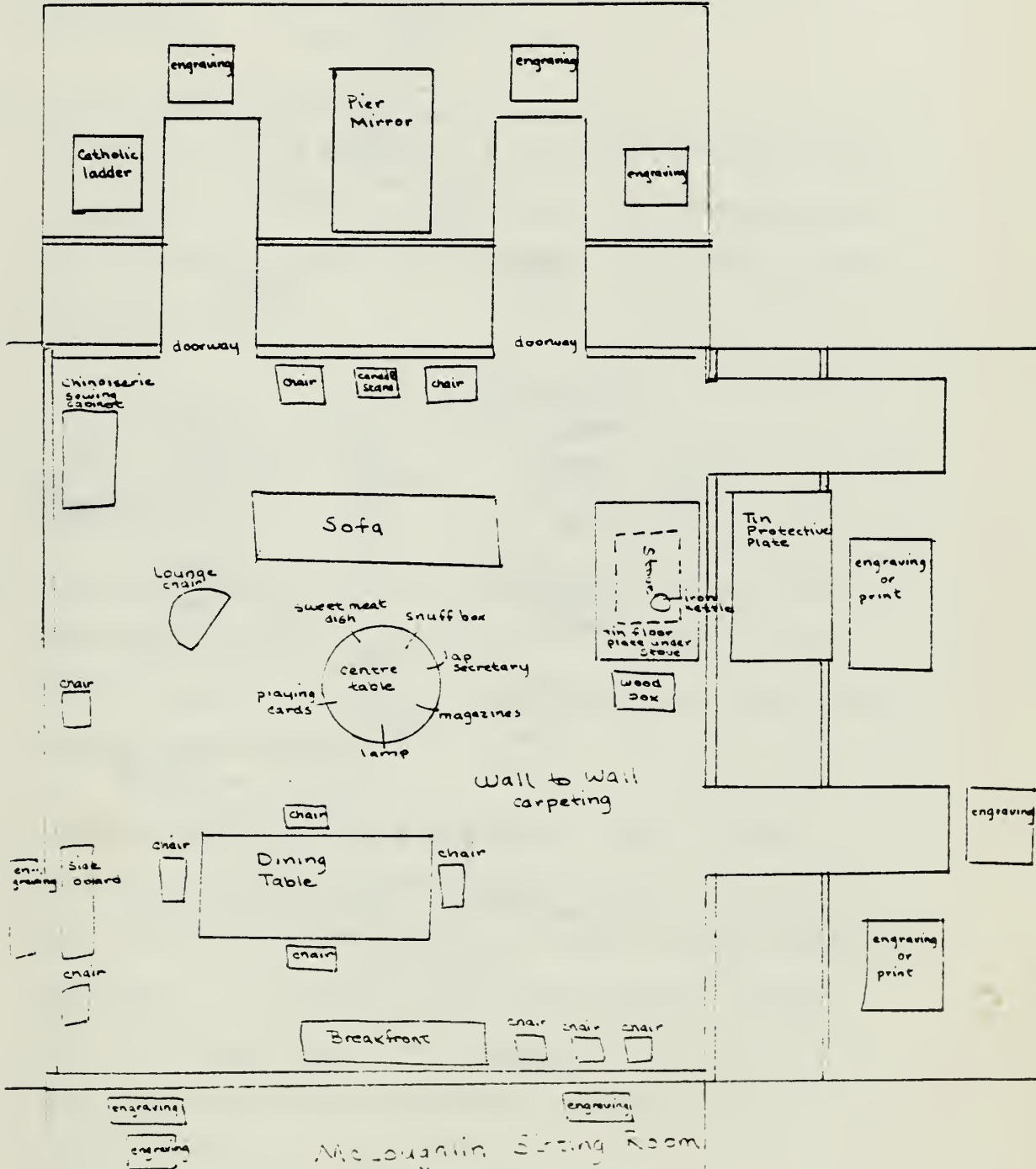
248. 3 to 5 stuffed birds, indigenous to the Pacific Northwest.

George Roberts, a former clerk with the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort Vancouver, described in his memoirs that "...J. K. Townsend, Botanist from Philadelphia, and Mr. (Thomas) Nuttall came in '34. The first was our surgeon the winter, I think, of '36.... He was a capital taxidermist and he it was who set up the birds Mrs. Harvey some time since presented to somebody of which I saw a notice in the papers."

These birds will be placed on top of the secretary bookcase desk.

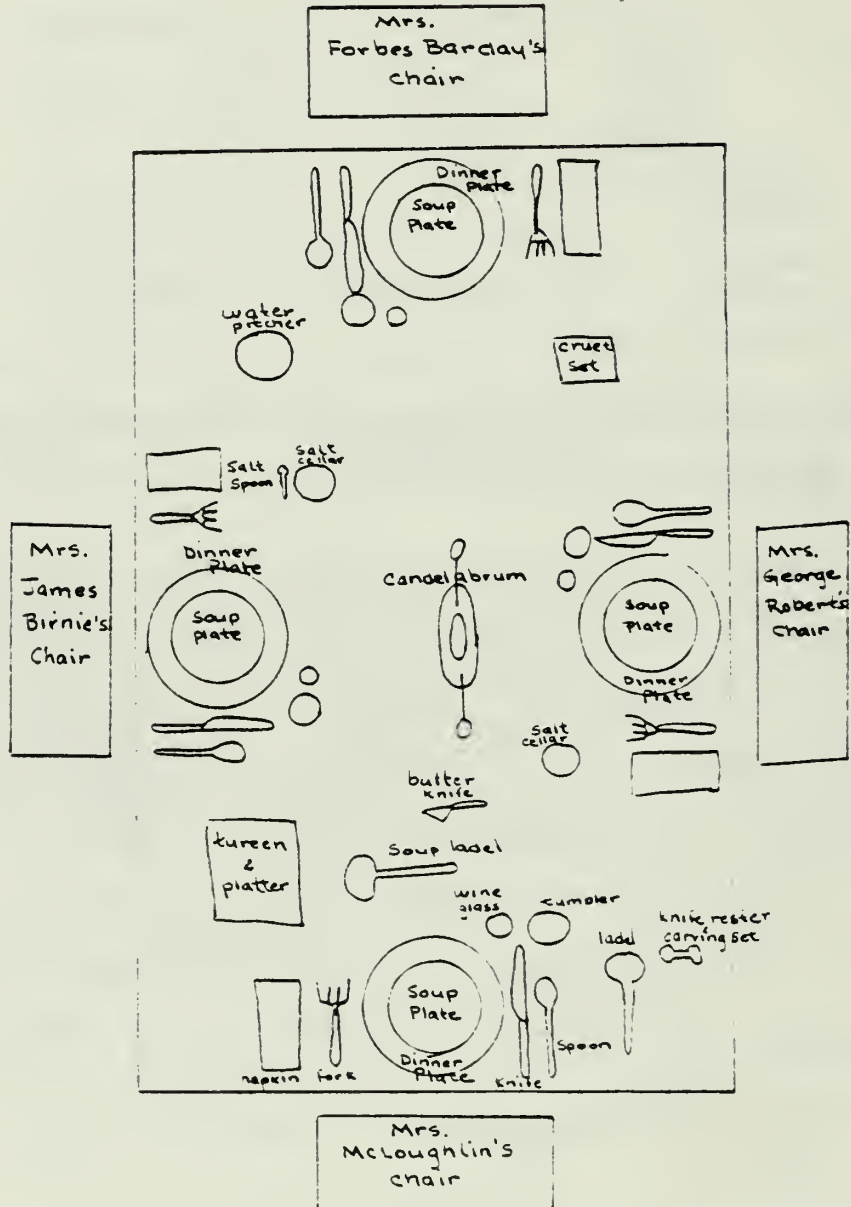
A few ledgers, journals and books may be placed on top of the secretary bookcase desk and on the strong box. Additional books may also be placed on the mantel and on McLoughlin's writing desk.

N.



E.

Arrangement of dining table should follow the proper early mid-19th century British table setting



McLoughlin Sitting Room
Dining Table Setting

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

249. An additional English brass candlestick, circa 1840, will be placed on McLoughlin's writing desk for use in melting the sealing wax.

250. One pair of muslin curtains.

The curtains will be hung from a wooden curtain rod which will be suspended on 2 wooden curtain brackets. The curtain panels will be attached to wooden curtain rings. The curtains should be simple in style.

McLoughlin Sitting Room

Furniture

301. English late Regency or early Victorian small mahogany dining table, circa 1830-1840, approximately 90" L. x 48" W. x 29". The table should be similar in style to mahogany dining table shown in Plate 4 or Plate 33.

302. English Chippendale mahogany breakfront, circa 1770-1790. The breakfront may be similar in style to the one shown in Plate 13 and now in possession of Mr. Moritz Milburn of Seattle, Washington. It is possible, though very remotely, that the piece owned by Mr. Milburn was originally brought by the Hudson's Bay Company to Fort Vancouver from Fort George at the time of the Company's move in 1825.

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

303. English late Regency or early Victorian mahogany center table, circa 1830-1840.

This piece may be similar in style to the one shown in Plate 9.

304. 8 to 12 English late Regency or early Victorian mahogany dining chairs, circa 1830-1840.

The chairs should be upholstered in horsehair. Four chairs will be placed around the dining table. The rest will be placed at random around the room as extra chairs for the dining table and for use when the McLoughlins entertained.

305. English Chinese Chippendale black lacquer sewing or work cabinet, circa 1820-1840.

The cabinet should be identical or very similar to the one shown in Plate 14.

306. English late Regency or early Victorian mahogany armchair, circa 1830-1845.

The armchair will be upholstered in horsehair. See Plate 31.

307. English late Regency or early Victorian mahogany lounge or "easy chair", circa 1830-1845.

The chair will be upholstered in horsehair or leather. See Plate 31.

308. English late Regency or early Victorian mahogany frame sofa, circa 1830-1840.

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

The sofa should be similar in style to the sofa shown in Plate 15.

The sofa will be upholstered in horsehair.

309. English, late Regency or early Victorian, mahogany pedestal sideboard, circa 1830-1840.

The sideboard may be similar in style to the one shown in Plate 24.

310. English Wilton carpeting, reproduction.

The carpeting should be reproduced in 27" widths in a sufficient length to produce five 17' x 27" strips. The strips should be sewn together and tacked to the floor. The carpeting should be reproduced from a typical English pattern, circa 1830-1845.

The carpeting will be wall to wall. The carpeting in the Sitting Room will be of the same pattern as that in the McLoughlin office.

Window Coverings

311. 3 sets of curtains.

These should be made from a dark-colored or patterned material, wool, wool damask, or cotton, similar to English fabric of the 1840 period. See Plate. As described by Letitia Hargrave, curtains during this period were commonly strung on metal rods or wooden dowels that were attached to the top of the window.

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

The fabric was then held open by pins or tie-backs.

The Sitting Room curtains will be arranged as shown in Plate 37. They will be attached to wooden rings that will be suspended from a wooden dowel. The dowel will be stained to match the interior finish of the room and attached to wall and window by wooden brackets.

The curtains should not be too high style.

There is evidence that chintz curtains were apparently used at Hudson's Bay Company posts. In 1839, Isabell Ross, wife of Charles Ross, clerk at Fort Nisqually, placed a special order to England for a number of items including "3 Chintz drepes".

312. English, late Regency or early Victorian, mahogany or gilt pier mirror, circa 1830-1840.

313. 10 to 12 English or Scottish engravings or prints of hunting, sporting, military, naval, domestic, political or country scenes, circa 1800-1845.

The engravings or prints should be framed in period English rose-wood or curly or birdseye maple frames.

314. Blanchet's 1839 Catholic Ladder, reproduction.

This should be copied from the original 1839 Catholic Ladder in the Bancroft Library and be reproduced on slightly aged paper. The reproduction itself should be mounted on a thin board and hung on the wall.

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

315. Cast-iron Carron stove, reproduction

Sewing Supplies

316. English needles and sewing case, circa 1830-1840.

317. English thimbles, circa 1830-1840.

318. English sewing scissors, circa 1830-1840.

319. Cloth sewing tape measure, reproduction.

320. Assorted spools of thread, modern.

321. English darning egg, circa 1830-1840.

322. Beeswax, modern.

The sewing items will be placed in the cabinet.

Miscellaneous

323. English cast-iron tea kettle, circa 1830-1840.

The tea kettle should be similar in style to the one portrayed by artist Frances Ann Hopkins in her view of the North Canoe passing along high rocky cliffs. The tea kettle should be placed on top of the stove. Also see Plate 39.

324. Pair of Bristol glass vases, circa 1840.

The vases may be placed in either the breakfront or on the side-board.

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

325. English or Irish flint glass sweetmeat dish, circa 1830-1840.

It may be placed on the center table.

The dish should be similar to Catalogue No. 8136 in the Fort Vancouver Museum collection.

326. English mahogany or rosewood lap secretary or work box, circa 1830-1845. It will be placed on the center table.

327. English snuff box, circa 1830-1840.

It will be placed on the center table.

328. English silver tea service.

There should be a teapot, sugar bowl, creamer, tray and tongs.

If feasible, the teapot, sugar bowl, and tongs should be reproduced from the originals at the McLoughlin House. If not, a period service, 1830-1840, should be acquired. The style of the tray and creamer should follow a pattern based on the design of the teapot and sugar bowl. The tea service will be placed on the sideboard.

329. Place settings for 4, in Spode's pink or green "Camilla", modern.

The place settings should include:

4 dinner plates

4 cups and saucers

The cups and saucers will be stacked and placed on the sideboard or in the breakfront.

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

4 10-inch rim soups.

The soup plates will be placed on top of the dinner plates.

Soup tureen.

The soup tureen may be a period English Staffordshire, circa 1840.

Large meat or serving platter.

The platter will be placed under the tureen.

4 dessert plates.

The dessert plates will be placed on the sideboard. The unused Spode will be placed in the top section of the breakfront.

1 Spode water pitcher, $1\frac{1}{2}$ pint or 2 quart size.

330. Set of 12 English or Irish flint wine glasses, circa 1830-1840. The wine glasses should be similar to Catalogue Nos. 51 or 303. Four wine glasses will be placed in their proper place on the dining table. The remaining 8 glasses will be placed in the breakfront. The 4 flint glass tumblers mentioned previously in the Mess Hall section of the plan will be placed on the McLoughlin table as indicated. The dining table arrangement for the McLoughlin table should follow the table arrangement in the Mess Hall with obvious allowances for difference in the number of people to be served.

331. Deck of 19th-century English playing cards, circa 1830-1850.

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

These will be placed on the center table.

332. Copy of Punch magazine, fall 1844.

333. Copy of Peterson's magazine, fall 1844.

334. Copy of Illustrated London News, fall 1844.

These magazines will be placed on the center table.

335. Green baize tablecloth.

This covering will be placed on the center table.

336. English, late Regency or early Victorian, mahogany or rosewood tea caddy, circa 1830-1840.

This will be placed in the breakfront.

337. English, late Regency or early Victorian, mahogany candlestand, circa 1830-1840.

338. Fir wood box, modern.

The box will be painted Spanish brown and similar to the one in Plate 40.

The wood box will be placed beside the stove and filled with split wood.

339. English fire poker, circa 1840.

This will be placed beside the stove or in the wood box.

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

340. English oil lamp with shade, circa 1830-1840.

It will be placed on the center table.

341. English Staffordshire vase, circa 1840.

See plate 32.

It will be placed on the center table.

342. 4 English or Irish flint glass tumblers, circa 1830-1845.

The tumblers should be similar in style to Catalogue Nos. 1741 or 9806 in the Fort Vancouver Museum collection. The tumblers will be placed in the proper place on the McLoughlin dining table as previously mentioned.

343. English silver knife rest, circa 1830-1840.

The knife rest will be placed on the McLoughlin dining table at the place normally occupied by Mrs. McLoughlin.

344. 2 English or Irish, cut-glass master salt cellars, circa 1830-1845.

The salt cellars will be placed on the dining table in the McLoughlin Sitting Room and filled with salt.

345. 4 English pearl-handled dinner knives and forks, circa 1830-1840.

Some of the furnishings in the McLoughlin Sitting Room may represent pieces which predate the 1830-1845 period and will reflect McLoughlin's earlier tastes or acquisitions. Some of

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

the earlier furnishings could conceivably have been inherited by McLoughlin from his family or may have been given as presents to McLoughlin by his brother.

346. 4 Georgian Silver teaspoons, King's pattern.

The spoons should be identical or very similar to Dr. McLoughlin's flat silver.

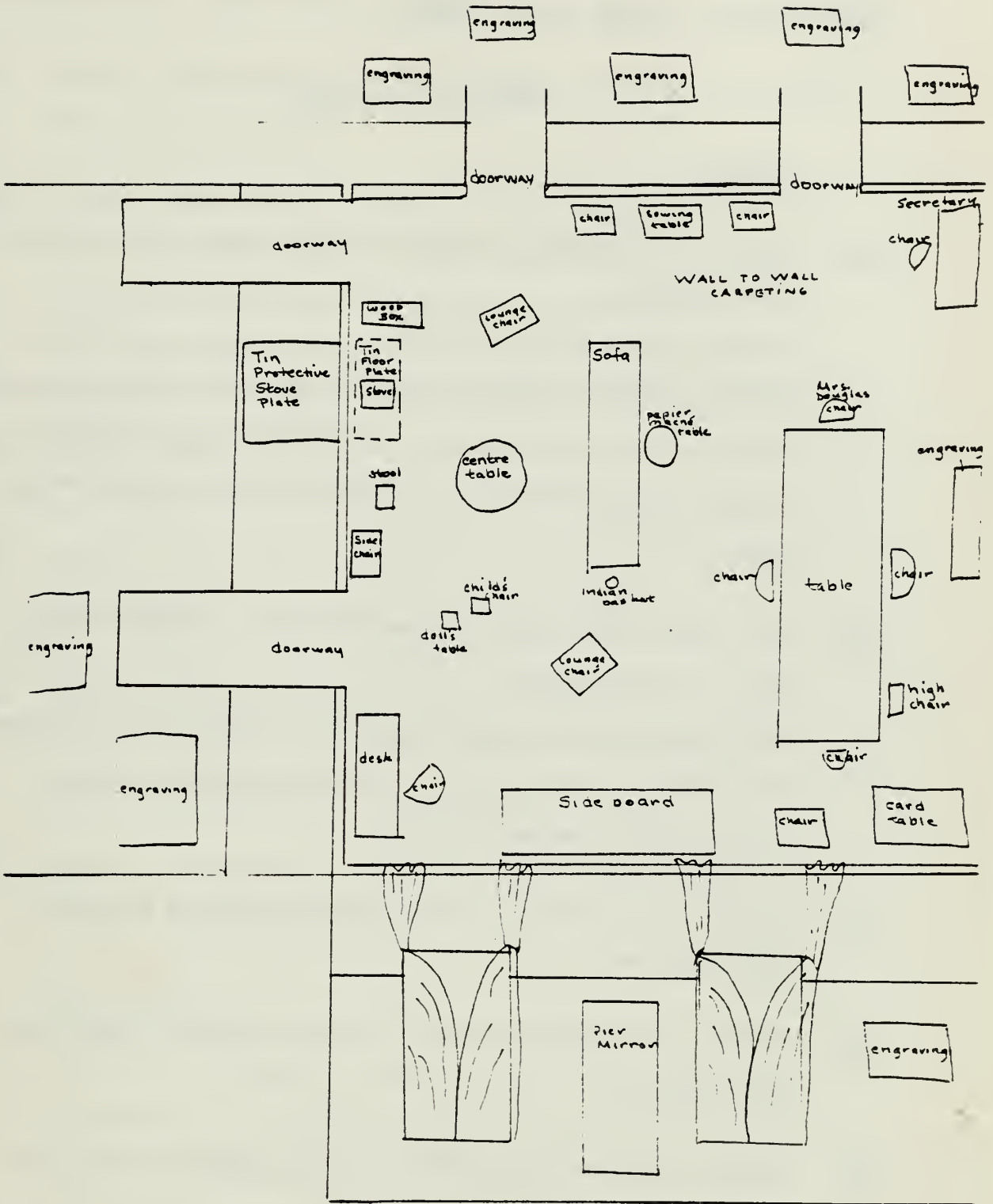
347. 4 Georgian silver dessert spoons, King's pattern.

The spoons should be identical or very similar to Dr. McLoughlin's flat silver.

348. Two or three pieces of Japanese porcelain. (Imari, circa 1830-1840).

In January, 1834, a Japanese junk was wrecked off Cape Flattery. Some local Indians plundered the vessel. Among the items taken were some pieces of porcelain. McLoughlin rescued several of the Japanese crew from the Indians. McLoughlin took the wrecked ship's compass and a stern piece, which he eventually sent to London. At the same time, apparently, a few pieces of the porcelain that had been removed by the Indians from the ship came into McLoughlin's possession. One of the pieces of Imari may be placed on the top of the breakfront.

349. 2 Georgian silver master salt spoons, circa 1820-1835.



S.

DOUGLAS Sitting Room

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

Douglas Sitting Room

Furniture

401. English, late Regency or early Victorian mahogany dining table, circa 1830-1840.

The table may be similar in style to the dining table in the McLoughlin House in Oregon City, although for interpretive purposes it would not be illogical to have the Douglas dining table slightly different in style and design from McLoughlin's. See Plate 4.

402. Eight English late Regency or early Victorian mahogany dining chairs, circa 1830-1840.

Four chairs should be placed around the dining table as indicated in the room elevations. The remaining 4 chairs will be placed at random around the room.

403. English, late Regency or early Victorian mahogany sideboard, circa 1830-1840.

404. English, late Regency or early Victorian mahogany sewing table, circa 1830-1840.

405. English, late Regency or early Victorian mahogany-frame sofa, circa 1830-1840.

The sofa will be upholstered in horsehair.

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

406. English, late Regency or early Victorian mahogany card or game table, circa 1830-1840.

407. English, late Regency or early Victorian mahogany-frame "easy" chair, with turned legs and brass casters, circa 1830-1840.
It should be upholstered in horsehair. See Plate 31.

408. English, late Regency or early Victorian mahogany or maple armchair, circa 1830-1840.

The chair will be upholstered in horsehair.

409. English, late Regency or early Victorian mahogany flat-top pedestal-style writing desk, circa 1830-1840.

410. English child's highchair, circa 1830-1840.

This piece should be a rather simple, even crude piece. An early Oregon piece might even be appropriate.

411. English, late Regency or early Victorian mahogany secretary bookcase desk, circa 1830-1840.

Floor Covering

412. English Wilton carpeting, reproduction.

The carpeting should be reproduced in 27" widths in a sufficient length to produce five 17' x 27" strips. The strips should then be sewn together and tacked to the floor. The carpeting should be reproduced from a typical English pattern of the

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

period. The carpeting should be laid wall to wall.

Window Coverings

413. 2 sets of curtains.

These should be made from a dark-colored or patterned material, wool, woolen damask, or cotton, similar to English fabric of the 1840 period. The curtains should be hung in a similar manner to those in the McLoughlin Sitting Room. See description following Item 322. The curtains should not be too high style.

414. English gilt mirror, circa 1830-1840.

415. 6-8 English or Scottish engravings or prints of hunting, sporting, military, naval, domestic, political, or country scenes, circa 1800-1845.

The engravings or prints should be in period English rosewood, mahogany, for curly maple frames.

Heating

416. Cast-iron Carron stove, 6 plate, 36", reproduction.

Sewing Supplies

417. English needles and sewing case, circa 1840.

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

- 418. English thimbles, circa 1840.
- 419. English sewing scissors, circa 1840.
- 420. Cloth sewing tape measure, reproduction.
- 421. Assorted spools of thread, reproduction.
- 422. English darning egg, circa 1840.
- 423. Beeswax.

These items will be placed in Mrs. Douglas' sewing table.

Books

- 424. Titles of books to be acquired for the Douglas Sitting Room should be of similar subject as those to be acquired for the McLoughlin Sitting Room. The books should all predate 1849, the year in which Douglas left Fort Vancouver. They will be placed in the bookcase section of the secretary bookcase desk or on the flat top writing desk in the Sitting Room. Children's books of the early 19th century, both for schooling and for entertainment, should be acquired for both the Sitting Room and Children's Bedrooms. Suggested titles for the children's books are listed in the Sitting Room section of Part III. The following titles should be among those acquired:

M. R. Mitford, Stories for Little Boys and Girls, Intended

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

for Children Under 10 Years of Age.

M. R. Mitford, Tales for Young Persons Above 10 Years of Age,

3 vols.

John Wood, Bible Biography.

The books may be placed in one of the children's bedrooms
or on a shelf in the Sitting Room.

Stationery Supplies

425. 20 to 30 sheets of mid-19th-century English writing paper or
reproduction.

426. 2 or 3 lead pencils, reproduction.

427. English steel writing pen, circa 1840, or reproduction.

428. English pounce box, circa 1840.

429. English inkstand with inkwells, circa 1840.

The inkwells will be filled with ink.

430. 1 or 2 sticks of red sealing wax.

The stationery supplies will be placed in Douglas' secretary
bookcase desk or on his flat-top writing desk.

Toys

431. 2 jointed wooden dolls, circa 1840.

432. English hussar on wheels, circa 1840.

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

433. 2 English cloth dolls with papier mache heads, circa 1840.

434. 2 rag dolls, reproductions.

435. Assorted number of marbles, circa 1840.

436. English wooden whistle, circa 1840.

437. Staffordshire child's tea set, circa 1830-1845.

438. Set of English doll furniture, circa 1830-1840.

The set may be of the "country" variety or a more formal style such as Regency or early Victorian consisting of table, chairs, sofa, and, perhaps, a breakfront or chest of drawers.

The toys may be similar to the toys described by John Demer in "Lewis Page, a Nineteenth Century New York Toy Dealer", Antiques, April, 1973, pp. 718-723. The toys should be placed randomly in the fitting Room, in Child's Bedrooms 1 and 2, and in the painted cassette. The lid of the cassette might be left open to reveal a few toys.

Miscellaneous

439. English silver tea service, circa 1830-1840.

The set should consist of a teapot, sugar, creamer, sugar tongs, and tray and be displayed on the sideboard.

440. 4 English earthenware children's mugs, circa 1820-1840.

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

They may be pink or copper lustreware, Gaudy Dutch, or Welsh, circa 1820-1840.

They will be placed on the sideboard.

441. 2 English porcelain or earthenware vases, circa 1840.

The vases will be placed as a pair on the sideboard, or one may be placed on the center table.

442. 3 place settings of Spode Blue Italian pattern, modern.

For interpretation purposes, the Douglas dining table should be set with three places for the evening meal, indicating that Mrs. Douglas, Cecilia, 11, and Jane, 6, are going to have supper.

Dishes required:

3 dinner plates	3 bread and butter
1 soup tureen with platter	plates
3 10-inch rim soups	

The soup plates are to be placed on top of the dinner plates.

3 dessert plates

The dessert plates are to be placed on the sideboard.

443. 3 English flint-glass tumblers, reproductions.

They may be either faceted or plain in style.

444. 4 English or Irish, mid-19th-century linen damask table napkins.

445. 2 English or Irish, mid-19th-century linen damask tablecloths.

One will be placed on top of the other.

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

446. 3 each English ivory-handled dinner knives and forks, circa 1830-1840.

447. English silver teaspoon, circa 1830-1840.
The spoon will be placed on the sideboard.

448. 3 English silver table or soup spoons, circa 1830-1840.
The spoons will be placed on the table.

449. English flint-glass condiment dish, circa 1830-1840.
This dish will be placed on the dining table.

450. English cruet set with bottles in silver or Britannia ware stand, circa 1830-1840.
The bottles will be filled with the appropriate condiments.
The cruet set will be placed on the dining table.

451. English silver pickle or condiment fork, circa 1830-1840.
The fork will be placed beside the condiment dish.

452. English Staffordshire "Blue Willow" soup tureen, circa 1840.

453. English "Blue Willow" platter.
The tureen will sit on the platter.
The dining table arrangement for the Douglas table will follow the table arrangement in the Mess Hall with obvious allowances for the difference in the number of people to be served.

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

454. English snuff box, circa 1830-1840.

The snuff box will be placed on the flat-top writing desk or center table.

455. English late Regency or early Victorian tea caddy, circa 1830-1840.

The tea caddy will be placed on the card or game table.

456. Copy of Punch magazine, fall 1844.

457. Copy of Monthly Review, fall 1844.

458. Copy of Gentleman's magazine, fall 1844.

459. Copy of London Times, fall 1844.

Two magazines will be placed on the center table, and one will be placed on Douglas' flat-top writing desk.

460. English mid-19th-century paisley shawl, or other fabric covering.

This cover will be placed on the center table.

461. Pacific Northwest Indian basket, antique.

The basket will be placed on the floor along one of the walls in the Sitting Room.

462. Fir wood box, modern.

The box will be painted Spanish brown. It will be similar to the one in Plate 40.

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

The wood box will be placed beside the stove and be filled with split wood.

463. English fire poker, circa 1830-1840.

The fire poker will be placed beside the stove or in the wood box.

464. 2 to 4 English or Irish crystal decanters, circa 1830-1840.

These will be placed on the sideboard. One decanter may be placed with a glass on the center table.

465. 2 to 4 English silver decanter coasters, circa 1820-1840.

These will be placed on the sideboard for holding the decanters. The decanters will be filled with appropriate liquor.

466. Pacific Northwest Indian basket, circa mid-19th-century.

The basket will be placed on the floor along one of the walls in the Sitting Room.

467. 3 or 4 English clay pipes, reproductions.

468. English tobacco container, circa 1830-1840.

469. Flint and steel tinder box, modern.

The smoking and lighting articles may either be placed on the center table or on Douglas' flat-top writing desk. The tobacco container should be filled with tobacco.

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

470. English late Regency or early Victorian mahogany center table, circa 1830-1840.

471. English single baluster-style brass candlestick, circa 1830-1840.

The candlestick will be placed on the center table.

472. Children's Books:

Liturgic 32 Months

Slips on Boards

Souters Sacred History Catchechism

Walker's First 4 Rules

Mavois Spelling Book

Souters Primers

Walkingham's Tutor's

Assistant

These may be placed in the children's bedrooms or in the Sitting Room.

Some of the furnishings in the Douglas Sitting Room that predate the 1830-1845 period will represent items that Douglas could have purchased or received as gifts prior to this period.

473. English papier mache side table, circa 1820-1850.

474. English, early Victorian mahogany candlestand, circa 1840.

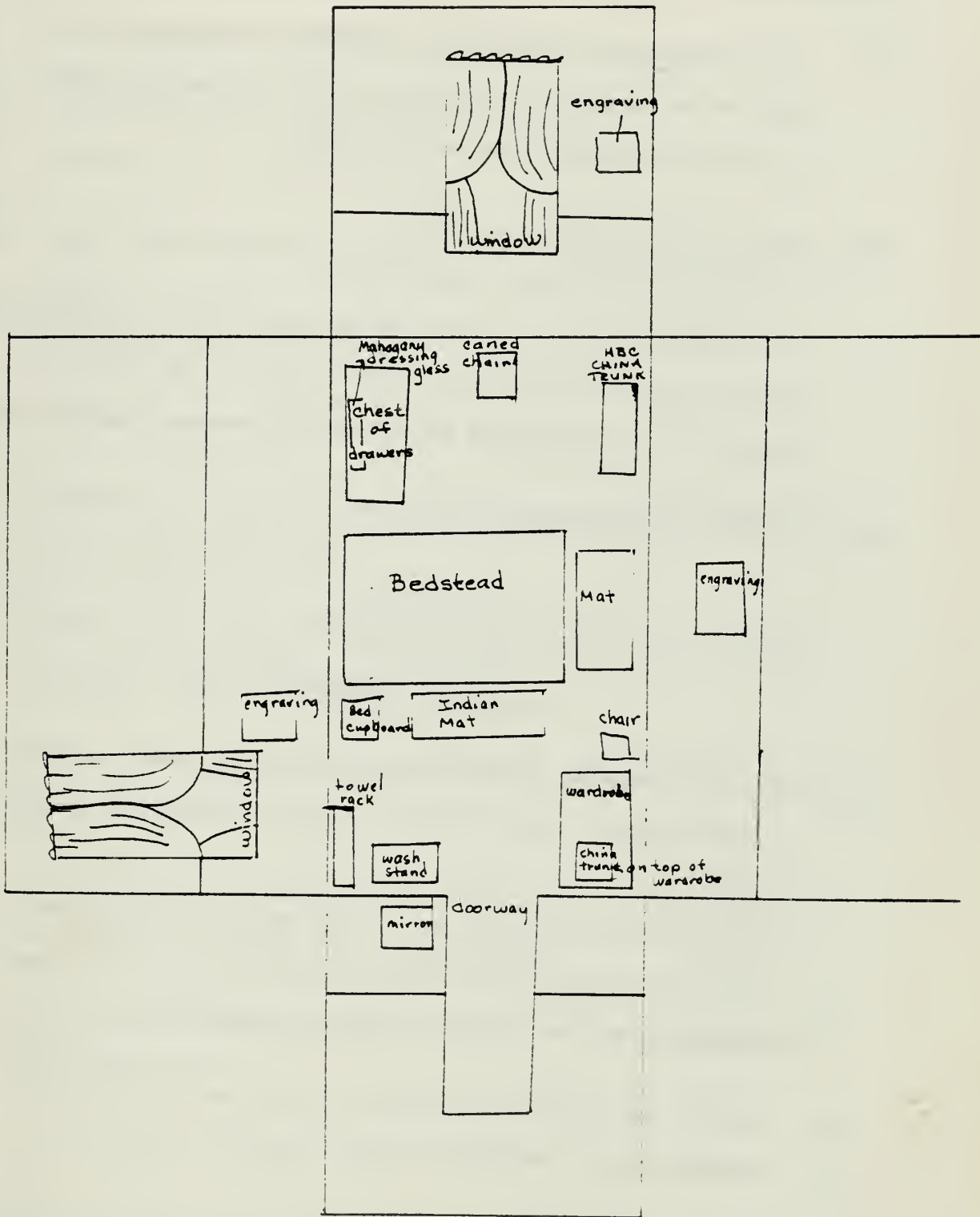
475. English, early Victorian mahogany "easy" or lounge chair, circa 1840.

The chair will be upholstered in leather.

476. Pair of English brass candlesticks, circa 1840.

These will be placed on the dining table.

N.



McLOUGHLIN BEDROOM

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

477. 1 or 2 earthenware Staffordshire figures or vases, circa 1840.
These may be placed on the sideboard or on the center table,
or on top of the secretary bookcase desk.
478. Copy of London Times, fall 1844.
It will be placed on the center table.
A few books may also be placed on the center table, including an
English or Scottish Bible, circa 1800-1840. A few books and
ledgers may also be placed on top of the secretary bookcase desk.
479. English dessert service, circa 1840.

B E D R O O M S

McLoughlin Bedroom

- 501 English, Canadian, or early Oregon mahogany, maple, or fir
poster bedstead, circa 1825-1845 approximately 94" H. x 66" W.
x 84" L.
If the bed is an English one of this period, it should be
fitted with reproduction roller printed cotton bed hangings
appropriate to the 1825-1845 period. See Plate 18.
502. English, late Regency or early Victorian mahogany chest of
drawers, circa 1830-1845.
503. English, late Regency or early Victorian mahogany dressing or

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

wall mirror, circa 1830-1845.

504. English caned-seat chair, circa 1825-1845.

Similar to the one in Plate 36.

505. Large Hudson Bay Company "china" trunk (Chinese), circa 1820-1850.

Similar to the one in Plate 41.

506. English, caned-seat chair, circa 1825-1845.

507. English, late Regency or early Victorian mahogany wardrobe or armoire, circa 1835-1845.

508. English, late Regency or early Victorian open-style mahogany washstand, circa 1830-1845.

509. English, late Regency or early Victorian mahogany towel rack, circa 1830-1845.

510. English, early Victorian mahogany wall mirror, circa 1840-1845.
This mirror will hang over the washstand.

511. English, late Regency or early Victorian mahogany bed cupboard, circa 1830-1845.

512. 2 to 4 Pacific Northwest Indian cattail mats approximately 4' x 4'.

These mats should be reproductions of a typical Pacific Northwest

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

Indian cattail mat of the mid-19th century. The Oregon Historical Society has a number of samples in its collection that may serve as prototypes for these reproductions.

513. Feather or straw mattresses.

This will rest on the top of an undermattress. It will be stuffed with goose or duck feathers or straw and will have as an outer covering, an historic ticking fabric.

514. Feather or straw bolster.

A tubular casing made of an historic ticking fabric should be firmly stuffed with goose or duck feathers or straw. The casing should be as wide as the mattress and feather mattress on which it is to rest and approximately 9" in diameter.

515. 2 linen sheets.

The sheets will be made of modern linen. Each sheet will be of dimensions to fit the bed with some 8" to 12" for tucking in under the mattress.

516. 2 pillows.

An historic ticking fabric stuffed with goose feathers or straw will be used for the pillows.

517. 2 white cotton or linen pillow cases.

The cases will be made of modern cotton or linen.

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

518. White cotton bolster case.

519. 1 to 3 Hudson Bay Company point blankets, modern.

520. Hudson Bay Company point blanket.

This will be used on top of the bed, covering the sheets and serving as a bedspread or counterpane.

521. English transfer-printed earthenware washbowl, circa 1825-1845.

522. English transfer-printed earthenware water pitcher or jug, circa 1825-1845.

523. English transfer-printed earthenware soap dish, circa 1825-1845.

All the transfer-printed earthenware toilet articles to be used will be of a style, design, and type similar to the toilet articles recovered during the archeological excavations at Fort Vancouver.

524. 4 or 5 linen hand towels, mid-19th century.

One towel may be folded and placed on top of the washstand to the right or left of the washbowl. The remaining towels will be arranged on the towel rack.

The washbowl and pitcher may either be placed together--pitcher inside bowl--or the pitcher may be placed on the bottom shelf of the washstand. The soap dish and other toilet articles will be placed on the top of the washstand to the right or left of the

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

washbowl.

525. 2 glass tumblers, reproductions.

The tumblers will be placed on top of the washstand. Often, in the 19th century, a tumbler was used to hold toothbrushes. The toothbrushes may be stuck in one of the tumblers. The tumblers will be a reproduction of those found in the archeological excavations. See Plate 7.

526. 2 toothbrushes, reproductions.

The toothbrushes will be reproductions based on the toothbrush found during the archeological excavations at Fort Vancouver and those used by the Canadian National Historic Parks and Sites Branch.

527. Cake white soap.

Modern soap similar to historic soap will be used, to be placed in a soapdish.

528. Earthenware jar of toothpaste.

One similar to those found during the archeological excavations will be reproduced.

It will be placed on the top of the washstand.

529. English horn or ivory comb, circa 1830-1845.

This will be placed on the chest of drawers or on the washstand.

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

530. 1 or 2 English horn or ivory brushes, circa 1830-1845.

These will be placed on the chest of drawers or the washstand.

531. Set of shaving supplies which should include the following:

English shaving box, circa 1830-1845.

English or French porcelain or earthenware shaving mug,
circa 1830-1845.

1 or 2 English straight razors, circa 1830-1845.

1 or 2 razor strops, mid-19th-century.

1 shaving brush.

This may either be a reproduction of a typical English shaving brush, circa 1840 or a modern English shaving brush made in the 19th century manner.

The shaving items should be placed in or on the washstand. On the chest of drawers, if space permits, will be placed a number of assorted containers for hair dressing, pomade, face powder, and other toiletry items. In addition, cologne bottles will be placed on top of the chest of drawers.

532. 2 or 3 English or French glass cologne bottles, circa 1830-1845.

The bottles should be filled with cologne.

533. 2 or 3 jars for facial cream.

These should be of the type found during the archeological excavations at Fort Vancouver and in the Fort Vancouver Museum collection. Catalogue No. 54 may serve as an example of the type to be acquired.

534. Pair of common leather shoes, circa 1840, or facsimile.

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

All of the clothing will be reproductions.

535. Striped shirt, linen, circa 1840, or facsimile.

536. Shirt, white cotton, circa 1840, or facsimile.

537. Pair of wool trousers, circa 1840, or facsimile.

538. Set of cotton ducks, circa 1840, or facsimile.

539. Cook's frock, circa 1840.

540. Pair of common shoes, circa 1840, or facsimile.

541. Calico shirt, circa 1840, or facsimile.

542. White shirt, cotton, circa 1840, or facsimile.

543. Wool plaid waistcoat, circa 1840, or facsimile.

544. Pair of wool trousers, circa 1840, or facsimile.

545. Pair of corduroy trousers, circa 1840, or facsimile.

546. Jacket (jean), circa 1840, or facsimile.

547. Pair of Wellington style leather boots, circa 1840, or facsimile.

548. Fine linen white shirt, with stand up collar, circa 1840, or
facsimile.

549. Fine cotton white shirt with stand up collar, circa 1840, or

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

facsimile.

550. Fancy wool plaid vest, circa 1840, or facsimile.

551. Dark brown frock coat, circa 1840, or facsimile.

552. Pair of fancy wool trousers, strapped, circa 1840, or facsimile.

553. Watch and/or fob and chain, circa 1840.

554. Top hat, wool or wool beaver felt.

555. Cotton, flannel or embroidered day dress, circa 1840, or facsimile.

556. Cotton apron, circa 1840, or facsimile.

557. 3 flannel or cotton or embroidered petticoats, circa 1840, or facsimile.

558. Horsehair crinoline, circa 1840, or facsimile.

559. Cotton bodice, circa 1840, or facsimile.

560. Pair of cotton drawers or pantalettes, circa 1840, or reproduction.

561. Pair of shoes, circa 1840, or reproduction.

562. Corset, circa 1840, or reproduction.

563. Wool plaid or paisley shawl, circa 1840.

These will be placed in the appropriate pieces of furniture.

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

564. English brass chamberstick, circa 1825-1845.

This will be placed on the bed cupboard.

565. English brass or steel snuffer and tray, circa 1825-1845

This will be placed near the chamberstick.

566. 2 or 3 English or Scottish engravings, circa 1825-1845.

The engravings might be of a religious or light domestic nature; they should be in period frames.

567. English transfer-printed earthenware chamber pot, circa 1825-1845.

The pot will be placed in the bed cupboard.

568. English brass candlestick, circa 1820-1840.

This will be placed on the chest of drawers.

569. English ladies ivory-handled hair brush, circa 1840.

This will be placed on top of the chest of drawers.

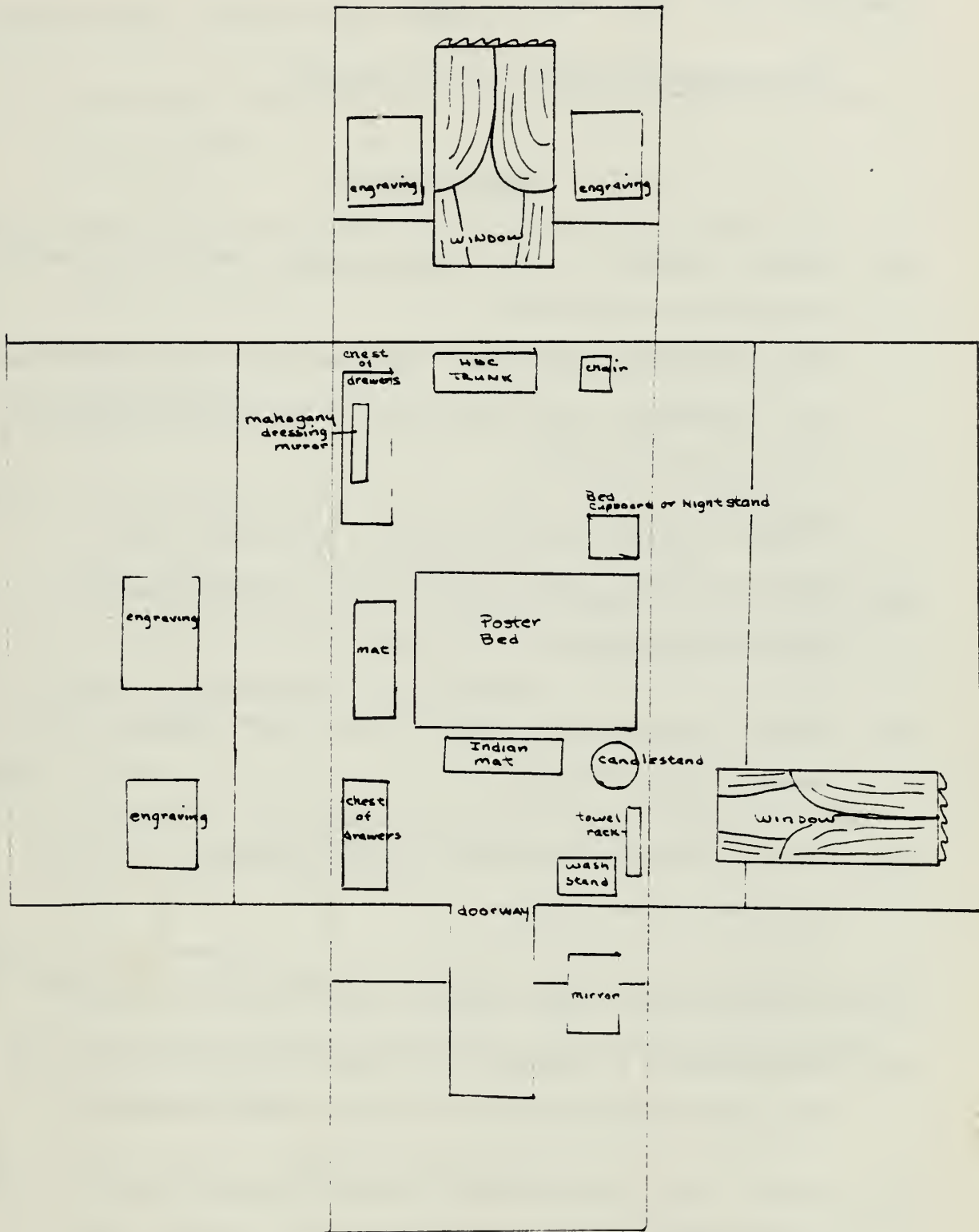
570. English ladies hand mirror, circa 1840.

It will be placed on the chest of drawers.

571. The small green leather covered "China" trunk. Catalogue

#10,216 in the Fort Vancouver museum study collection will be placed on top of the wardrobe. This trunk was originally given by McLoughlin to his granddaughter.

572. Two pair of roller printed cotton window draperies.



DOUGLAS BEDROOM

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

The draperies will match the bed hangings.

Douglas Bedroom

601. English, Canadian, or early Oregon mahogany, maple or fir poster bedstead, circa 1825-1845.

If the bed is an English one of this period, it should be fitted with reproduction roller printed cotton bed hangings appropriate to the 1825-1845 period.

Approximately 94" H. x 66" W. x 84" L. See Plate 18.

602. English, late Regency or early Victorian mahogany chest of drawers, circa 1840.

603. English, late Regency or early Victorian large mahogany chest of drawers, circa 1830-1845.

604. English, late Regency or early Victorian mahogany open-style washstand, circa 1820-1845.

605. English, early Victorian mahogany dressing mirror, circa 1840.

606. English, early Victorian small mahogany wall mirror, circa 1840.
This mirror should be hung on the wall above the washstand.

607. English, late Regency or early Victorian mahogany, maple, or beech candlestand, circa 1820-1845.

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

608. English, late Regency or early Victorian mahogany bed cupboard, circa 1830-1845.

609. Hudson Bay Company "China" trunk (Chinese), circa 1825-1845. Similar to the one in Plate 41.

610. English, late Regency or early Victorian mahogany towel rack, circa 1830-1845.

611. Feather or straw bolster.

A tubular casing made of an historic ticking fabric should be firmly stuffed with goose, duck, or straw. The casing should be as wide as the mattress and feather mattress on which it is to rest and approximately 9" in diameter.

612. 2 pillows.

An historic ticking fabric stuffed with goos feathers or straw will be used for the pillows.

613. 2 linen sheets.

These sheets will be made of modern linen. Each sheet will be of dimensions to fit the bed with some 8" to 12" for tucking in under the mattress.

614. 2 white cotton or linen pillow cases.

These cases will be made of modern cotton or linen and will fit the pillows.

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

615. White cotton or linen bolster case.

616. Modern Hudson Bay Company point blanket.

The blanket will be used on top of the bed. It will cover the sheets and serve as a bedspread or counterpane.

617. English transfer-printed earthenware washbowl, circa 1825-1845.

618. English transfer-printed earthenware water jug or pitcher, circa 1825-1845.

619. English transfer-printed earthenware soap dish, circa 1825-1845.

620. English transfer-printed earthenware toothbrush holder, circa 1825-1845.

All the transfer printed earthenware toilet articles to be used will be of a style, design, and type similar to the toilet articles recovered during the various archeological excavations at Fort Vancouver.

The washbowl and pitcher may either be placed together (pitcher inside bowl) or the pitcher may be placed on the bottom shelf of the washstand. The soap dish and other toilet articles will be placed on the top of the washstand to the right or left of the washbowl.

621. 4-5 mid-19th-century linen hand towels.

One towel may be folded and placed on top of the washstand to the

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

right or left of the washbowl. The remaining towels will be arranged on the towel rack or folded and put in the drawer of the washstand.

622. 2 glass tumblers.

The tumblers will be placed on top of the washstand. The toothbrushes may be placed in a tumbler. The tumblers will be reproductions of those found in the archeological excavations. See Plate 7.

623. 2 toothbrushes.

The toothbrushes will be reproductions of the toothbrush found during the archeological excavations at Fort Vancouver and those used by the Canadian National Historic Parks and Sites Branch.

624. Cake of off-white soap.

Modern soap that is similar to historic soap will be used in the soap dish.

625. Jar of toothpaste.

An earthenware container similar to those found during the archeological excavations will be acquired.

626. English horn or ivory comb, circa 1830-1845.

This will be placed on chest of drawers or on the washstand.

627. 1 or 2 English horn or ivory hair brushes, circa 1830-1845.

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

These will be placed on the chest of drawers or on the washstand.

628. Set of shaving supplies.

This last item may either be a reproduction of a typical English shaving brush, circa 1840 or a modern English shaving brush.

Set should be placed in or on the washstand and include the following:

English shaving box, circa 1830-1845.

English or French porcelain or earthenware shaving mug, circa 1830-1845.

1 or 2 English straight razors, circa 1830-1845.

1 or 2 mid-19th century razor strops.

1 shaving brush.

Miscellaneous grooming and toilet articles.

On the chest of drawers, if space permits, will be placed a number of assorted containers for hair dressing, pomade, face powder, and other facial toiletry items. In addition, the top of the chest of drawers would have undoubtedly held cologne bottles. Additional toilet items to be reproduced or acquired include:

629. 2-4 English or French glass cologne bottles, circa 1830-1845.

The bottles should be filled with cologne.

630. 2-3 jars for facial cream.

These should be of the type found during the archeological exca-

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

vations at Fort Vancouver and in the Fort Vancouver Museum collection. Catalogue No. 54 may serve as an example.

631. English brass chamberstick, circa 1825-1845.

The chamberstick will be placed on top of the candlestand beside the bed.

632. English brass or steel snuffer and tray, circa 1825-1845.

These items will be placed near the chamberstick on the candlestand or they may be placed on top of the bed cupboard on the opposite side of the bed.

633. English transfer-printed earthenware chamber pot, circa 1825-1845.

The pot will be placed in the bed cupboard.

634. 2-4 English or Scottish engravings, circa 1820-1845.

The engravings may be of a political, domestic, or religious nature, in period frames.

635. English gentleman's hat box, circa 1840-1850.

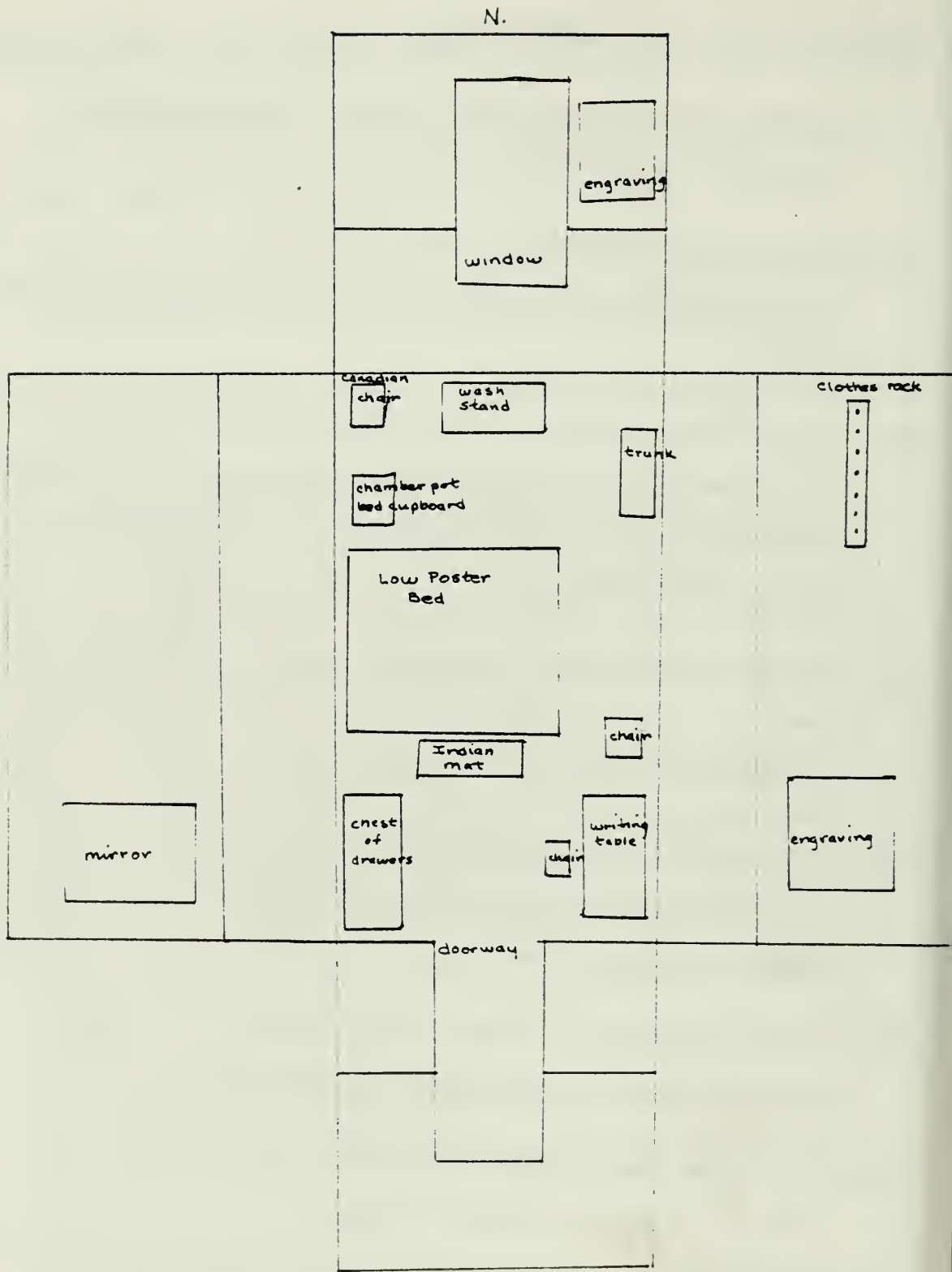
This will be placed on top of the "China" trunk.

636. English gentleman's beaver hat, circa 1840.

This will be placed inside the hat box.

637. English or Scottish prayer book or Bible, circa 1840.

This will be placed on top of the bed cupboard or candlestand.



McLoughlin's Guest Bedroom

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

638. Pair of English gentleman's ivory-backed hair brushes, circa 1840.

These will be placed on the washstand or chest of drawers.

639. English or Chinese work or storage box, circa 1840.

This will be placed on top of the large chest of drawers.

640. Two pair of roller printed cotton window draperies.

The draperies will match the bed hangings.

McLoughlin Guest Bedroom

701. Canadian or early Oregon maple, fir, or other wood of the period poster bedstead, circa 1840.

This bedstead should be a simpler, plainer piece of furniture than the Douglas or McLoughlin bedsteads. It should look old and slightly worn.

702. English or early Oregon wooden writing table, circa 1830-1845.

703. English, early Victorian chest of drawers, circa 1830-1845.

704. English mirror, circa 1830-1845.

The mirror should be hung on the wall above the chest of drawers.

705. English early Victorian side chair, circa 1840.

706. English, early Victorian maple bed cupboard, circa 1835-1845.

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

707. Eastern Canadian chair with thong seat, circa 1825-1845.

708. English or Canadian country chair, circa 1820-1840.

709. English, early Victorian maple or pine washstand, circa 1840.

710. English travelling trunk or chest, circa 1800-1830.

711. Modern fir clothes rack.

This should be a reproduction of a typical mid-19th century pegged clothes rack used at Hudson Bay Company posts.

712. English or French late 18th century engraving or print.

The engraving or print should be in a period frame.

713. English or French late 18th or early 19th century engraving or print.

The engraving or print should be in a period frame.

714. Mattress.

On the bedstead, a mattress approximately 2" to 3" thick will be placed. The mattress casing or cover will be made of ticking. The ticking may be modern ticking if available, or a reproduction of a typical English mid-19th-century ticking. The mattress will be stuffed with goose, duck or other appropriate stuffing.

715. 2 pillows.

An historic ticking fabric stuffed with goose feathers or straw

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

will be used for the pillows.

716. 2 linen sheets.

The sheets will be made of modern linen. Each sheet will be of dimensions to fit the bed with some 8" to 12" for tucking in under the mattress.

717. 2 white cotton or linen pillow cases.

The cases will be made of modern cotton or linen.

718. White cotton or linen bolster case.

719. Hudson Bay Company point blanket.

This blanket will cover the sheets and serve as a bedspread or counterpane.

720. English transfer-printed earthenware washbowl, circa 1825-1845.

721. English transfer-printed earthenware water pitcher or jug, circa 1825-1845.

722. English transfer-printed earthenware soap dish, circa 1825-1845.

The washbowl and pitcher may either be placed together-pitcher inside bowl-or the pitcher may be placed beside the bowl.

All the transfer-printed earthenware toilet articles to be used will be of a style, design, and type similar to the toilet articles recovered during the archeological excavations at Fort Vancouver.

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

723. 1-3 mid-19th century linen hand towels.

One towel will be folded and placed to the right or left of the toilet set. The other towels will be placed in the drawer of the washstand.

724. Reproduction glass tumbler.

The tumbler will be placed on top of the washstand. It will be similar to the one in archeological study collection.

725. Cake of off-white soap.

Modern soap which is similar to that used during the historic period will be placed in the soap dish.

726. English brass or steel snuffer and tray, circa 1825-1840.

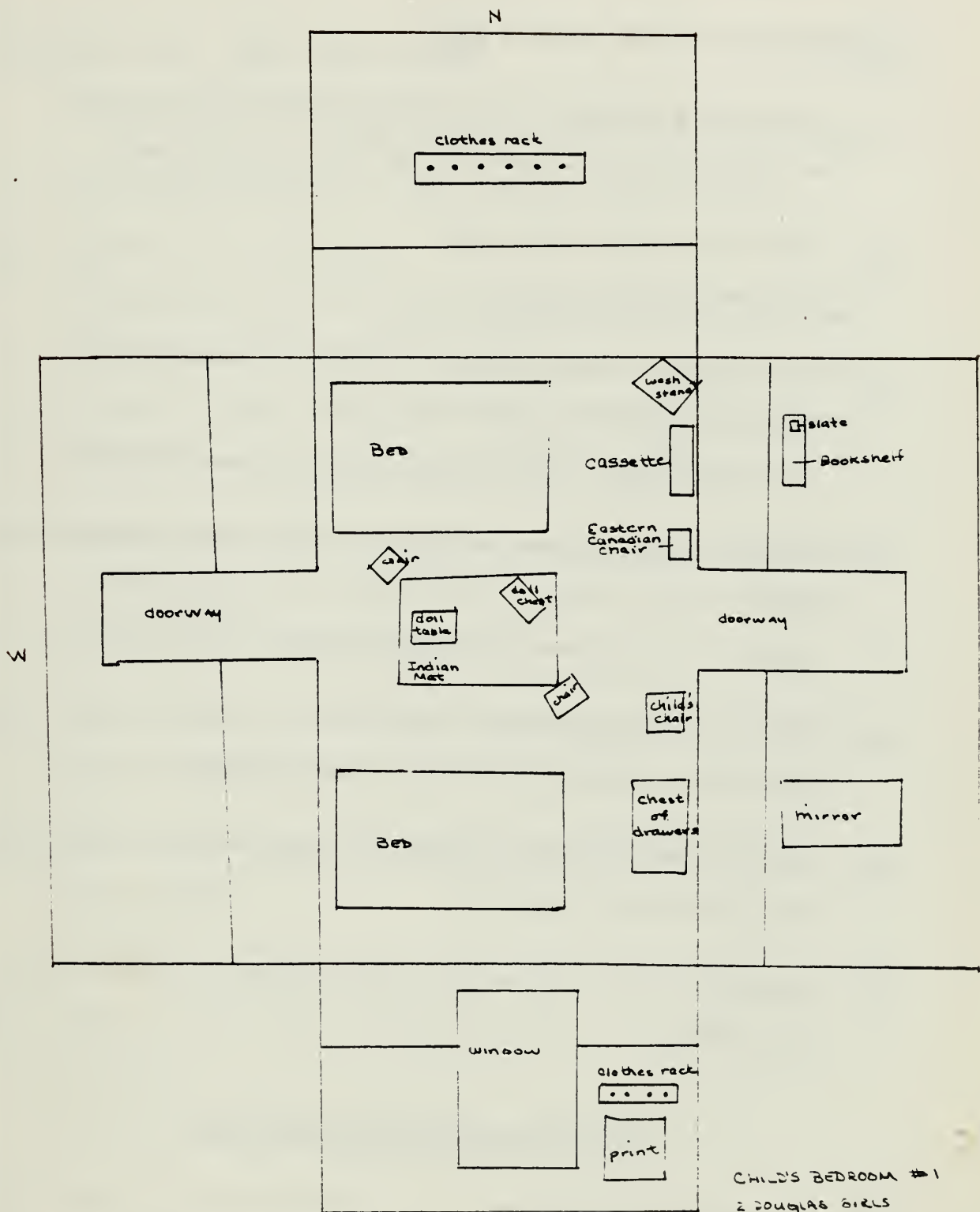
The snuffer and tray will be placed on the top of the bed cupboard.

727. Pacific Northwest Indian cattail mats.

The mats should be reproductions of typical Pacific Northwest Indian cattail mats of the mid-19th century, approximately 4' x 4'. The Oregon Historical Society has a number of samples in its collection which may serve as prototypes for the reproduction mat.

728. Approximately 10 sheets of good-quality English mid-19th century writing paper.

If period paper is not available, a good quality modern English



CHILD'S BEDROOM #1
2 DOUGLAS GIRLS

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

writing paper similar to 19th-century paper should be used. A few sheets may be placed on the top of the writing desk.

729. English pounce box, circa 1840.

This item should be simple.

730. English glass or metal inkwell or bottle, circa 1830-1845.

This item should be simple.

The writing items will be placed on top of the writing table.

731. English transfer-printed earthenware chamber pot, circa 1825-1845.

The pot will be placed in the bed cupboard.

732. English brass chamberstick, circa 1840.

This will be placed on top of the chest of drawers.

733. Reproduction gentleman's greatcoat. Reproduction of a gentleman's greatcoat, circa 1840.

734. Reproduction mid-19th century style gentleman's beaver top hat, circa 1840.

Child's Bedroom No. 1 (Douglas Girls)

801. Reproduction fir bedstead.

The bedstead will be an adaptive reproduction of the type used by Dr. Helmcken in his house in Victoria, B. C. from 1850 until

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

his death in 1920. This bedstead was constructed by the Hudson Bay Company carpenters at Fort Victoria. See Plate 17.

802. Reproduction fir bedstead.

The bedstead will be an adaptive reproduction of the type used by Dr. Helmcken in his house in Victoria, B. C. from 1850 until his death in 1920. This bedstead was constructed by the Hudson Bay Company carpenters at Fort Victoria. See Plate 17.

803. English Regency or early Victorian or early Oregon pine, maple or other appropriate wooden chest of drawers, circa 1830-1845. The chest should look worn and used.

804. English Regency, early Victorian, or early Oregon maple, pine or other appropriate wood open style washstand, circa 1830-1845.

805. Wooden cassette or small Hudson Bay Company "china" trunk, circa 1825-1845.

See Plates 27 or 41.

806. Eastern Canadian chair, circa 1825-1845.

See Plate 29.

The chair should have an aged look.

807. Modern fir clothes rack.

The clothes rack should be a reproduction of a typical mid-19th century pegged clothes rack used at Hudson Bay Company posts.

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

808. English early Victorian mahogany mirror, circa 1840.

See Plate 26.

The mirror should be small in size. It will be hung on the wall.

809. 1-3 English children's prints, circa 1830-1845.

The prints should be in period frames. 1 or 2 illustrations for this bedroom may also be taken from period English or Scottish magazines, circa 1830-1845. If illustrations from magazines are used, these should be tacked to the walls with small square-headed nails.

810. Mattress.

On the bedstead a mattress approximately 2" to 3" thick will be placed. The mattress casing or cover will be made of ticking. The ticking may be modern ticking if available or a reproduction of a typical English mid-19th century ticking. The mattress will be stuffed with goose, duck or other appropriate stuffing.

811. Feather or straw bolster.

The tubular casing made of an historic ticking fabric should be firmly stuffed with goose, duck, or straw. The casing should be as wide as the mattress and feather mattress on which it is to rest and approximately 9" in diameter.

812. 2 pillows.

An historic ticking fabric stuffed with goose feathers or straw

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

will be used for the pillows.

813. 4 linen sheets.

The sheets will be made of modern linen. Each sheet will be of dimensions to fit the bed with some 8" to 12" for tucking in under the mattress.

814. 2 white cotton or linen pillow cases.

The cases will be made of modern cotton or linen.

815. White cotton or linen bolster case.

816. 2 Hudson Bay Company point blankets.

These blankets will cover the sheets and serve as bedspreads or counterpanes.

817. English transfer-printed earthenware washbowl, circa 1825-1845.

818. English transfer-printed earthenware water pitcher or jug, circa 1825-1845.

This will be placed inside or beside the washbowl.

819. English transfer-printed earthenware soap dish, circa 1825-1845.

All the transfer-printed earthenware toilet articles to be used will be of a style, design, and type similar to the toilet articles recovered during the archeological excavations at Fort Vancouver.

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

820. 1-4 linen mid-19th century hand towels.

One or two towels will be folded and placed to the right or left of the toilet set. A towel might be placed or draped over the top of the pitcher. The other towels will be placed on the shelf of the open style washstand.

821. 2 reproduction glass tumblers.

The tumblers will be placed on top of the washstand.

822. Cake of off-white soap.

Modern soap which is similar to soap used during the historic period will be placed in the soap dish.

823. Jar of tooth paste.

An earthenware container similar to those found during the archeological excavations will be reproduced. It will be placed on the washstand.

824. English transfer-printed earthenware chamber pot, circa 1825-1845.

The pot might be the smaller or child's size if available. It will be placed under one of the beds.

825. 2-3 Pacific Northwest Indian cattail mats.

These mats should be reproductions of typical Pacific Northwest Indian cattail mats of the mid-19th century and approximately 6' x 6'. The Oregon Historical Society has a number of samples

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

in its collection that may serve as prototypes for the reproduction mat. The mats will be placed between the two beds in the center of the room.

826. 1 or 2 English late Regency or early Victorian, or early Oregon child's or dolls' chairs, circa 1825-1845.

These may be placed at random in the room.

827. 1 or 2 English dolls, circa 1830-1845.

The dolls may sit in the chairs on top of the chest of drawers, or on the cassette or "china" trunk.

828. English late Regency or early Victorian child's miniature or dolls' chest or bureau, circa 1825-1845.

This piece may be placed somewhere else in the room.

829. 1-3 English girl's toys, circa 1830-1845.

These may be placed on the floor, if appropriate, or on the chest of drawers.

830. English girl's day hat or bonnet, circa 1840.

831. English girl's shawl or outer garment, circa 1840.

The hat and shawl will hang on the pegged clothes rack.

832. Girl's cotton day dress.

Reproduction of 1840 style dress.

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

833. Doll's trunk, circa 1840.

This will be placed on top of the chest of drawers.

834. Doll's or child's table.

Reproduction of miniature of mid-19th century format of country table.

835. English Staffordshire doll's or child's tea set, circa 1840.

This will be placed on the doll's table.

836. English earthenware alphabet plate, circa 1840.

It will be placed on the doll's table.

837. Pacific Northwest Indian basket.

The basket will be placed on the floor near one of the doll's chairs.

838. English earthenware child's or doll's toilet set, circa 1840.

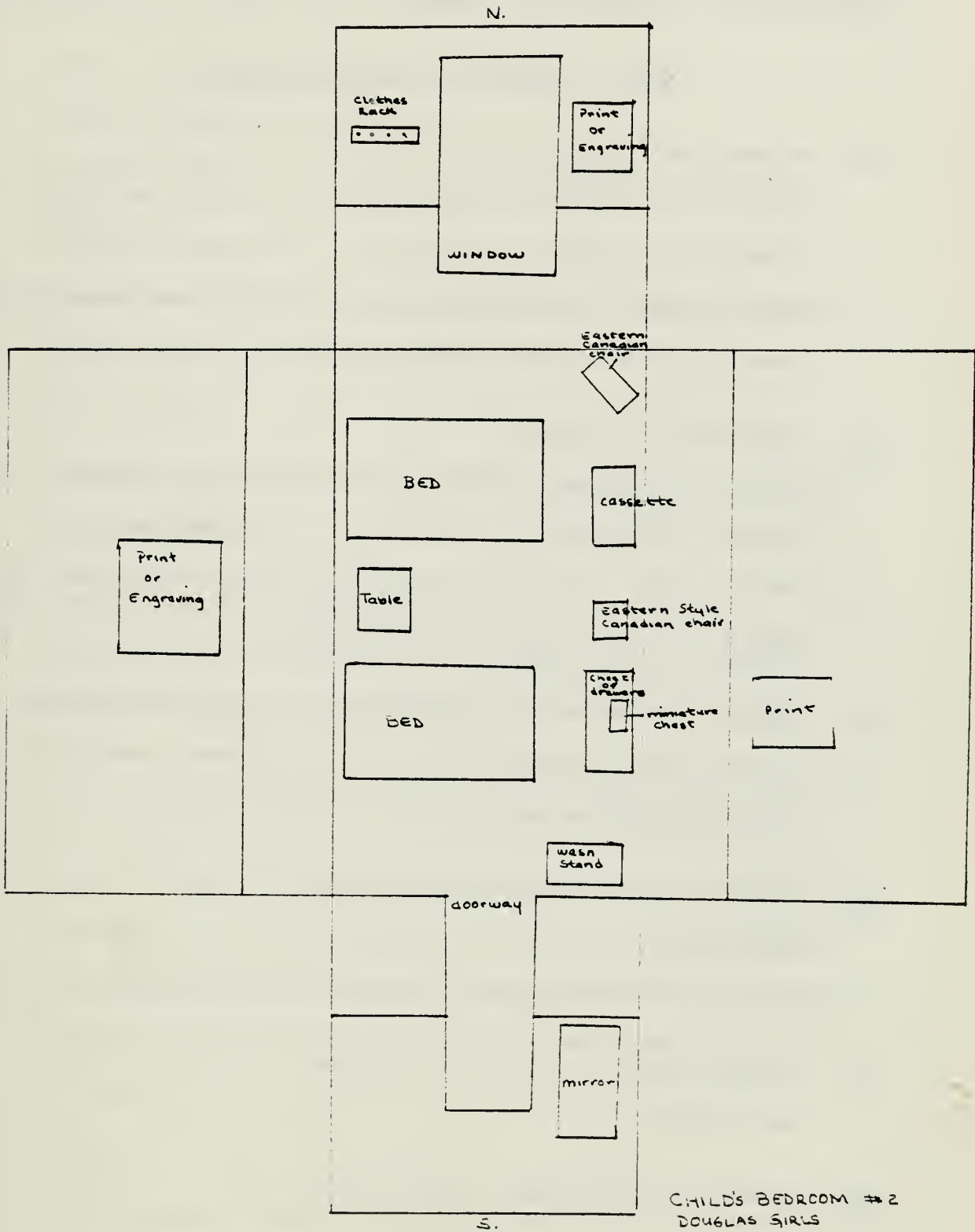
This will be placed on the miniature chest of drawers.

839. Tin chamberstick, circa 1840.

This will be placed on the chest of drawers.

840. 1 or 2 small buckskin, beaded bag, modern.

This will be placed on the chest of drawers.



CHILD'S BEDROOM # 2
DOUGLAS GIRLS

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

Child's Bedroom No. 2 (Douglas Girls)

901. Reproduction fir bedstead.

This will be an adaptive reproduction of the type used by Dr. Helmcken in his house in Victoria, B. C. from 1850 until his death in 1920. This bed was made by the Hudson Bay Company carpenters at Fort Victoria. See Plate 17.

902. Reproduction fir bedstead.

This will be an adaptive reproduction of the type used by Dr. Helmcken in his house in Victoria, B. C. from 1850 until his death in 1920. This bed was made by the Hudson Bay Company carpenters at Fort Victoria. See Plate 17.

903. English late Regency or early Victorian, or early Oregon pine, maple or other appropriate wood chest of drawers, circa 1825-1845. The chest should be small.

904. English early Victorian mahogany mirror.

See Plate 26.

The mirror should be small. It will be hung over the washstand.

905. Eastern Canadian chair, circa 1825-1845.

See Plate 29.

906. Eastern Canadian chair, circa 1825-1845.

907. English or early Oregon pine, cedar or other appropriate wood

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

table, circa 1830-1845.

The table should be fairly small.

The table may have a single drawer. It should look "country made".

908. English or early Oregon pine, maple, fir or other appropriate wood, open-style washstand, circa 1825-1845.

See Plate 25.

909. English or Hudson Bay Company wooden cassette or child's trunk, circa 1830-1845.

910. Reproduction fir clothes rack.

This should be a reproduction of a typical mid-19th century pegged clothes rack used at Hudson Bay Company posts.

911. 2 or 3 English or Scottish prints or engravings, circa 1830-1845.

The engravings or prints should be in a period frame. The engravings or prints should be of a subject nature that would have been appealing to little English, Scottish, or Canadian girls.

An illustration from a popular contemporary English or Scottish magazine tacked on the wall with square headed nails would also be appropriate.

912. Mattress.

On the bedstead a mattress approximately 2" to 3" thick will be placed. The mattress casing or cover will be made of ticking.

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

The ticking may be modern ticking, if available, or a reproduction of a typical English mid-19th century ticking. The mattress will be stuffed with goose, duck, or other appropriate stuffing.

913. Feather or straw bolster.

A tubular casing made of an historic ticking fabric should be firmly stuffed with goose, duck, or straw stuffing. The casing should be as wide as the mattress on which it is to rest and approximately 9" in diameter.

914. 2 pillows.

An historic ticking fabric stuffed with goose feathers or straw will be used for the pillows.

915. 2 linen sheets.

These will be made of modern linen. Each sheet will be of dimensions to fit the bed with some 8"-12" for tucking in under the mattress.

916. 2 white cotton or linen pillow cases.

The cases will be made of modern cotton or linen, for the above two pillows.

917. White cotton or linen bolster case.

918. 2 Hudson Bay Company point blankets.

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

These blankets will cover the sheets and serve as bedspreads or counterpanes.

919. English transfer-printed earthenware washbowl, circa 1830-1845.

A reproduction tin washbowl and pitcher or jug might be used instead of the earthenware items. If the latter are used, they should be reproductions of the type of tin basins and pitchers used at Fort Vancouver.

920. English transfer-printed earthenware water pitcher or jug, circa 1830-1845.

921. English transfer-printed earthenware soap dish, circa 1830-1845.

If transfer-printed earthenware toilet items are used, they should be of a style, design, and type similar to the toilet articles recovered during the archeological excavations at Fort Vancouver.

922. 1-5 mid-19th century linen hand towels.

One or two towels will be folded and placed to the right or left of the toilet set.

923. 2 reproduction glass tumblers.

These will be placed on top of the washstand, although for interpretive diversity, one tumbler might be placed on the table between the beds.

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924. Cake of off-white soap.

Modern soap which is similar to soap used in the historic period will be placed in the soap dish.

925. Jar of tooth paste.

This should be an earthenware container similar to those found during the archeological excavations. It will be placed on top of the washstand or in the drawer.

926. English transfer-printed earthenware chamber pot, circa 1830-1845

This might be the smaller or the child's size, if available.

927. 2-3 Pacific Northwest Indian cattail mats.

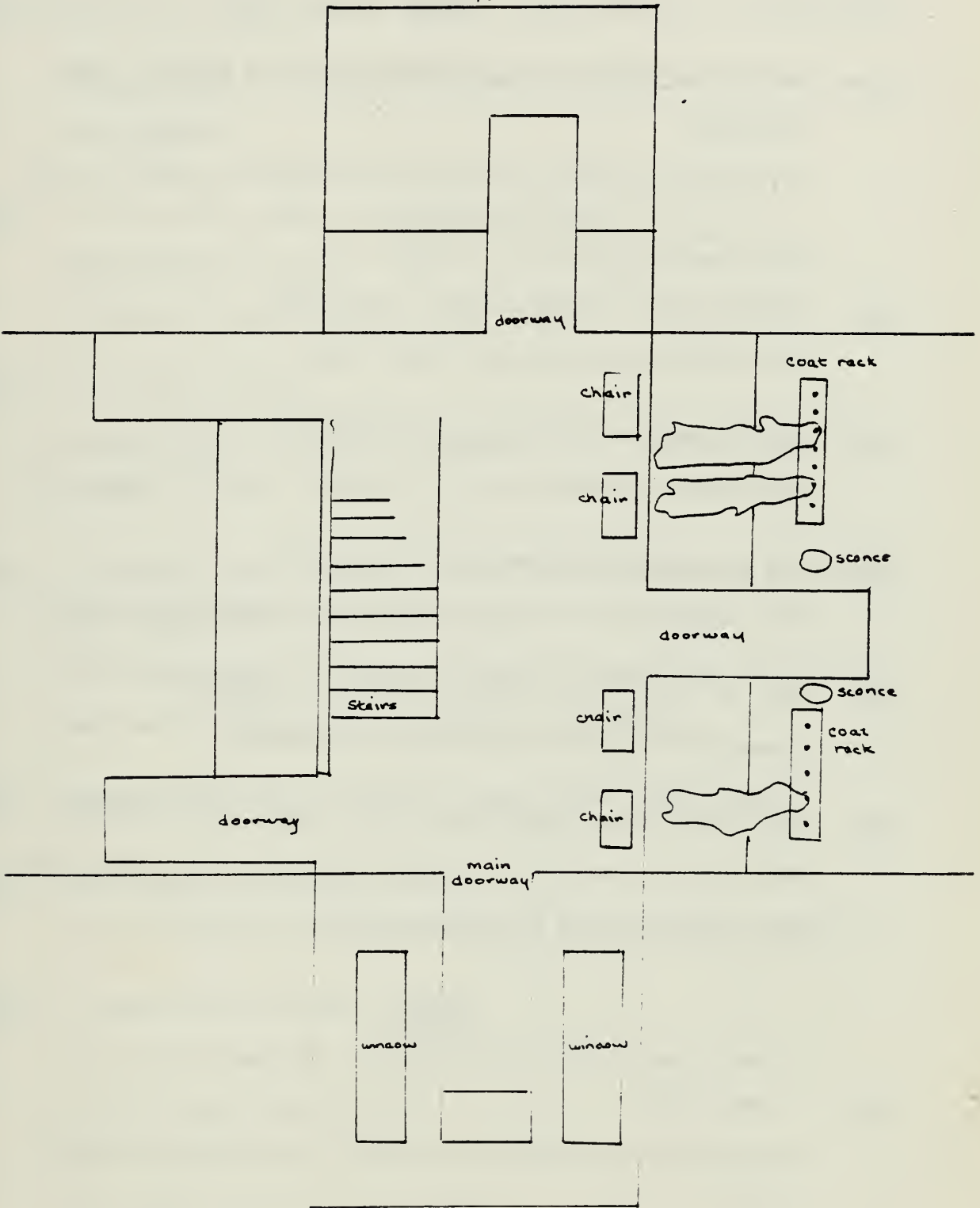
These mats should be a reproduction of a typical Pacific Northwest Indian cattail mat of the mid-19th century and measure approximately 4' x 5'. The Oregon Historical Society has a number of samples in its collection that may serve as prototypes for the reproduction mat. The mat will be placed to the left of the first bed facing the door and between the two beds.

928. 1-5 English girl's toys, circa 1830-1845.

These may be placed on the floor, if appropriate, or on top of the doll's or miniature chest.

929. English, late Regency, or early Victorian child's miniature or doll's chest of drawers.

N



doorway

chair

coat rack

chair

scence

Stairs

doorway

doorway

chair

scence

coat rack

chair

main doorway

window

window

HALLWAY

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930. English transfer-printed earthenware child's tea set, circa 1830-1845.
The set may be placed on top of the miniature or doll's chest or on the large chest of drawers.
931. English girl's everyday dress, circa 1840.
This will hang on the fir clothes rack.
932. 1 or 2 English girl's bonnet, circa 1840.
This should be plain and will be hung on the fir clothes rack.
933. Tin or japanned chamberstick, circa 1840.
The chamberstick will set on the table between the two beds.
934. Pair of small Indian buckskin moccasins, modern.
These will be placed on the chest of drawers.
935. Small Pacific Northwest Indian cedar dugout canoe, modern.
This will be placed on the chest of drawers. This will serve as a toy for one of the Douglas girls.

Hallway

1001. 1 men's cape.
Reproduction of a typical Englishman's cape of the 1840-1845 period.
1002. 2 men's great coats.

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Reproductions of a typical Englishman's great coat of the 1840-1845 period.

1003. 2 fir or coat racks, peg and board style.

Reproduction of typical Hudson Bay Company mid-19th century clothes or coat racks.

1004. Two beaver top hats.

Reproductions of a typical Englishman's hat of the 1840-1845 period.

1005. 3-4 English, late Regency or early Victorian mahogany balloon-back style chairs, circa 1835-1840.

The chairs should be similar in style to those used in the Mess Hall and be upholstered in horsehair or leather.

1006. Reproduction mid-19th century wrought iron lantern hook.

1007. Reproduction tin candle lantern.

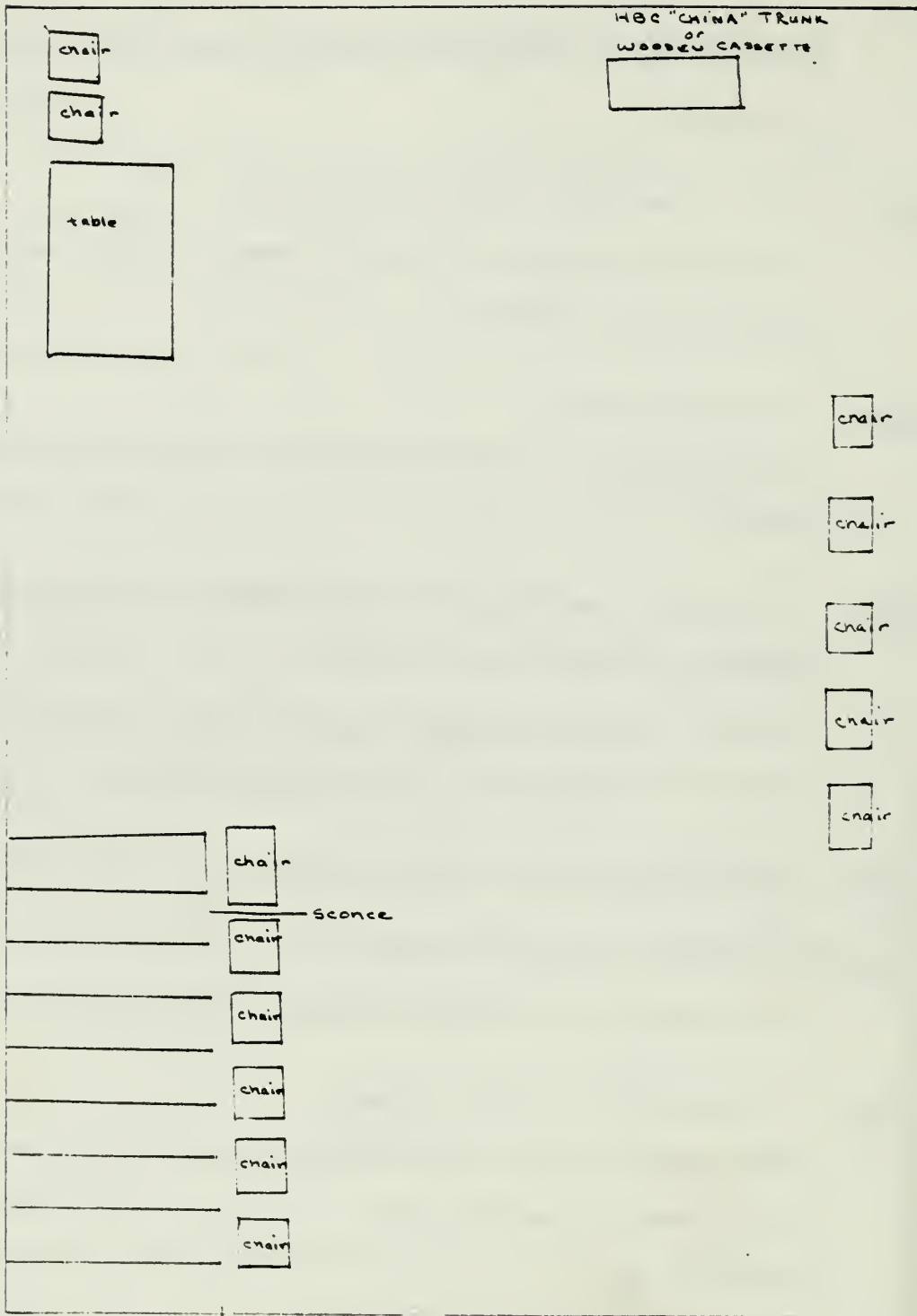
To be reproduced from typical English lantern, circa 1830-1840.

1008. 2 reproduction tin wall sconces.

To be reproduced from typical English wall sconces used in public rooms, circa 1830-1840.

See Plate 38.

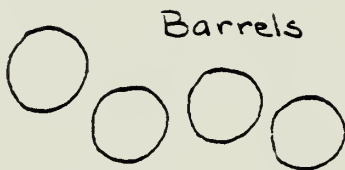
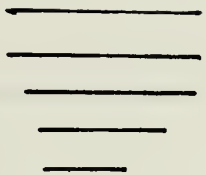
The sconces will hold wax candles.



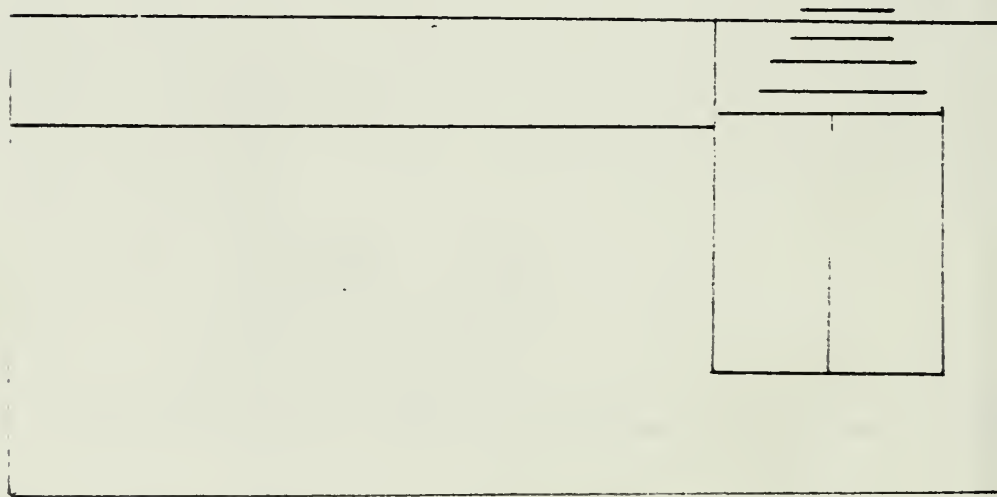
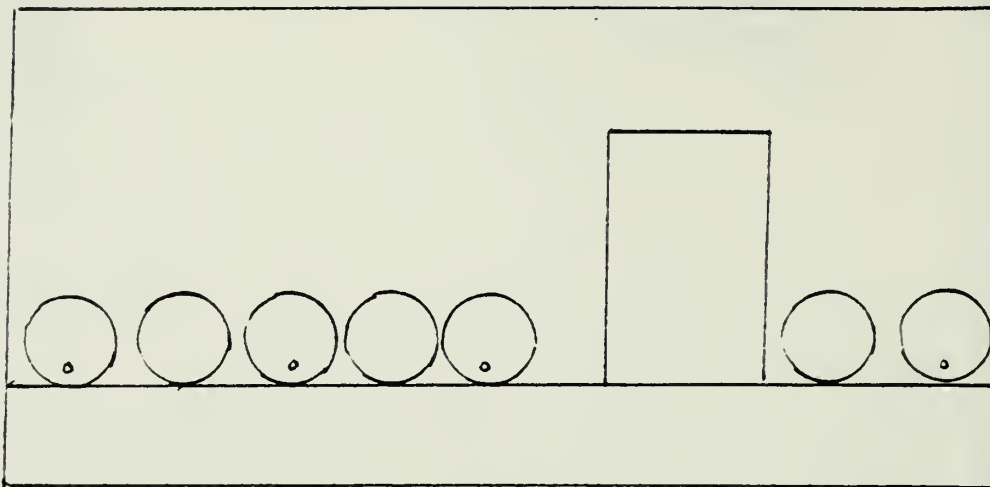
W.

LOFT

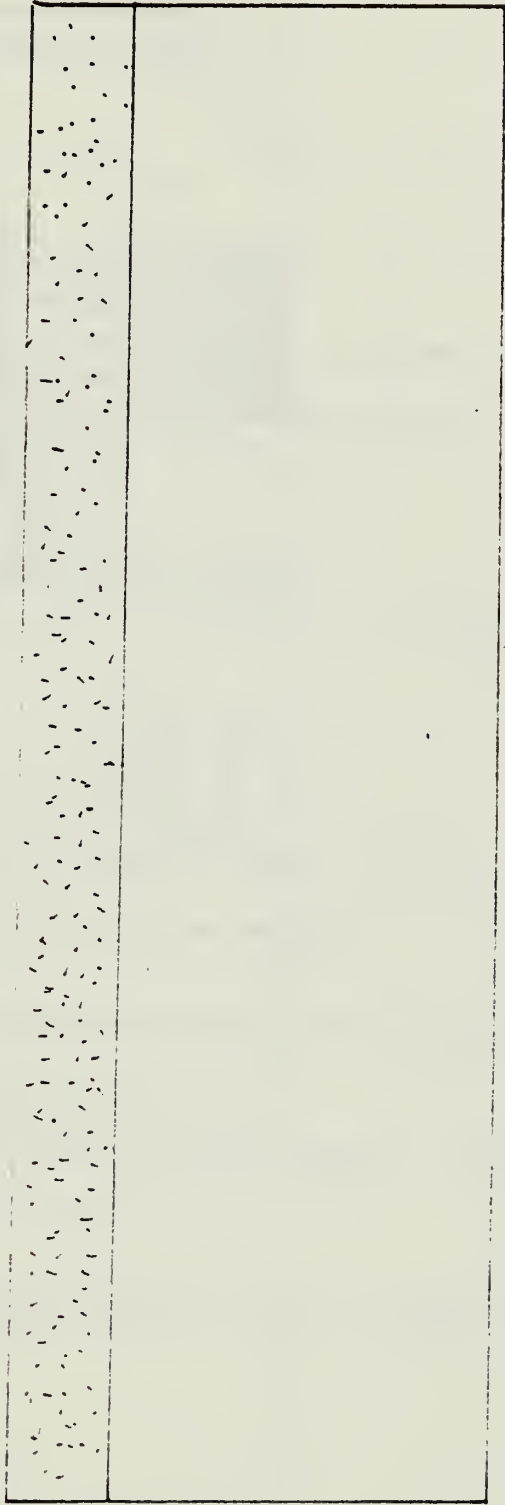
W.



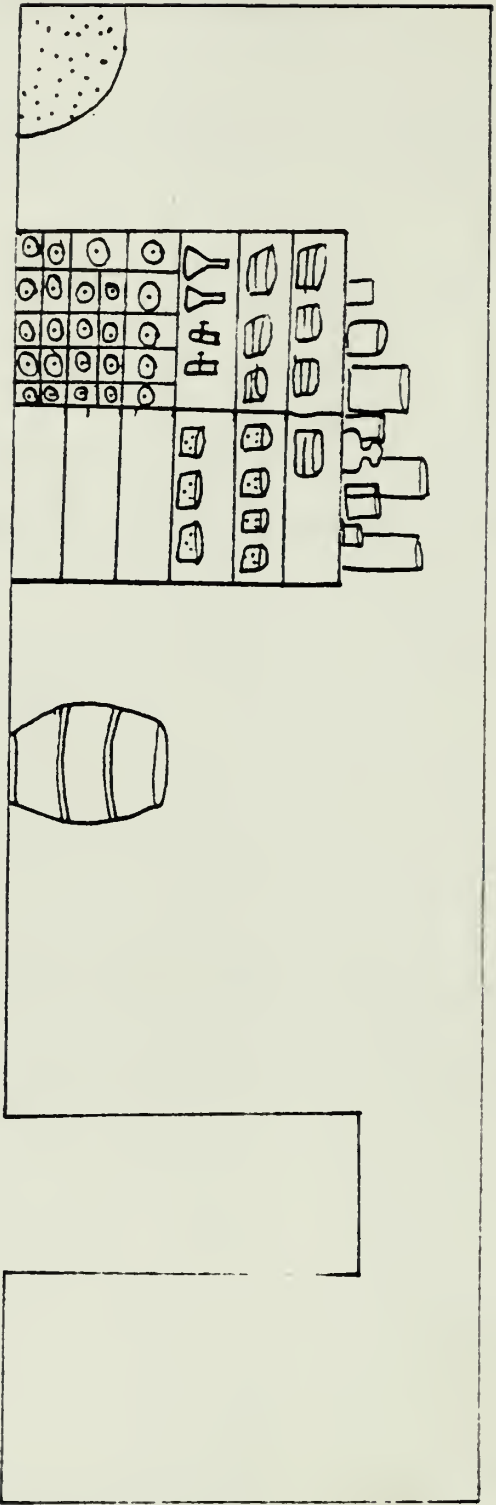
CELLAR



EAST WALL
WEST WALL
CELLAR



NORTH WALL
CELLAR



Security Wall

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Loft

1101. 1 or 2 fir tables.

Reproductions of a "country" type table similar to the one shown in Plate VI. The tables should be approximately 72" L. x 36" W. x 30" H.

1102. 2 tin candle lanterns, circa 1830-1840.

The lanterns will be hung on wooden pegs or nails from the ceiling in the center of the room.

1103. 1 or 2 tin branched wall sconces.

Reproduction of typical mid-19th century English or Canadian tin sconce. The sconce will hold wax candles.

1104. 10-12 English, late Regency, or early Victorian mahogany balloon-back chairs, circa 1835-1840.

The chairs should be upholstered in horsehair. The chairs will be arranged around the walls.

1105. 1 or 2 Hudson Bay Company "China" trunks or wooden cassettes, circa 1820-1850.

Cellar

1201. 12 oak barrels with iron hoops, 8 to 20 gallons, modern.

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1202. 7 English brass cocks, circa 1830-1845.

1203. 2 mid-19th century tin funnels.

1204. 12 English stoneware bottles for porter, circa 1830-1840.

1205. Approximately 30 English dark green liquor bottles, circa 1830-1840.

Bottles should be similar to catalogue No. 1672 in the Fort Vancouver Museum collection.

1206. 8 gallon capacity oak keg for rum, modern.

1207. 24 gallon capacity oak keg or barrel for brandy, modern.

The liquor storage area of the cellar will be based on that of Lower Fort Garry (Plate 20). The barrels will be arranged with five barrels tapped. Approximately 17 or 18 of the dark green glass bottles will be racked, and the remaining ones will be placed on the shelves. The stoneware bottles will be racked. The racks and shelving will be made of rough sawn fir. Two extra brass cocks will be placed on the shelf above the rack. The tin funnels should be hung on nails.

1208. 2 reproduction wrought iron ceiling hooks for candle lanterns.

These should be reproductions of typical mid-19th century Hudson Bay Company lantern hooks.

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FOOTNOTES, SECTION IV

- 1.
2. Little, p. (3).
3. Wheeler, cover.
4. See also McClinton's Antiques of American Childhood.
5. Hussey, Fort Vancouver Historic Structures Report, Volume I, p. 142.
6. Fort Vancouver Historic Site visitor interpretation exhibit.

V, HISTORICAL OCCUPANCY OF KITCHEN STRUCTURE

Of much importance to the portrayal of daily life at Fort Vancouver will be the Kitchen Structure recreation. Staffed almost exclusively by male servants (p. 166), the building was the focal point for the many domestic services provided the Company officers and their families.

"The first kitchen at Fort Vancouver of which there is any detailed knowledge was that connected with the second Big House--built during the winter of 1837-38..." (p. 165). According to the Emmons ground plan, entered in his journal on July 25, 1841, the kitchen structure and servant's quarters was located directly north of the Chief Factor's House and connected by some type of passage (p. 165).

Vavasour's ground plan, testimony from Dugald Mactavish, and archeological evidence indicate the kitchen structure was some 60 feet long and 24 feet wide (p. 175). While not as high as the Big House (p. 175), it is quite likely that there was a second story (p. 176).

The National Park Service floor plan for the kitchen structure, although hypothetical, logically specifies a number of rooms in addition to the kitchen facility and servants quarters mentioned by Emmons. These include a pantry, as indicated by a Fort inventory heading (p. 178) a larder, a cold room, a loft, and two "rooms" upstairs.

Foremost among the activities carried on in the structure was the preparation and service of meals. Thrice daily, at 8 a.m., 1 p.m. and 6 p.m., food would be prepared, brought through a passageway from the

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

kitchen to the Big House, and served to the men in the Mess Hall and to the McLoughlin and Douglas women and children in their Sitting Room.

It is not known for how many persons, other than the Big House families, meals were prepared. According to James Douglas, sixteen² officers and 215 servants were employed at Fort Vancouver in 1846. From the kitchen and pantry inventories, it seems certain that the facility was not equipped to serve all employees. It is known, however, that the Reverend Beaver and his wife had their meals prepared for them (p. 170) and that other meals were served in at least one room³ of Bachelor's Hall. Most likely, the clerks, or junior officers took most of their meals in the Mess Hall with McLoughlin and Douglas.

Hussey states there were usually 16 or 17 officers, clerks, and postmasters on the Fort Vancouver payroll in 1845, though they were probably not all at the Fort at one time. On the other hand, there were usually from 4 to 6 visiting officers, ships captains, and sick officers and clerks temporarily residing at the post. Thus the number to be fed in the Mess Hall would routinely range from 13 to 20. The number could swell considerably when the interior brigades were at the post or when the officers of visiting warships were entertained.

In addition to the meals served in the Mess Hall, the kitchen staff prepared the meals for themselves, for the two families in the Big

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House, for the three or four gentlemen's families usually living in the Bachelor's Quarters, for the guest table in the Bachelor's Quarters, and probably for the families of the few gentlemen who had separate dwellings as well as for such guests or residents who ate in their own quarters. All of those persons not eating in the Mess Hall or Kitchen--except certain transient guests--were expected to supply their own tableware and eating utensils, so the Kitchen and Pantry inventories would not accurately reflect the actual numbers of persons fed. Who fed the patients in the dispensary and hospital is not yet clear. At any rate, a substantial number of persons were fed from the Kitchen. But all evidence indicates that the meals served to the mixed-blood families--except those of the chief factor--were far less elaborate than those served to the officers and the most favored guests. The tradesmen, voyageurs, and laborers were issued rations which they or their families cooked.

The personnel involved with domestic services, their names and positions, are not entirely clear. There are intervals during Fort history for which no cook was listed on the employee rolls. Presumably, another kitchen employee could have assumed this duty or possibly a laborer or voyageur was pressed into such service. It is unlikely, however, that any member of an officer's or Chief Factor's family took part in food preparation (p. 169).

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Besides his regular duties, the cook had other more subservient tasks to perform. According to the Hudson's Bay Company records, the cook in 1829 was required to fetch hot water, brush shoes, make beds, and sweep the rooms of the bachelors. Such duties, in part at least, could account for the frequent turnover in the position over the years (p. 169).

Although no cook is listed on the rolls during the 1845 Outfit (June 1, 1845 to May 31, 1846) (p. 172), two other positions connected to the commissary department are. Edward Spencer is listed as steward and Joseph Thibeault as mess steward. Thibeault evidently devoted only part-time to this job, judging from the three shilling gratuity he received for such service in addition to a regular salary for his voyageur position (pp. 171-172).

Another individual who might have served in the kitchen was the gardener, William Bruce. As noted earlier, Bruce was on hand following meals, when McLoughlin called for snuff.

Logically--and for the purposes of the recreation--it would seem necessary to assume that there were more persons involved in the domestic services than is apparent from records. It is difficult to conceive of one full-time and two part-time workers providing sufficient manpower to accomplish the numerous duties required. One solution to this problem might be that some native employees, not on contract to the

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

Company and therefore not listed on its rolls, ⁴ were serving in the kitchen. Using those domestic positions known to have been filled at one time or another, although not necessarily at the same time, there would be a cook, steward, mess steward, gardener-kitchen assistant, and dépense keeper. The last position was held by Edward Spencer from the 1846 Outfit until the 1848 Outfit.

VI. EVIDENCE OF ORIGINAL FURNISHINGS FOR KITCHEN STRUCTURE

From the inventories of "Articles in Use" at Fort Vancouver, we know about those items owned by the Company used in at least two rooms of the building. Although the inventory heading is "Kitchen and Pantry," it is very likely that the list includes all items purchased with Company funds and used in the kitchen structure. The only additional items in the structure would probably have been "country made," -- manufactured at the Fort--and the personal belongings of the servants in their quarters.

Pantry

A pantry, traditionally, was an area in which provisions and the utensils for food preparation and service were kept. In many early kitchens, the pantry and kitchen area were next to or very close to each other. In the case of the floorplan for the Fort Vancouver Kitchen Structure, however, the pantry is an entirely separate room directly off the passageway to the Big House. In addition, the floor

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

plan calls for a Larder and Cold Room, both of which, obviously, were used for storing provisions. For these reasons, the pantry will be considered primarily as a place used for storing the cutlery and dishes and as the place from which meals were served.

The following are comparative lists of items from 1844 and 1845 inventories (pp. 179-182) that would have been stored in the pantry:

<u>1844</u>	<u>1845</u>
1/4 dozen E(arthen)Ware Butter plates	4 butter boats
2 1/2 " " deep "	4 1/2 dozen E. Ware soup plates
4 " " dessert plates	3 3/4 " " dessert "
4 " " flat "	5 " " dinner "
2 1/2 " " cups & saucers	5 " " cups & saucers
2 1/2 " ivory hndld table knives and forks	2 3/4 " ivory hndled knives and forks
2 1/2 " " " dessert forks	2 dozen ivory hndld dessert knives & forks
5 pairs carving forks	6 pr ivory hdled crvg knives & forks and 1 pr frbck hld crvg knives & forks
4 forebuck hld table forks	1 dozen forebuck hld table knives & forks
4 block tin soup Tureens	2 tin soup Tureens
3 Britannia metal Ladles	
2 Cruet Stands	
21 Wine glasses	2 Cruet Stands
20 glass Tumblers	15 Wine Glasses
12 E. Ware dishes	24 Glass Tumblers
3 " Water Jugs	18 assorted E.W. dishes
7 " milk Jugs	8 E. Ware Jugs 2 qts.
34 assorted table spoons	12 " " 1 1/2 qts.
2 plated candlesticks	4 2/3 doz B(ritannia) metal table spoons, 1/6 doz irontin table spoons, 1 2/3 doz steel plated table spoons
4 brass candlesticks	1 2/3 doz B(ritannia) metal tea spoons
8 tin candlesticks	
6 prs. Snuffers (douters)	
5 E. Ware Sugar Basins	
5 salt Cellars	
9 tin dish Covers	
6 tin tea pots	

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<u>1844</u>	<u>1845</u>
1 tin Tureen	2 Plated Candlesticks
3 tin Coffee Pots	5 long brass candlesticks
4 Wine Decanters	28 tin bedroom candlesticks
2 large diaper table Cloths	3 prs. Snuffers (douters)
4 small diaper table Cloths	7 E. Ware Sugar Bowls
8 Towels	8 cutglass salt Cellars
1 call Bell	10 dish Covers
4 tea Kettles	8 Tea Pots
	3 Coffee Pots tin
2 tea Trays	6 Wine Decanters
5 Salt Spoons	2 large Table Cloths
	4 small table Cloths
	4 pudding cloths
	4 house Bells
	4 large covd tin kettles, 8 gls
	1 tea Tray
	<hr style="width: 10%; margin: 10px auto;"/>
	8 E. Ware wash hand Basins
	2 Wooden Knife Boxes
	36 Table napkins
	6 E. Ware Soup Tureens

These items would probably have been placed on shelving in a manner similar to that shown in Plates 23 and 24.

In order to serve food, the room would have to have had a table. Since no furniture is included on the inventory, it can be assumed that such a table would have been country made. A good example of country made tables used in the kitchen area can be found in the Fort Edmonton restoration (Plate 22).

The major source of light--as indicated by the number of candlesticks listed in the inventory--was from candles in sticks, placed on table or shelf. There might have been a lantern hook in the pantry

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ceiling, as well as in other areas of the Kitchen Structure, for holding candle lanterns.

Provision Storage

In the floor plan, two rooms in the Kitchen Structure are designated for storage of provisions. From the Sale Shop inventories¹ and menus left us by various Big House diners, it is possible to list many of the provisions that must have been on hand in these rooms.

<u>FOODSTUFF</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>METHOD OF STORAGE</u>
Vegetable	fresh beets	in bins, in cool dry area (glass container)
	fresh carrots	in bins, in cool dry area
	fresh cabbage	in bins, in cool dry area
	fresh peas, dry	
	peas	in bins, in cool dry area
	fresh potatoes	in bins, in cool dry area
	fresh turnips	in bins, in cool dry area
Meat	duck	for short period in cold place
	mutton	salted in brine in barrel
	pork	salted in brine in barrel
	beef	salted in brine in barrel
Fish	salmon	pickled in barrel
	sturgeon	pickled in barrel
Dairy	milk	wrapped in linen and placed in cool dry place
	cheese	wood or earthen container in cold dry place
	butter	wood or earthen container in cold dry place
Fruit	Muskatel raisins	boxes
	elene raisins	barrels
	melons	barrels
	grapes	barrels
	lime juice	barrel

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<u>FOODSTUFF</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>METHOD OF STORAGE</u>
Fruit	vinegar currants	keg or barrel boxes
Spices	mace cayenne pimento cinnamon cloves ginger lozenges paregoric lozenges peppermint lozenges mustard lozenges nutmegs pepper pearl ash (or sal- eratus, a baking powder substitute) saltpetre tumeric powder Durham mustard	glass bottle placed in tin glass bottle placed in tin glass bottle placed in tin glass bottle placed in tin glass bottle placed in tin glass bottle placed in tin glass bottle placed in tin glass bottle placed in tin glass bottle placed in tin glass bottle placed in tin glass bottle placed in tin glass bottle placed in tin glass bottle placed in tin glass bottle placed in tin glass bottle placed in tin tin cannister
Sugar	crushed barley sugar brown loaf	kegs kegs kegs papers
Salt	fine basket	glass - cool place glass - cool place
Nuts	sugared caraways unshelled almonds	tin, cool dry place tin, cool dry place
Miscellaneous	flour rice molasses grease lard suet tea; Congon, Hyson, and Twankey chocolate	barrel kegs or tubs barrel - cold place earthen vessel in cold place earthen vessel in cold place earthen vessel in cold place glass or tin in cool dry place cool dry place
Coffee	Cuba, Havannah, Java	sacks

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The Larder, located directly behind the kitchen chimney would have been warm and relatively dry throughout the year. The Cold Room, on the other hand, would have been cooler and less dry.

Kitchen

Listed in the kitchen and pantry inventory is a cast iron stove. Whether this was used for cooking is not known. It is known, however, that the inventory lists such items as "iron dogs" and "gridiron," making it a virtual certainty that open-fire cooking was, to some extent, employed. It is possible that the stove was used in 1845 for heating purposes in another room of the building. This will be dealt with in the "Quarters" section.

The Park Service plans call for a brick fireplace equipped with forged iron crane and a fireplace oven. Items listed on the 1844 and 1845 inventories that would have been used in connection with the hearth cooking would include:

<u>1844 Count</u>	<u>1845 Count</u>	
2	2	frying pans (cast iron indicated in 1845 inventory)
1	1	grid iron
1	1	soup ladles
1	1	cooks tormentor (long iron meat hook)
1	3	sauce fry pans
1		pair fire tongs (2 fireirons in 1845 inventory)
1		iron poker
2	4	roasting hooks
2		iron dogs (for supporting small logs)
2	1	dutch ovens (covered iron pots)

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<u>1844 Count</u>	<u>1845 Count</u>	
1		cast iron soup boiler
	4	chains with hooks and kettles
	4	wwt iron kettles
	2	fire rakes
4	5	Axes
12	10	assorted tin kettles

In addition, a bellows, probably country-made, was probably kept near the fireplace. If fires were kept burning nearly all day--even in the summer--such an item would have been necessary to start up the fire quickly.

The arrangement of these implements would have been on, in, or around the fireplace hearth.² Period paintings and prints, and restorations in North America show a great variety of arrangements with no definite pattern. As in kitchens today, the storage of cooking implements was no doubt determined by the person using them.

Other than the cooking, the food preparation would have been carried on in an area of the kitchen. The architectural drawings call for shelving in the southeast corner of the room, thus providing storage for kitchen articles. As listed in the inventories, these implements would include:

<u>1844 Count</u>	<u>1845 Count</u>	
1	1	Coffee mill
1	1	pepper mill
2	2	fish strainers

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<u>1844 Count</u>	<u>1845 Count</u>	
8	5	tin baking dishes
1	1	colander
	1	nutmeg grater
	10	tin milk fry pans
	2	tin stands (for) tea pot

Also stored here could have been country-made tin products included in Depot inventories (pp. 290-292):

- assorted boxes (round and square)
- cannisters (1 lb., 2 lb., & 1/4 lb.)
- funnels
- assorted measures
- milk strainers
- various pots and pans
- porringers
- plates
- milk and soup tureens

In addition, many ingredients for preparing food must have been kept on the shelves. Bottles, tins and crocks of nuts, spices, coffee, tea, and the like were undoubtedly present. Also, a barrel of flour with a scoop and containers of sugar and salt would have been located nearby.³

Adjacent to the shelving, a table must have been located to provide workspace. A simple, locally made table similar to that in the pantry would have been adequate (Plate 6).

Following meals, dishes and implements used for preparing and serving the meal would have to be cleaned. Brushes, presumably for this purpose, are listed in the 1845 inventory. Additional items that

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

would probably have been found in a typical English or Canadian kitchen of the 1840 period would have included:

A swab, made of strips of linen, tied to a stick, is useful to wash nice dishes, especially small, deep articles. Two or three towels, and three dish-cloths, should be used. Two large tin tubs, painted on the outside, should be provided; one for washing, and one for rinsing; also, a large old waiter, on which to drain the dishes. A soap dish, with hard soap, and a fork with which to use it, a slop-pail, and two pails for water, should also be furnished. Then, if there be danger of neglect, the following rules for washing dishes, legibly written, may be hung by the sink, and it will aid in promoting the desired care and neatness.

Miss Beccher, an American, recommends a procedure:

RULES FOR WASHING DISHES

1. *Scrape the dishes, putting away any food which may remain on them, and which it may be proper to save for future use. Put grease into the grease-pot, and whatever else may be on the plates, into the slop-pail. Save tea leaves for sweeping. Set all the dishes, when scraped, in regular piles; the smallest at the top.*
2. *Put the nicest articles in the wash-dish, and wash them in hot suds, with the swab or nicest dish cloth. Wipe all metal articles, as soon as they are washed. Put all the rest into the rinsing dish, which should be filled with hot water. When they are taken out, lay them to drain on the waiter. Then rinse the dish cloth, and hang it up, wipe the articles washed, and put them in their places.*
3. *Pour in more hot water, wash the greasy dishes with*

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

the dish cloth made for them; rinse them, and set them to drain. Wipe them, and set them away. Wash the knives and forks, being careful that the handles are never put in the water; wipe them, and then lay them in a knife-dish, to be scoured.

- 4. Take a fresh supply of clean suds, in which to wash the milk-pans, buckets and tins. Then rinse and hang up this dish cloth, and take out the other; with which, wash the roaster, gridiron, pots, and kettles. Then wash and rinse the dish cloth and hang it up. Empty the slop-bucket and scald it. Dry metal teapots and tins before the fire. Then put the fire place in order, and sweep and dust the kitchen.*

Some persons keep a deep and narrow vessel, in which to wash knives with a swab, so that a careless domestic cannot lay them in the water while washing them. This article can be carried into the eating room, to receive the knives and forks, when they are taken from the table.

Another table, approximately six feet long would be needed, located near the fire for heating the water and probably on the north wall for convenience in dumping dirty water out through the north door.

Finally, the kitchen room probably provided a dining area for the kitchen staff. In addition, when not working, the staff no doubt spent what little leisure time they had in this area of the building, especially in the winter. Assuming no heating arrangement in the servant's quarters, the hearth would have provided most of the warmth for the building. A locally made table accommodating several persons, chairs or benches for seating at the table, and three or four chairs

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

grouped in front of the hearth would serve all these purposes. There might also have been some pegs mounted on one wall for coats and hats, and brooms.

Washing Room

The Kitchen and Pantry inventories indicate that clothes washing was done within the kitchen structure. Smoothing irons and a wash tub are listed in both 1844 and 1845 as "Articles in Use." Further support is lent by Letitia Hargrave's statement on washing in the York Factory Kitchen in 1840: "*I went into the kitchen today and found Betsy, the washing woman, busy over a tub,*" (p. 178).

Clothes washing for the Big House families, at least, must have been done in the Kitchen Structure. A Wash House, located to the east of the Big House, was used for many years, according to the statement of Chief Factor John Ballenden in 1852, by the "females in the fort," (p. 83). Whether this use was for body or clothes washing or both is not known, but its use did not seem to involve anyone in or connected with the Chief Factor's residence.

Instructions for washing clothes, written in 1853, indicate a long and arduous chore.

COMMON MODE OF WASHING

Assort the clothes, and put them in soak, the night before. Never pour hot water on them, as it sets

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

the dirt. In assorting clothes, put the flannels in one lot, the colored clothes in another, the coarse white ones in a third, and the fine clothes in a fourth lot. Wash the fine clothes in one tub of suds; and throw them, when wrong, into another. Then wash them in the second suds, turning them wrong side out. Put them in the boiling-bag, and boil them in a strong suds, for half an hour, and not much more. Move them, while boiling, with the clothes-stick. Take them out of the boiling bag, and put them into a tub of water, and rub the dirtiest places, again, if need be. Throw them into the rinsing water, and then wring them out, and put them into the blueing-water. Put the articles to be stiffened, into a clothes basket, by themselves, and, just before hanging out, dip them in starch, clapping it in, so as to have them equally stiff, in all parts. Hang white clothes in the sun, and colored ones (wrong side out) in the shade. Fasten them with clothes-pins. Then wash the coarser white articles, in the same manner. Then wash the colored clothes. These must not be soaked, nor have ley (sic) or soda put in the water, and they ought not to lie wet long before hanging out, as it injures their colors. Beef's-gall, one spoonful to two pailfuls of suds, improves calicoes. Lastly, wash the flannels, in suds as hot as the hand can bear. Never rub on soap, as this shrinks them in spots. Wring them out of the first suds, and throw them into another tub of hot suds, turning them wrong side out. Then throw them into hot blueing-water. Do not put blueing into suds, as it makes specks in the flannel. Never leave flannels long in water, nor put them in cold or luke-warm water. Before hanging them out, shake and stretch them.⁶

Due to the amount of time required to complete a load of wash, it seems unlikely that the task would have been performed in the same area where the regular kitchen duties were carried out. For this reason, the room designated as "Quarters" in the National Park Service floor plan will accommodate the Washing Room in the recreation.

In this room a large stove will be installed. The 1845 inventory lists "Cast Iron Stove and Funnel". As well as providing some

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

heat to the adjoining bedroom and two rooms above, a stove could have heated the water in which the clothes were washed. As mentioned earlier, the stoves used at the fort were probably Carron or similar type,⁷ of a 30- or 36-inch size as carried in the depot stock (p. 176). For safety, the wall and floor would have been shielded.

8

As indicated in Webster's chapter on the Laundry, there might have been several washtubs in the Washing Room, one of which would have been brass or copper for boiling clothes, similar perhaps to the one listed in the inventory; a grooved washboard, possibly one like those McLoughlin purchased from Captain Varney in 1841 (p. 226); pails, a wash stick; a clothes bag for boiling clothes; a coarse linen starch strainer; an indigo bag of double flannel; a bottle of ox-gall for washing calicoes; starch--Poland starch is listed in the depot inventory (p. 274); a bottle of gum Arabic; and clothes baskets.

For ironing the clothes, required articles would include smoothing irons; an ironing table, covered with wool and a linen or cotton sheet; some wax; and possibly a "bosom-board"--a board 16 inches by 9 inches covered with white flannel, on which to iron shirts.¹⁰

Ironing, like washing, was a tedious chore. The iron, heated in front of the fire or on top of the stove, stayed sufficiently hot for only a few minutes. When it cooled, it was placed back on the hearth or stove and another grabbed with a flannel pad.¹¹ After ironing, clothes and other fabrics were aired. Both the drying and airing of

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

washed items at Fort Vancouver, it should be noted, were done indoors. This aspect of Fort life will be discussed in connection with the Kitchen Structure Loft.

Arrangement of articles for washing and ironing would be totally arbitrary. A rough bench or two for holding washtubs could have been pushed against the wall, when not in use, ¹² holding empty tubs and pails. A small wall shelf might have been used to hold bottles of ox-gall and gum Arabic, containers of starch, salt, soap, and wax. In addition, a few nails or pegs in the wall could have held other supplies, including the washing bags and wash sticks. Most likely, the ironing table would have been placed near the stove for greater convenience when heating the irons.

Servants Quarters

It can be assumed--at least in 1845--that the three rooms in the structure, the main floor "Bedroom" and the upstairs "Rooms," were occupied by those domestic servants listed on Company rolls; Bruce, Spencer, and Thibeault.

William Bruce appears to have been something of a personal servant to John McLoughlin. The call bell associated with McLoughlin's "ring for snuff," which is listed in the 1844 kitchen and pantry inventory (four call bells are listed in the 1845 inventory), probably hung somewhere on the main floor. Assuming this call bell was rung whenever

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McLoughlin needed Bruce, the bedroom in which the bell would be most audible would have been the one on the main floor.

Spencer probably had the better of the two upstairs rooms, since he obviously outranked the voyager Thibeault. The better room almost certainly was the north one located above the stove in the "Quarters", where the occupant would have the advantage of the rising warmth when the stove was being used.

Room assignments in 1845 were not necessarily indicative of the same as in other years at the Fort. When the number of kitchen staff expanded, bedrooms no doubt accommodated more persons. A precedent for such occasional crowding at Fort Vancouver has been documented at the Bachelor's Quarters when clerks were forced to "double-up with their fellows", upon the arrival of visitors, emigrants, and missionaries. ¹³

The furnishings in the servants' quarters were undoubtedly plain and simple. Room furnishings of the Fort's Company clerks, far superior in rank to the servants, were said to consist of a fir table, a few stools, benches or wood chairs, and one or more bunks constructed of boards. ¹⁴ A bachelor's hall room at York Factory in 1843, as described by Ballantyne, "*was very small, just large enough to contain a bed, a table and a chest*". ¹⁵

The bedrooms in the kitchen structure, while bigger, probably contained little more. The beds would have been the bunk type describ-

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

ed by Narcissa Whitman in 1836. *"The bedstead is in the form of a bunk with rough board bottoms, upon which were laid about one dozen of the Indian blankets"*, (p. 159). In each room, two such beds constructed of rough fir as at Fort Victoria,¹⁶ would suggest the occasional increase in occupancy. Woolen blankets would have served as mattress and bedding (plate 18).

There might have been a simple cassette used for storage and for seating in the rooms of Bruce and Spencer. Thibeault was of such a lowly rank that it is doubtful he would even have possessed this item.¹⁷ More likely, his furniture consisted of just the bunk and makeshift table such as half a hogshead. Over the bedstead he might have had, owing to his French-Canadian background, a crucifix, and on his table an old French Bible. The rest of his belongings would probably have only been a few toilet articles.

Spencer and Bruce, in addition to the bedsteads and cassettes, might have had small "country" tables and simple country-made wooden seats and even a simple wash stand. On the tables would have been their other possessions, primarily simple necessities.

The clothing of the three men was undoubtedly simple and inexpensive. Their few items such as "common striped cotton shirts", "Canvass Trousers," and "drab Corduroy Trousers" would have been hung from pegs or nails on the wall.

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

Loft

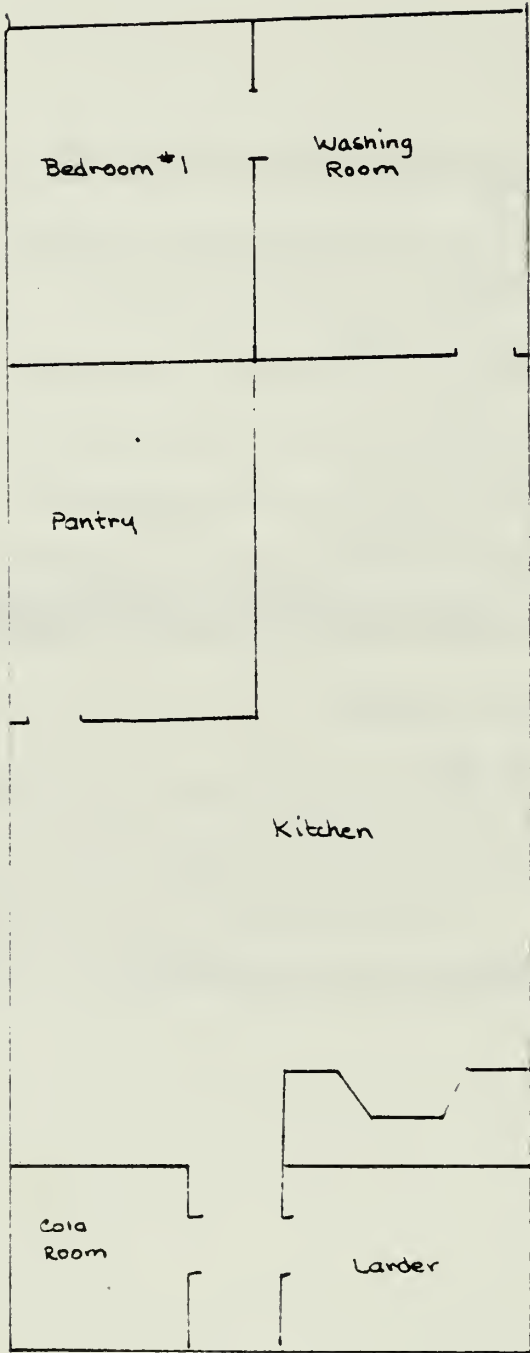
The loft probably served primarily one purpose, drying laundry. At Fort Vancouver it was against the rules, as indicated by the Reverend Beaver, to hang the wash outdoors to dry (p. 178). The loft of the kitchen, being some 45 x 24 feet in size, would offer adequate space for indoor drying as well as being convenient to the Washing Room downstairs. The accessories for drying would be few. Line of some type, possibly horsehair¹⁸ or naval rope, would have been strung in the room and clothespins or "cleft sticks" would have been used to hang the clothes.

Other uses for this room are open to speculation. Storage space, eating space, and sleeping space are all possibilities, but there is no information available indicating such.

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

FOOTNOTES , SECTIONS V AND VI

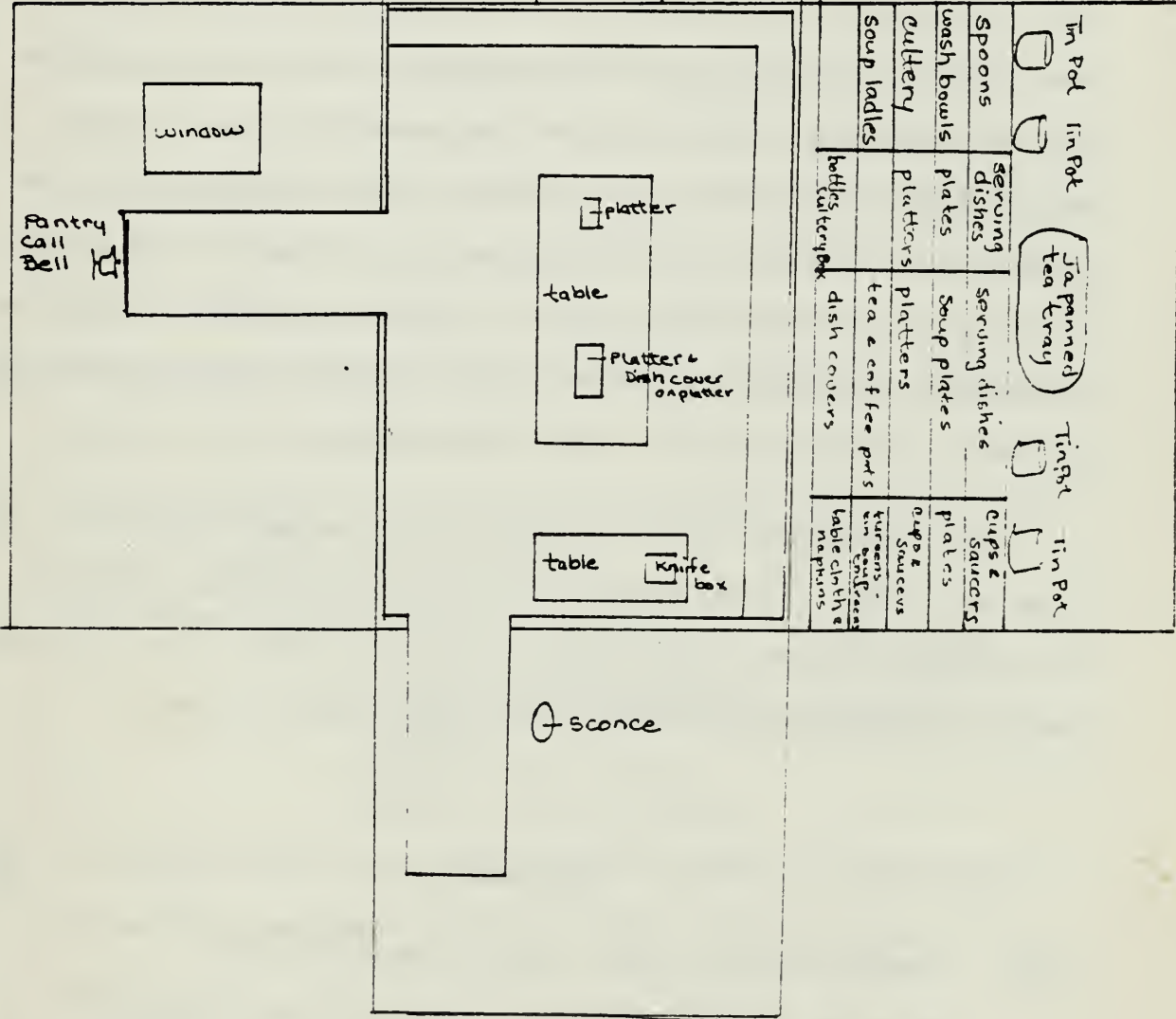
1. Mention of meals is made in Thwaites, volume XXIX, p. 66; Tolmie, p. 170; Drury, p. 106.
2. One hook on the south side of the brick hearth was provided for in the architectural drawings.
3. Beecher, Domestic Receipt Book, p. 219.
4. Beecher, Domestic Economy, p. 319.
5. Beecher, Domestic Economy, pp. 318-319.
6. Beecher, Domestic Economy, pp. 285-286.
7. See Hussey's statement, Fort Vancouver Historic Structures Report, Volume 1, pp. 143-144.
8. Beecher, Domestic Economy, pp. 284-285.
9. Beecher, Domestic Economy, p. 294.
10. Minhinnick, pp. 112-113.
11. Minhinnick, p. 112.
12. Hussey, History of Fort Vancouver and its Structures, p. 165.
13. Leechman, Bedrooms section.
14. Leechman, Bedrooms section.
15. Leechman, Beds section.
16. Hanson, p. 8.
17. Minhinnick, p. 112.



Kitchen Structure .875

W.

lantern	bells	spoons
tin Chambersticks	salt cellars	jugs
Brass Candlesticks	glass decanters	jugs
tea kettles	Candles knife box	jugs
snuffers & trays	spigots & spoons	Cutlery boxes



E.

K.S. Pantry

VII. RECOMMENDED FURNISHINGS FOR KITCHEN STRUCTURE

Arranging the Kitchen Structure furnishings to provide maximum interpretive impact while maintaining a proper degree of practicality is somewhat difficult. Logically, if the Mess Hall and McLoughlin Sitting Room are set up for receiving the first dinner course, the Kitchen would be in the midst of preparation. To show this, however, large quantities of perishable foodstuffs would necessarily be involved. This, of course, is not feasible in a daily operation. On the other hand, simply storing the furnishing articles neatly away would achieve only a "museumesque exhibit" and be incongruous with the time-of-day setup proposed for the Big House. It would seem, therefore, that the proper approach is one that will open up all the possibilities for recreating the numerous duties carried on within the building. Thus, the recommended furnishings will offer a fully equipped facility without necessarily implying specific tasks being done.

From the Kitchen-Pantry inventories we know approximately the types and number of items present in the Kitchen Structure, excluding the Servants Quarters. With dinner about to be served in the Big House, some of the items usually found in the Pantry would be absent.

P A N T R Y

1301. 2 English "country style" tables, circa 1830-1840.

The tables should be similar to the one shown in plate VI.

1302. 38 Modern Spode "Blue, Pink, or Green Camilla" or "Blue Italian"

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

pattern 10-inch rim soup plates.

1303. 44 Modern Spode "Blue, Pink, or Green Camilla" or "Blue Italian" pattern dessert plates.

1304. 51 Modern Spode "Blue, Pink, or Green Camilla: or "Blue Italian" pattern dinner plates.

1305. 68 Modern Spode "Blue, Pink, or Green Camilla" or "Blue Italian" pattern cups and saucers.

Some of the cups and saucers may be the breakfast size. This size is slightly larger than the tea cup size. Many examples of the breakfast size cup in various Spode patterns were recovered during the archeological excavations and are now in the Fort Vancouver museum collection.

1306. 4 Modern Spode "Blue, Pink, or Green Camilla" or "Blue Italian" pattern soup tureens.

1307. 18 assorted Modern Spode "Blue, Pink, or Green Camilla" or "Blue Italian" pattern serving dishes.

These dishes should include the following:

- 3 covered vegetable dishes
- 6 open vegetable dishes
- 5 platters
- 3 gravy or sauce boats
- 1 platter liner or drainer

1308. 5 "Staffordshire" water jugs, circa 1830-1845, or Modern Spode "Blue, Pink, or Green Camilla" or "Blue Italian" pattern water jugs.

The jugs should be 2-quart capacity.

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1309. 12 "Staffordshire", circa 1830-1845, or Modern Spode "Blue, Pink, or Green Camilla" or "Blue Italian" pattern water jugs. The jugs should be 1 1/2 quart capacity.
1310. 8 English transfer-printed wash or hand basins, circa 1830-1845. The basins may be of a Spode pattern identical to or similar to those found in the archeological excavations at Fort Vancouver. Washbasins with catalogue nos. 631 and 2066 in the Fort Vancouver museum collection would serve as good examples of the style, design, and pattern for the washbasins.
1311. 7 Modern Spode "Blue, Pink, or Green Camilla" or "Blue Italian" pattern sugar bowls.
- All of the earthenware should be stored on the built-in shelving in the Pantry (see plates XXX, XXXI, XXXIII). The Pantry will be interpreted to indicate that a meal, probably the noonday meal or "dinner" is about to be served. Some of the dishes would be in readiness on the pantry table or on the sideboard in the Mess Hall or even on the Mess Hall dining table itself, space permitting.
1312. Reproduction English or Irish flint glass tumbler. This should be similar to Fort Vancouver Catalogue No. 1624.
1313. 2 English crystal decanters, circa 1830-1845. These decanters should be similar to Catalogue No. 523 in the Fort Vancouver museum study collection.
1314. 15 each (total 60 pieces) of English ivory-handled dinner knives,

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

dessert knives, dinner forks, and dessert forks, circa 1830-1845.

1315. 12 English bone-handled dinner knives and 12 English bone-handled dinner forks, circa 1830-1840.

The cutlery will be stored in cutlery boxes.

1316. 6 English ivory-handled carving knives and 6 English ivory-handled carving forks, circa 1830-1840.

1317. Set of English bone-handled carving knife and fork, circa 1830-1840.

1318. 47 Britannia ware tablespoons, circa 1830-1845.

~~1318.~~ These will be placed in slots on the edge of the shelf.

1319. 6 reproduction English iron "tinned" tablespoons, circa 1830-1840.

These will be placed in slots on the edge of the shelf.

1320. 3 Britannia ware soup ladles, circa 1830-1840.

1321. 10 reproduction English steel-plated tablespoons, circa 1830-1840.

These will be placed in slots on the edge of the shelf in the 19th century manner.

1322. 2 reproduction tin soup tureens.

These should be reproductions of typical mid-19th century English tin soup tureens.

1323. 8 reproduction tin teapots.

These should be reproductions of typical mid-19th century English tin teapots. See plate 28.

1324. 6 reproduction tin coffee pots.

The reproductions should be of typical mid-19th century English

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

tin coffee pots. See plate 28.

1325. 10 reproduction tin dish covers.

These should be reproductions of typical mid-19th century English tin dish covers.

1326. English tin or japanned tea tray, circa 1830-1840.

1327. 2 English or Irish cut glass master salt cellars, circa 1830-1840.

1328. 2 large mid-19th century English or Irish linen tablecloths.

1329. 2 small mid-19th century English or Irish linen tablecloths.

1330. 4 reproduction pudding cloths.

These should be reproductions of typical mid-19th century English pudding cloths.

1331. 9 mid-19th century English or Irish linen table napkins.

1332. 2 tin-plated candlesticks, circa 1830-1840.

Reproductions may be used if period ones cannot be found.

1333. 5 English brass baluster-style candlesticks, circa 1800-1840.

1334. 28 tin bedroom candlesticks (chambersticks), circa 1830-1840.

1335. 3 pairs of English brass or polished steel snuffers (douters), circa 1820-1840.

1336. 2 tin candle lanterns, circa 1830-1840.

Reproductions should be acquired if period ones cannot be found.

One lantern will hang from an iron hook in the center of the room.

As mentioned previously, the lighting supplies were kept in the Pantry until needed in the Big House. Undoubtedly, the brass

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

candlesticks would have been used in the Mess Hall and possibly in the McLoughlin and Douglas quarters. It is conceivable that McLoughlin and Douglas had a pair or two of brass candlesticks and possibly a chamberstick or two for their bedrooms. These items would have been their own personal property and would have been kept separate from the Company property. The tin items would have been used in the kitchen quarters, in the servant's rooms, and in the clerk's quarters in Bachelor's Hall.

Along with the candlesticks and other lighting supplies in the Pantry, there would also have been a large supply of both wax² and tallow candles.

1337. 2 English late Georgian or early Regency mahogany knife boxes, circa 1820-1835.

Since the knife boxes were listed in the inventory, they would have been better than "country made" pieces. These boxes would probably have been simple in design with divided interior com-³partments for storing the ivory and bone-handled cutlery.

1338. 1 English brass call bell, circa 1830-1840.

The call bell will be connected to the Mess Hall by a horsehair or hemp line. It will hang over the doorway.

1339. 4 English brass call bells, circa 1830-1840.

1340. 10-15 reproduction mid-19th century English clay pipes.

Numerous pipe fragments were uncovered during the archeological excavations at Fort Vancouver. While most pipe smokers probably

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

would have had their own pipe, a few "courtesy" pipes might have been kept in the Pantry.⁴

1341. Pipe tobacco.

The tobacco should be cut and stored in the 19th century manner and placed in a japanned tin tobacco box.

The box will be placed in the Pantry.

1342. Scottish or English mull, circa 1800-1840.

The mull will be filled with snuff to illustrate McLoughlin's habit of taking snuff at the end of a meal.

1343. 2 Bennington or Rockingham ware spittoons, circa 1840-1850.

These will be placed on one of the lower shelves in the Pantry. Logically, they could have been used for putting the used pipe tobacco in when the gentlemen and clerks smoked their pipes. They would have also been brought out and used for visiting Americans who chewed tobacco.

1344. 2 English cast iron tea kettles, circa 1830-1845.

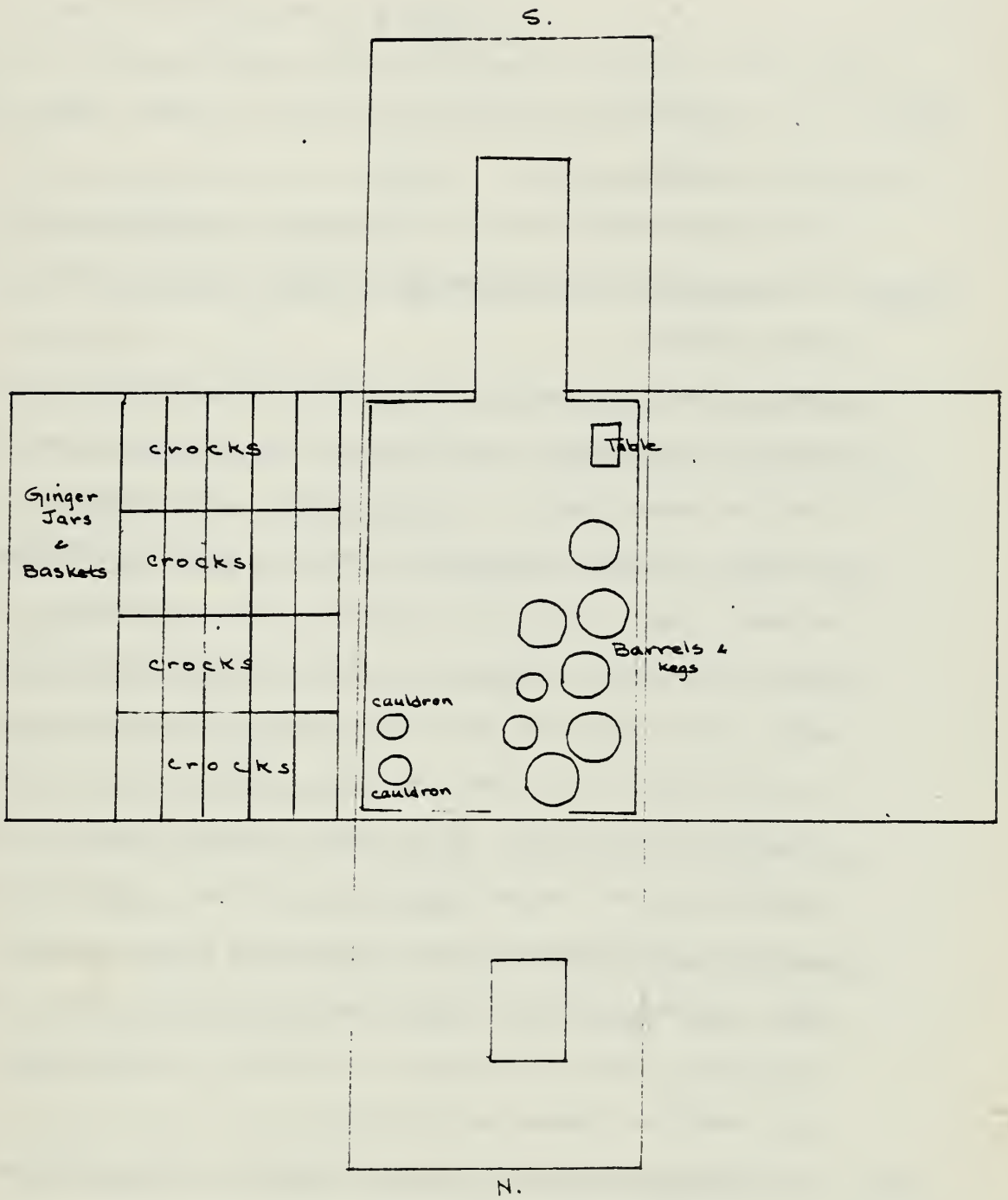
1345. 2-6 English wooden cutlery boxes, circa 1840.

It would have been necessary to have some type of receptacle to hold the cutlery (forks and knives) stored in the Pantry.

1346. 4 reproduction 8-gallon covered tin kettles.

1347. 4 sheet iron serving spoons.

Reproduction of the one shown in plate 42. These will be hung on the shelf uprights.



K. S. LARDER

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

L A R D E R

1401. 4 or 5 reproduction oak barrels with iron or wooden hoops, 8-20 gallon capacity.

These reproductions should be of typical 19th century barrels.

1402. 2-3 reproduction oak kegs or small barrels with iron hoops, 8-15 gallon capacity.

These reproductions should be of typical 19th-century kegs. The barrels will represent containers of flour, molasses, lime juice, rice, and other staples. A false bottom, close to the top of the kegs or barrels, should be inserted so that a small amount of molasses, flour, etc. can be placed in these compartments. The cover of the barrel can then be left askew for interpretive purposes. The contents of the barrels might be printed or scrawled onto the side of the barrels in paint. The kegs will represent vinegar or barley sugar. Raisins were imported into the Columbia Department by the hundred weight in 1/4 boxes. Currants were imported by the hundred weight and may have also been stored in boxes. Reproductions of typical wooden boxes that would have been used to store the currants and raisins should be made. The boxes should be labeled accordingly.

1403. 20 English tin cannisters of assorted sizes, circa 1830-1840.

If enough period storage cannisters cannot be acquired, reproduction storage cannisters based on typical English cannisters,

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

circa 1830-1840, should be used.

1404. 10-15 English glass storage containers or bottles, circa 1830-1840.

These containers may be similar to catalogue No. 540 in the Fort Vancouver museum collection.

1405. 40-60 reproduction English earthenware or stoneware food storage containers.

The earthenware and stoneware food containers or crocks should be reproductions of catalogue Nos. 147 and 1756. These containers should be of varying sizes.

1406. 8-10 Canton blue and white underglaze ginger jars, circa 1830-1850.

These should be similar to catalogue No. 331 in the Fort Vancouver museum collection.

1407. 6-8 period woven baskets.

The baskets will be placed on top of barrels, on top of the shelves and on the lower shelves.

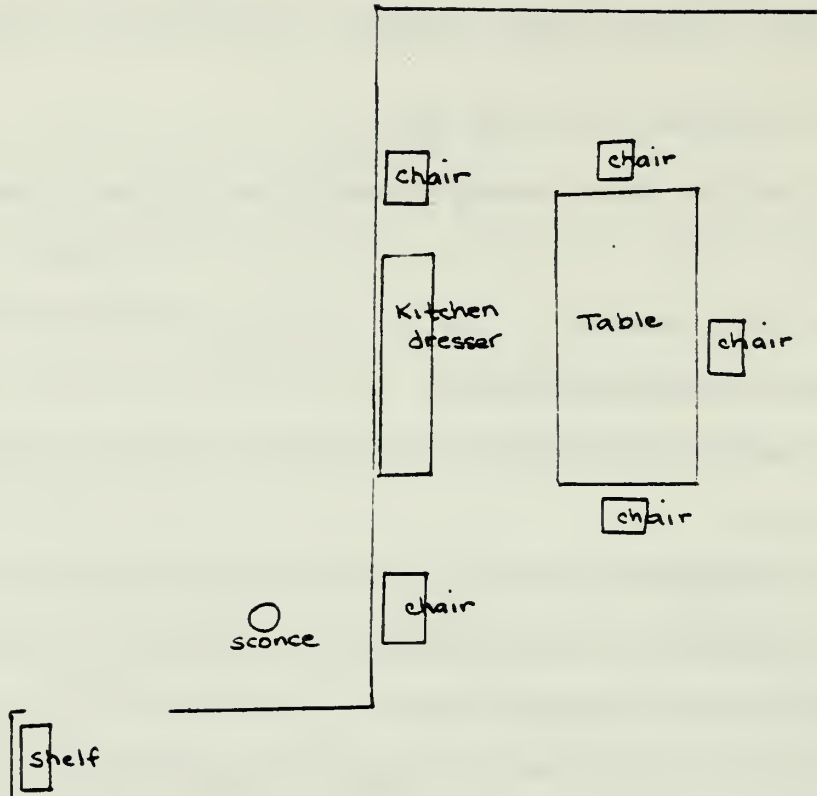
The tin, glass, and earthenware and stoneware containers will hold various quantities of spices, nuts, teas, coffees, and chocolate.

1408. "Country" made fir table.

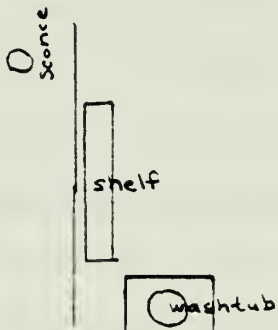
Reproduction of a typical English or Canadian table, circa 1840.

Various herbs that are grown in the fort's restored garden throughout the year may be hung from the beams of the Larder.

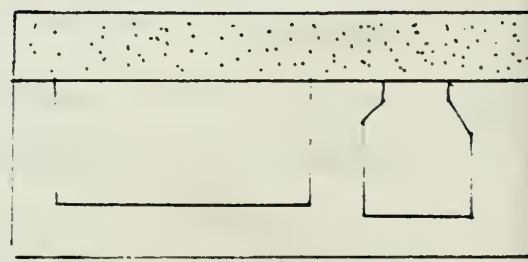
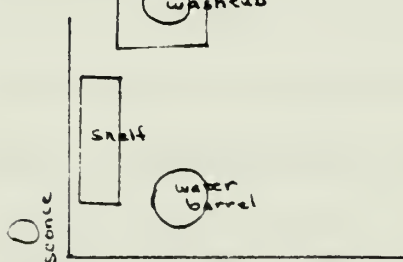
W.



WIN.



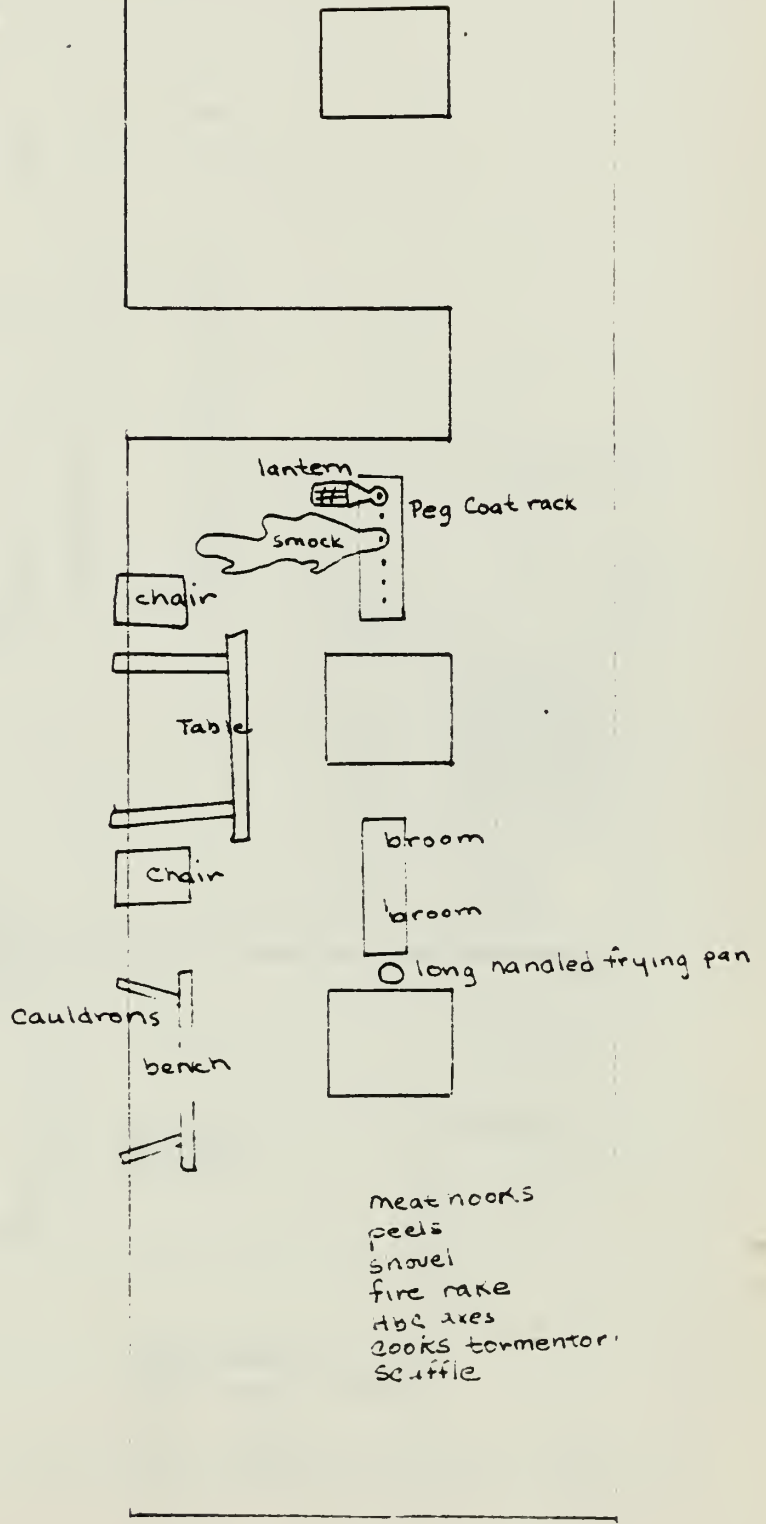
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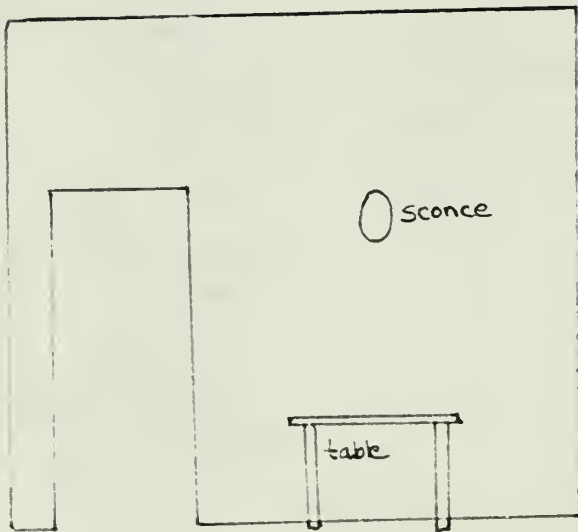
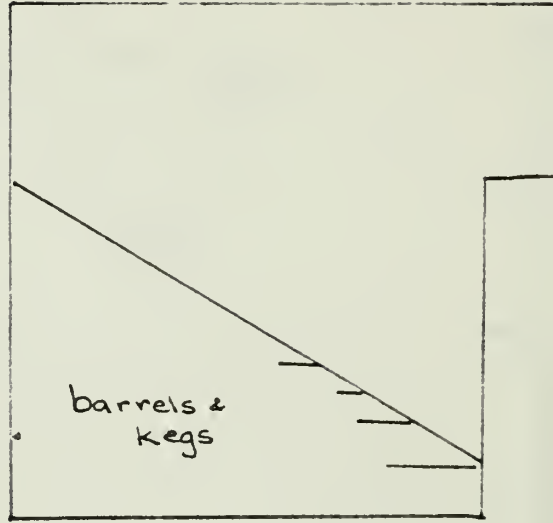


E.

KITCHEN

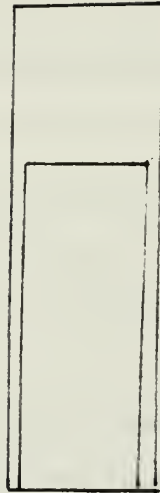
NORTH
K.S. KITCHEN WALLS



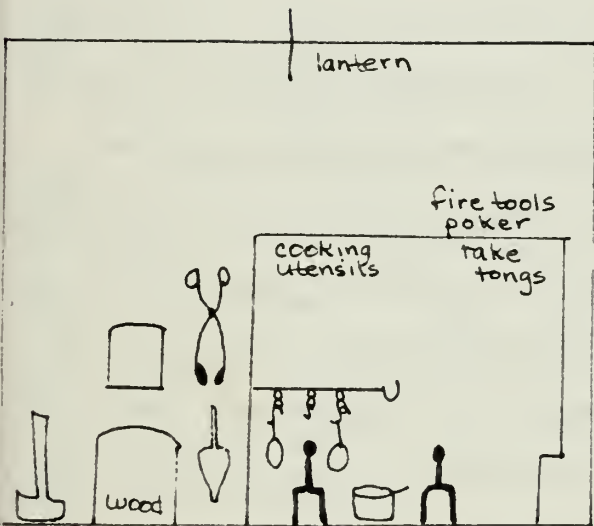


West

N. S. KITCHEN WALLS



baskets Crocks ginger jars	
canisters	collander coffee mill funnels
tin pots	candle mould fish strainer tea pot stands
tin pots	baking pans porringers
tin pots	soup boiler



EAST

K.S. KITCHEN WALLS

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

Due to the present need for additional non-historic and administrative storage space, the Cold Room will not be furnished and interpreted. Should this situation change and the Cold Room become available for interpretation, the following articles should be acquired.

C O L D R O O M

1501. 4-5 reproduction oak barrels with iron hoops, 8-20 gallon capacity.

These should be typical of 19th century barrels.

1502. 5 reproduction oak kegs with iron hoops, 8-15 gallon capacity.

These should be typical of 19th century kegs. The barrels will represent containers of pickled and salted meats. In actuality, the stench in this room would be overwhelming and while it might be desirable from a true interpretation standpoint, such food storage conditions might pose a health hazard. For interpretive purposes, in-season vegetables can be stored in the Cold Room in the summer and autumn months, and possibly even into the winter months. The vegetables that would be on display would need to be changed to assure freshness. Vegetables from the Fort's "historic" interpretive garden could be used.

K I T C H E N

1501. 2 large cast iron frying pans, circa 1830-1840.

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

One pan should have a long handle, possibly one foot in length.

1502. Iron gridiron, circa 1830-1840, or reproduction.

See plate 43.

1503. Iron cook's tormentor (long meat hook), circa 1830-1840.

1504. 3 iron sauce or fry pans (small pans), circa 1830-1840 or reproduction.

1505. 1 iron dutch oven (covered iron pot), circa 1830-1840 or reproduction.

1506. 4 iron kettles with handles, 8-gallon capacity, circa 1830-1840.

Reproductions of typical mid-19th century English ones for all the above cooking utensils may be used if period ones cannot be found.

1507. 4 iron chains and hooks of assorted lengths for hanging pots from fireplace crane, circa 1830-1840.

1508. 4 iron roasting hooks, circa 1830-1840 or reproductions.

1509. Pair of iron andirons, circa 1830-1840 or reproduction.

1510. Pair of iron fire dogs, circa 1830-1840 or reproduction.

1511. Pair of iron fire tongs, circa 1830-1840 or reproduction.

1512. Iron fire poker, circa 1830-1840 or reproduction.

1513. 2 iron fire rakes.

Reproductions of typical 19th-century English fire rakes.

One may be totally metal; the other may have a metal rake and wooden handle.

1514. Cast iron soup boiler, circa 1830-1840.

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

1515. 10 tin kettles of assorted sizes.

Reproductions of typical mid-19th century English tin kettles.

1516. 2 fir peels.

Reproduction of typical mid-19th century English baking peels.

When the utensils are not in use, a few of them should be grouped on the hearth. However, there should not be an overabundance of utensils placed on the hearth. A few of the utensils should be hung on nails driven into the fireplace lintel or bricks.

1517. English fire bellows, circa 1830-1840.

1518. 5 Hudson Bay Company iron axes with wooden handles.

Reproduction of typical Hudson Bay Company and 19th century iron axe heads.

1519. English coffee mill, circa 1830-1840.

1520. English pepper mill, circa 1830-1840.

1521. 2 English tin or iron fish strainers, circa 1830-1840.

Reproductions may be used if 19th-century ones cannot be located.

1522. 5 English tin baking dishes or pans of assorted sizes, circa 1830-1840 or reproductions.

1523. Mid-19th-century tin collander.

1524. Mid-19th-century nutmeg grater.

1525. 10 tin milk frying pans.

Reproduction of typical English mid-19th-century pans.

1526. 2 tin teapot stands.

Reproduction of typical English mid-19th-century ones.

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

1527. 2 mid-19th-century tin funnels.

1528. 2 mid-19th-century tin milk strainers.

1529. 10 tin plates of assorted sizes.

Reproduction of typical mid-19th-century ones.

1530. 10 tin porringers.

Reproduction of typical mid-19th-century ones.

1531. 7 tin soup ladles.

Reproduction of typical mid-19th-century ones.

For preparing the meals, 1529-1530 would have been used. Some of these items would have been arranged on the shelving in the southeast corner of the Kitchen. Some of the items would have undoubtedly been hung on nails.

1532. 10-15 English glass storage containers, circa 1830-1840.

These containers should be similar to catalogue No. 540 in the Fort Vancouver museum collection.

1533. 12-15 tin cannisters, circa 1830-1840.

1534. 3-4 English earthenware or stoneware storage containers.

These containers should be reproductions of catalogue Nos. 147 and 1756 in the Fort Vancouver museum collection.

1535. 3-4 Canton blue and white underglaze ginger jars, circa 1830-1850.

These jars should be similar to catalogue No. 331 in the Fort Vancouver museum collection.

1536. Modern 8-20 gallon oak barrel with iron hoops.

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

1537. 2-3 reproductions of typical mid-19th-century 8-15 gallon oak kegs with iron hoops.

These are to hold the daily supply of flour and salt.

1538. 2 tables, circa 1830-1850.

These should be similar to the one shown in plate 6. The table should be approximately 72' L x 36" W x 30" H.

Various items will be placed on the washing table to indicate their use for washing dishes, pots, and pans. Two towels should be hung on nails near the table. A barrel will be used for holding water for washing.

1539. 2-4 period or reproduction mid-19th century oak buckets with either iron hoops or wooden hoops.

1540. 2 period or reproduction mid-19th-century oak washtubs with either iron hoops or wooden hoops.

1541. 2 reproduction mid-19th-century wooden scrub brushes.

1542. 2 sponges.

The sponges are to be real ones.

1543. 4 reproductions of mid-19th-century cotton or linen towels.

1544. Reproduction of 8-20 gallon mid-19th-century oak barrel with iron hoops.

1545. Table, circa 1830-1850.

Should be similar to the one shown in plate 6. The table should be approximately 96" L x 48" W x 30" H.

1546. 3-5 country-made eastern Canadian style chairs, circa 1820-1840.

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

The table and chairs will be placed for use as if the kitchen servants were about to have a meal. Some tin or earthenware plates, bone-handled knives and forks and other utensils from the Pantry might be placed on the table to suggest the upcoming meal. The servants would have eaten after they had served the officers and gentlemen their meal. See plate 29.

547. 3 country-made eastern Canadian style chairs, circa 1820-1840.
See plate 29.

548. 3 twig brooms.

These brooms should be similar to those described by Mrs. Whitman.

549. Reproduction of mid-19th-century Hudson Bay Company fir peg-and-board coat rack.

550. English "country style" kitchen dresser, circa 1830-1845.

This piece should be used to hold a few of the servant's dishes such as tin plates. The dresser will be placed on the south wall of the kitchen near the stairway.

551. 2-4 blue and white Canton dinner or dessert plates, circa 1830-1840.

To be placed on kitchen dresser or table.

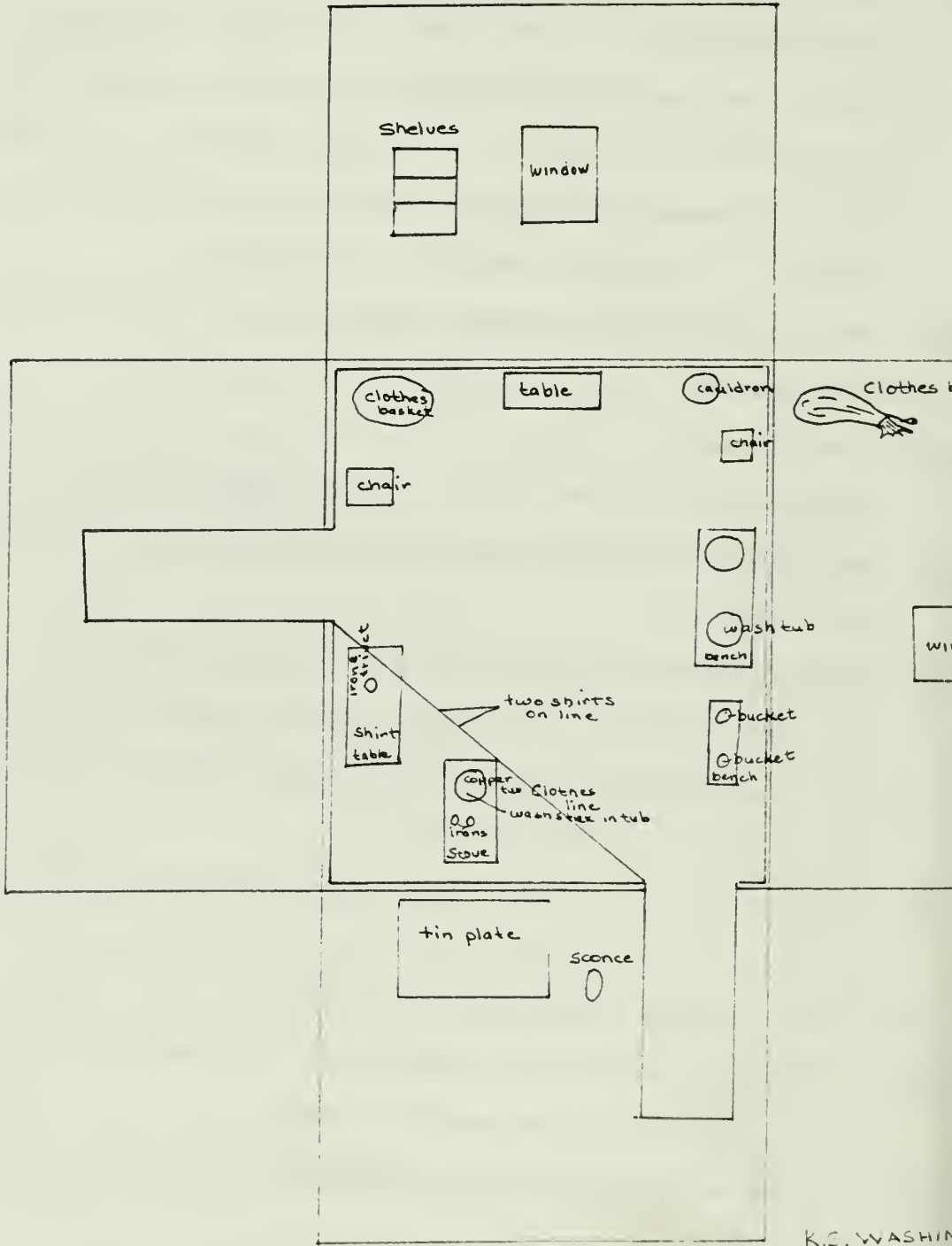
552. 2-4 blue and white Canton soup plates, circa 1830-1850.

To be placed on kitchen dresser or table.

553. 2-3 blue willow pattern meat platters of varying sizes, circa 1830-1845.

These will be placed on the steward's eating table.

S.



K.C. WASHIN

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

1554. English tin candle mold, circa 1830-1840.

These will be placed on top of the dresser.

1555. 2-3 woven baskets, circa 1840.

1556. 2-3 Pacific Northwest Indian baskets, circa 1840.

These will be placed on top of the dresser.

1557. Mid-19th-century soap dish. The soap dish will be placed on one of the shelves above the washing table.

Various seasonal herbs from the fort's restored garden may be hung from the beams.

W A S H I N G R O O M

1601. Fir or pine table, circa 1830-1850.

The table should be similar in style to the one shown in plate 6 and should be approximately 72' L x 36" W x 30" H.

1602. Fir or pine table, circa 1830-1850.

The table should be similar in style to the one shown in plate 6. Measurements may vary slightly from item 1701.

1603. Reproduction of 19th-century cast iron Hudson Bay Company Carron stove.

The stove should have a tin wall plate for protection.

1604. English copper tub, circa 1830-1840.

1605. Mid-19th-century wooden washboard.

The washboard should be similar in style to the one shown on

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

p. 113 of At Home in Upper Canada.

1606. Reproduction wooden washtub.

1607. Reproduction wooden bucket.

1608. Reproduction ash washstick.

The stick should be round and be approximately 48" L x 1/2".

It will hang on the wall near the tubs or may be placed in the copper tub on the stove.

1609. Reproduction cotton or canvas clothes bag.

1610. Reproduction coarse linen starch strainer, 24" x 24".

1611. 1 or 2 reproduction linen sheets.

On the ironing table top, a piece of padding should be tacked with an appropriate piece of cloth on top of the padding. Both should be stretched tight, tucked under and tacked to the underside of the table top. This will serve as the ironing surface.

1612. 2-4 smoothing irons, circa 1830-1850.

1613. English trivet for flatirons, circa 1830-1840.

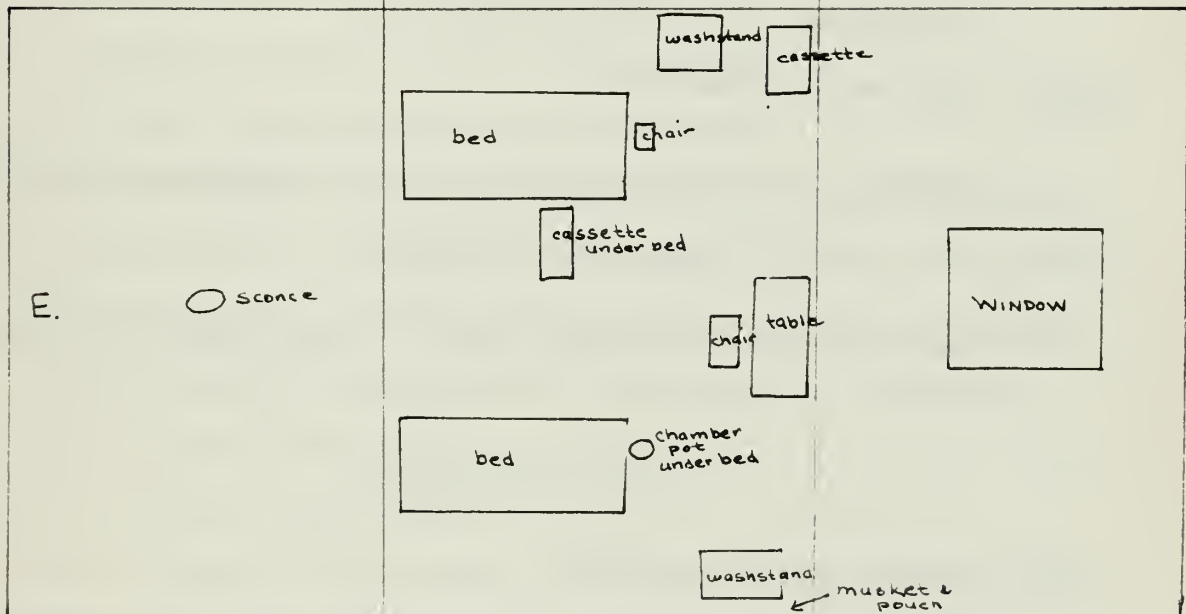
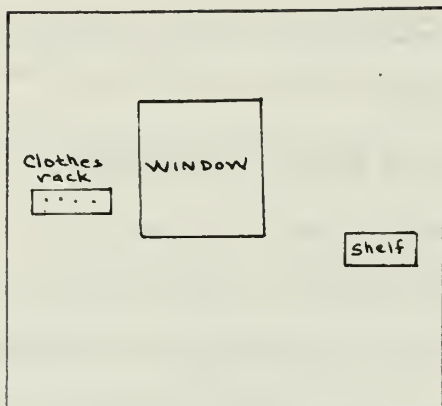
1614. Fir shelves.

1615. Reproduction coarse linen bag for starch.

1616. 3 English glass bottles with corks or glass stoppers, circa 1830-1840.

One bottle will contain blue powder (indigo); another ox-gall (brownish liquid); and the third gum Arabic. The bottles will be placed on the shelves in the washing room. The bag of starch will be placed on the floor.

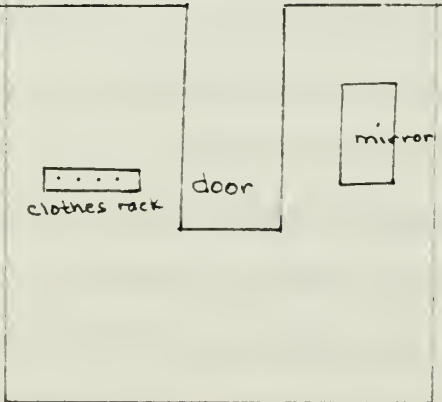
S.



E.

○ Sconce

W



washstand
mucket & pouch

K.S. STEWARD'S
BEDROOM

N.

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

1617. "Country" style table, circa 1830-1845.

1618. 2 fir benches.

Reproduction of a mid-19th-century English or Canadian bench.

1619. 2 crude eastern Canadian style chairs.

1620. 3 gentlemen's linen or cotton shirts or reproduction.

Two of the shirts may hang on a hemp-rope clothes line; one will be displayed on the ironing table.

1621. Modern hemp clothes line.

Additional laundry items such as sheets or towels may be placed in one of the washtubs or in a laundry basket.

Some cord wood and kindling should be stacked next to the stove.

B E D R O O M # 1

1701. Reproduction fir bedstead.

Should be modelled after mid-19th-century Hudson Bay Company bedsteads from Lower Fort Garry.

1702. Reproduction fir bedstead.

Should be modelled after mid-19th-century Hudson Bay Company bedsteads from Lower Fort Garry.

1703. 2-3 modern wool Hudson Bay Company blankets.

1704. Rough fir or pine table, circa 1830-1850.

Should be similar to the table shown in plate 6 and should be approximately 30" L x 20" W x 30" H.

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

1705. 2 "country made" eastern Canadian style chairs, circa 1830-1840.
1706. English ink bottle or inkwell, circa 1830-1840.
The vessel should be filled with ink if glass.
See plate 29.
1707. 2 English "country" open-style washstands, circa 1830-1845.
1708. English steel or quill pen or reproduction.
1709. Mid-19th-century English tin wash basin.
1710. 2-3 English straight razors, circa 1830-1840.
The razors will be placed on the washstands.
1711. English mahogany mirror, approximately 8"-10" square, circa 1840.
1712. Reproduction mid-19th-century tooth brush.
Should be based on toothbrushes on display at sites administered by the Canadian National Historic Sites Service. Toothbrushes will be placed in tumblers.
1713. 2-3 cotton or linen towels.
Will be placed on wash stand. One may be hung on a nail near one of the washstands.
1714. Copy of English magazine, fall, 1844.
1715. 2-3 English books, circa 1830-1845.
The books may be light, current novels of the period.
1716. 2 reproduction mid-19th-century peg-and-board coat racks.
1717. 2 reproduction cotton shirts of the 1840 period.
1718. 2 pair reproduction corduroy pants of the 1840 period.
1719. 2 pair reproduction canvas pants of the 1840 period.

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

1720. Reproduction coat of the 1840 period.

1721. Reproduction long coat or smock of the 1840 period.

1722. Reproduction Scotch cap of the 1840 period.

1723. 2-3 reproduction mid-19th-century glass tumblers.

One of the tumblers may be placed on the table; the other on the washstand. To be reproduced from samples in Fort Vancouver collection.

1724. Wooden cassette, circa 1840.

1725. Wooden cassette, circa 1840.

1726. English or Scottish Bible, circa 1800-1845.

1727. 2 animal skins or hides.

To be placed on floor; one in the middle of the room and one between the beds.

1728. Reproduction mid-19th-century playing cards.

These should be placed on the table in front of the window.

1729. Reproduction 19th-century snuff box.

This should be placed on the table.

1730. Tin chambersticks, circa 1840.

The chambersticks will be placed on the table or shelf.

1731. Two reproduction mid-19th-century style clay pipes.

These will be placed on the table. One will be filled with tobacco.

1732. Tobacco.

This will be placed on the table.

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

1733. Liquor bottle, circa 1830-1840.

The bottle will be placed on the table.

1734. Hudson Bay Company trade gun or British military musket with pouch, circa 1840.

The gun will stand in a corner of the room. The pouch will hang from a peg or nail in the wall.

1735. One or two pair of reproduction mid-19th-century style gentlemen's leather boots.

The pairs of boots may be placed near one of the chairs or near one of the beds.

1736. Hide-covered document or storage box, circa 1840.

The box will be placed on the shelf on the south wall.

1737. Day and Martin blacking bottle, circa 1840.

The bottle will be placed on the shelf on the south wall.

1738. Reproduction mid-19th-century style tinder box.

The box may be placed on the shelf or on the table under the window.

1739. Reproduction mid-19th-century style wooden bootjack.

The bootjack will hang on one of the coat racks.

1740. Reproduction mid-19th-century style voyageur's sash.

The sash will hang on one of the coat racks.

1741. Earthenware Staffordshire transfer printed water pitcher, circa 1840.

The pitcher will sit on, beside, or under one of the washstands.

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

1742. Period wooden bucket, circa 1840 or reproduction.

The bucket will be placed under the other washstand.

1743. Reproduction mid-19th-century horn combs.

These will be placed on the two washstands.

1744. Undoubtedly, the steward would have had some items or souvenirs that they would have acquired locally, possibly from Indians or some of the French Canadian employees; or they could have brought a limited number of mementoes or souvenirs from England or Scotland. The walls might have been decorated with Indian beadwork bags, canoe paddles, or small cedar dugout canoes or weapons. This type of local Pacific Northwest Indian item should be hung on the walls or placed around the room.

1745. 2 English earthenware shaving mugs, circa 1840.

The mugs will be placed on the washstands.

1746. 1 or 2 reproduction mid-19th-century style shaving brushes.

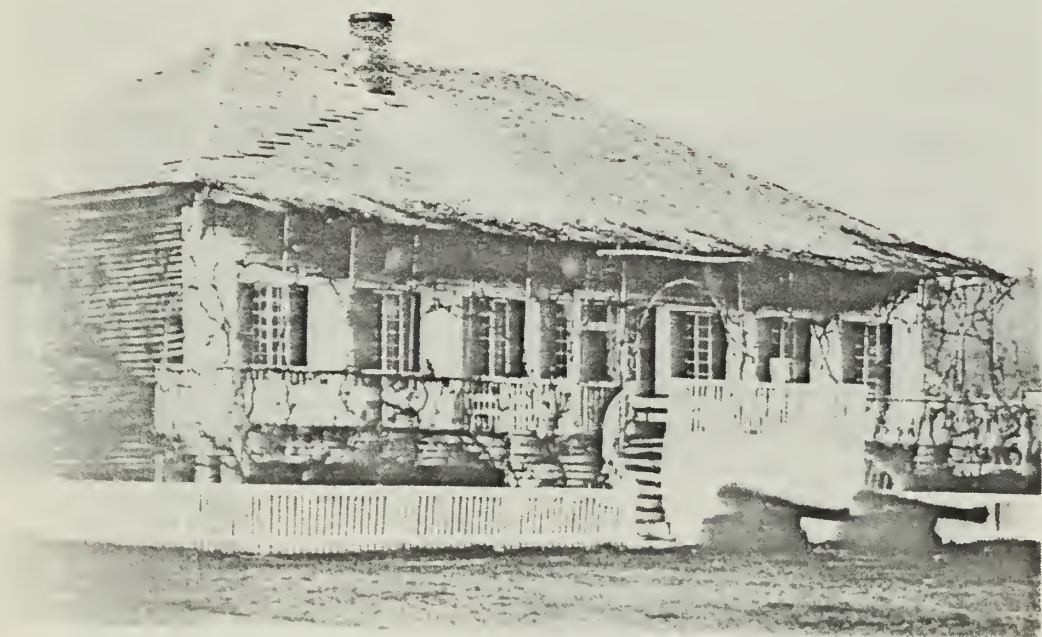
These will be placed inside the shaving mugs.

FOOTNOTES , SECTION VII

1. Little, p. (3).
2. In addition there might have been some wax candles for McLoughlin's office.
3. See Lyle Official Antiques Review, pp. 434-435, and Antique Dealers Pocketbook , p. 140.
4. Possibly in cast-iron pipe boxes, Hussey, Fort Vancouver Historic Structures Report, p. 262.

VIII. ILLUSTRATIONS

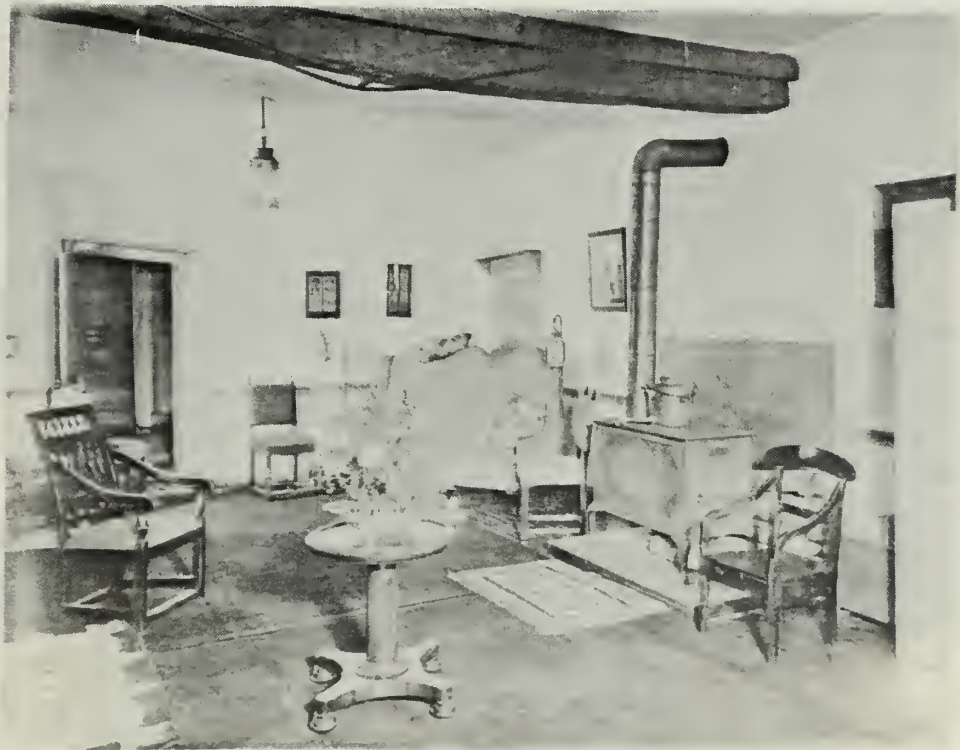
2. a & b. 1860 photographs of Fort Vancouver. (OHS)





3. Drawing Room of Governor's House, Lower Fort Garry.

--The Beaver, December 1935, p. 37.



4. Dining table and sideboard at McLoughlin House Historic Site. (OHS)

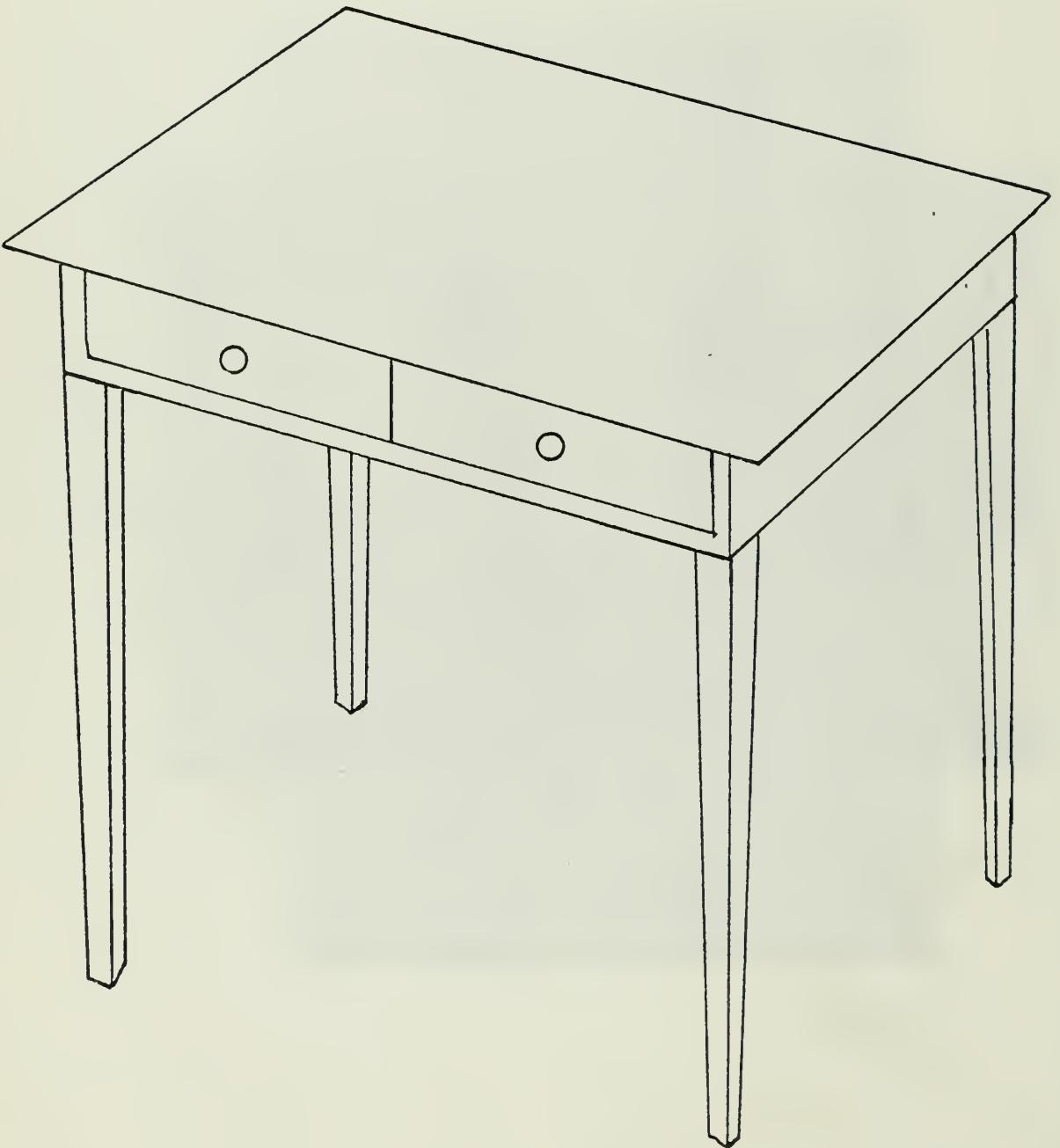


5. Balloon or Spoon back chair at McLoughlin House Historic Site.



6. English sidetable.

--Lyle, Official Antiques Review, 1974-1975, p. 181



- 7. a. Tumbler
- b. Stemmed glass

Found in Fort Vancouver archeological excavations. (OHS)





8. . Secretary-bookcase at McLoughlin House Historic Site. (OHS).



9. Tilt-top center table at McLoughlin House Historic Site.
(OHS)



10. Hudson's Bay Company medical kit in OHS collections.



11. a. Andirons and tongs at McLoughlin House Historic Site.



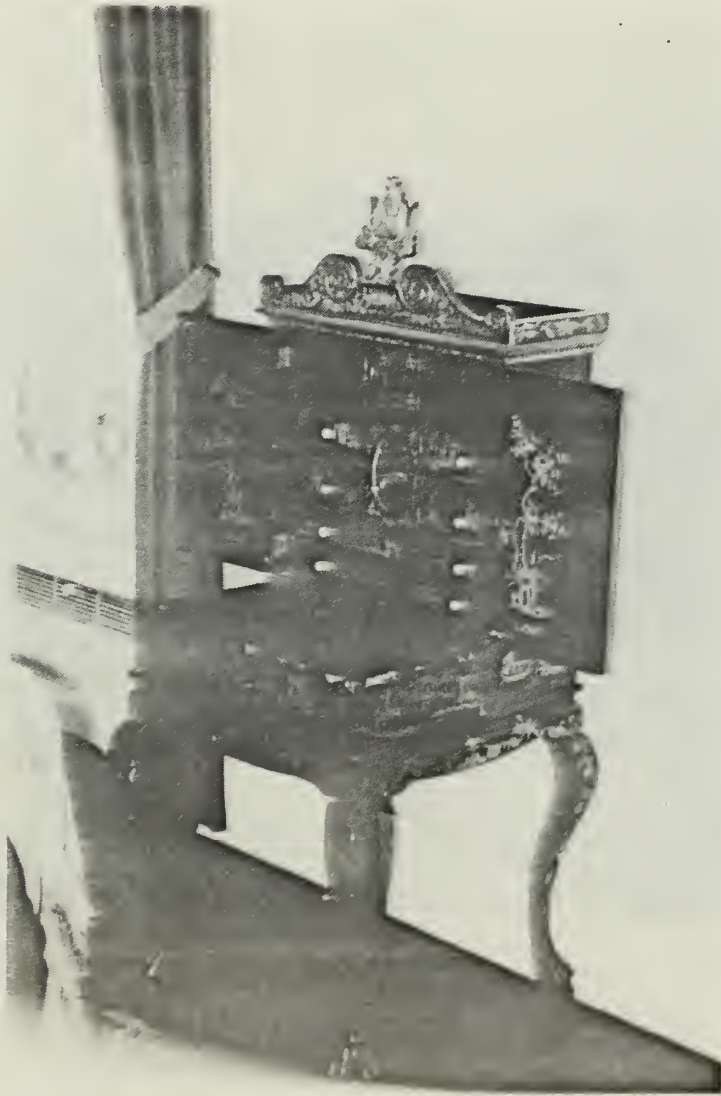
12. b. Bellows at McLoughlin House Historic Site.



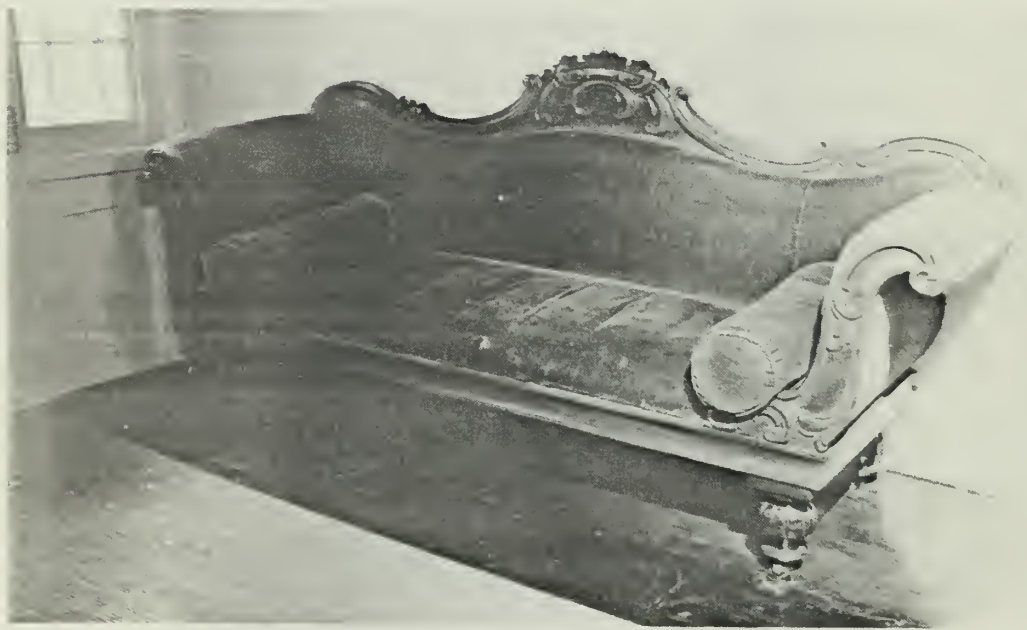
13. Breakfront in the possession of Mr. Mortiz Milburn.



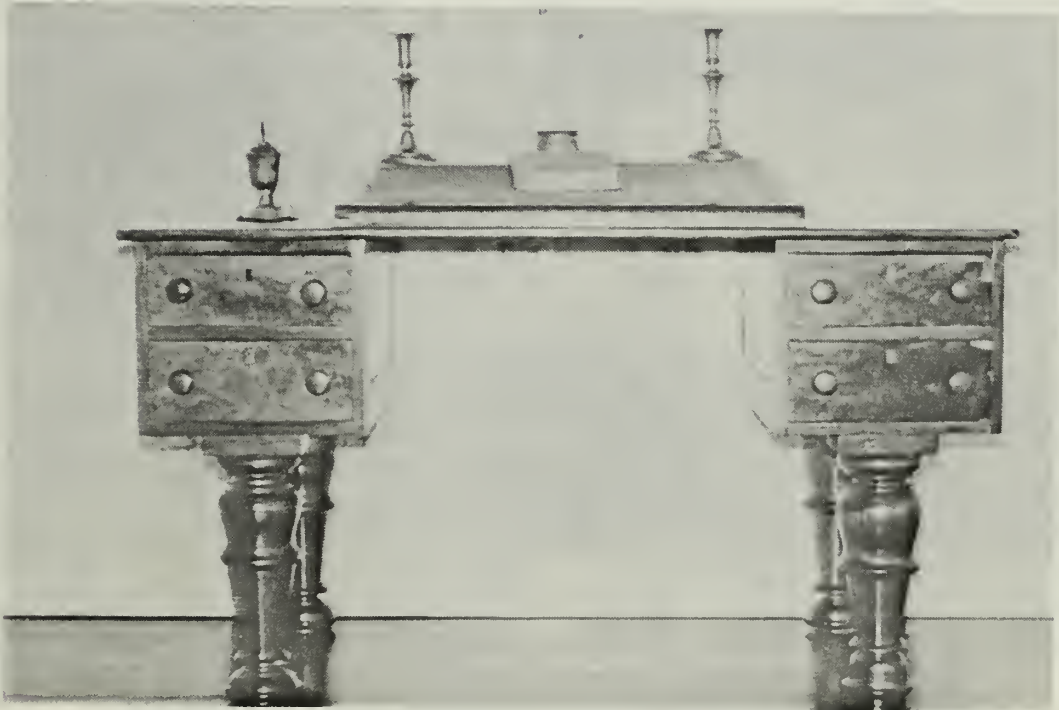
14. Chippendale black lacquer cabinet at McLoughlin House
Historic Site.



15. Sofa at McLoughlin House Historic Site.



16. Desk at McLoughlin House Historic Site.



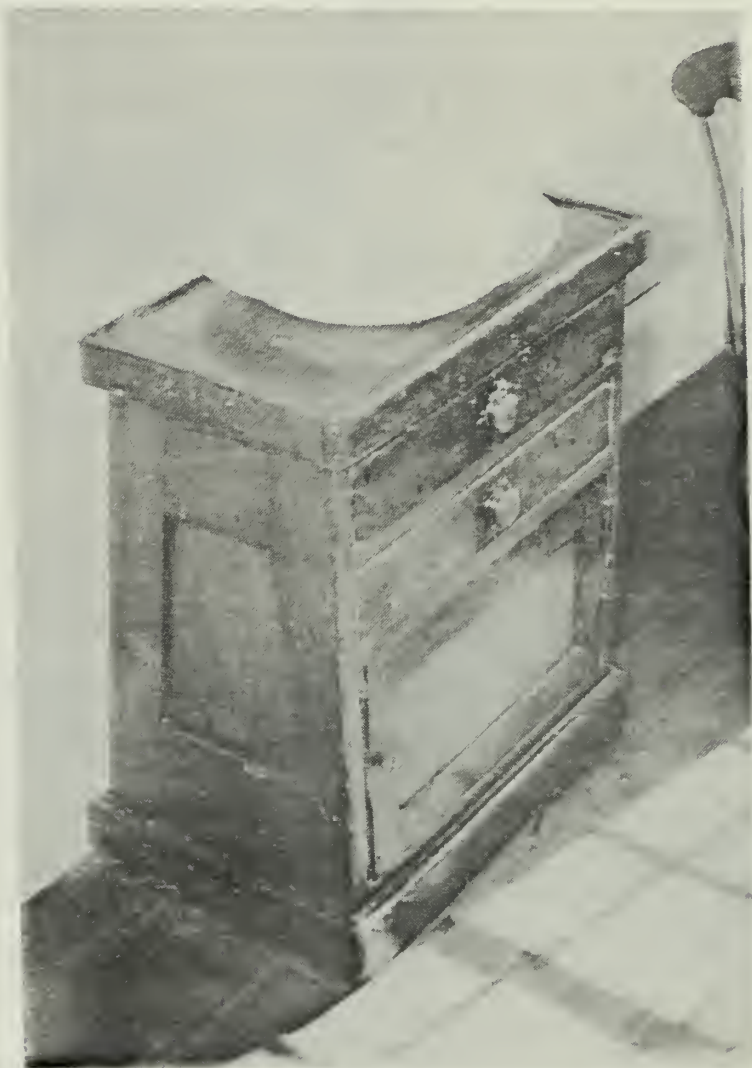
17. Bedstead originally belonging to Dr. Helmcken of Victoria,
B. C.



18. Bedroom, Lower Fort Garry.



19. Pine washstand at McLoughlin House Historic Site.



20. Liquor storage area at Lower Fort Garry.



21. Vial unearthed in Fort Vancouver excavations. (OHS)



22. Fort Edmonton furniture reproductions.



23. Cupboard at Fort Lanley restoration.



Kitchen of Chief Factor's House, Lower Ft Garry



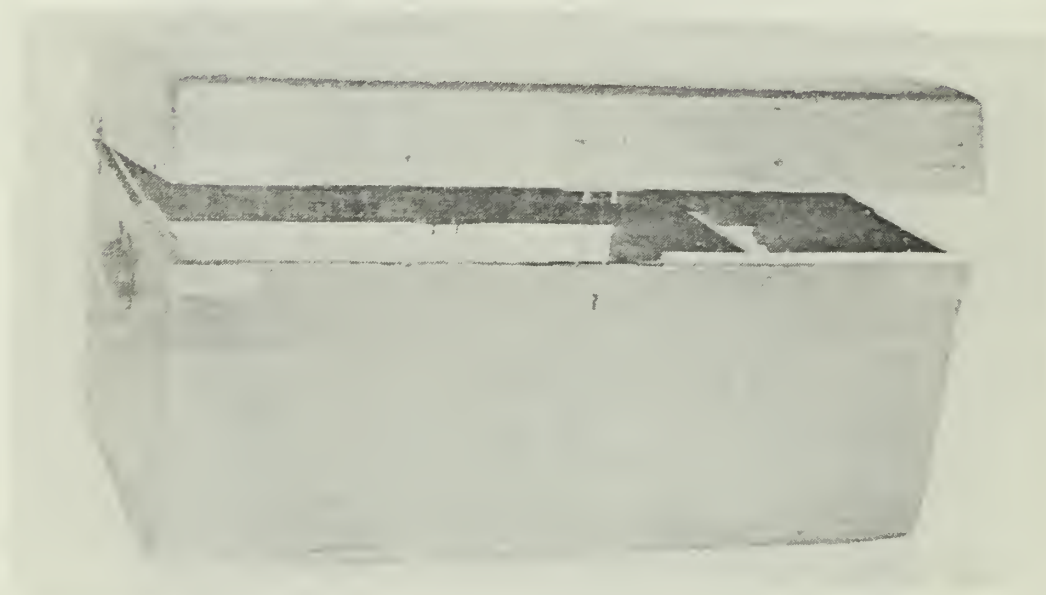
25. Oregon "country" style washstand at McLoughlin House Historic Site.

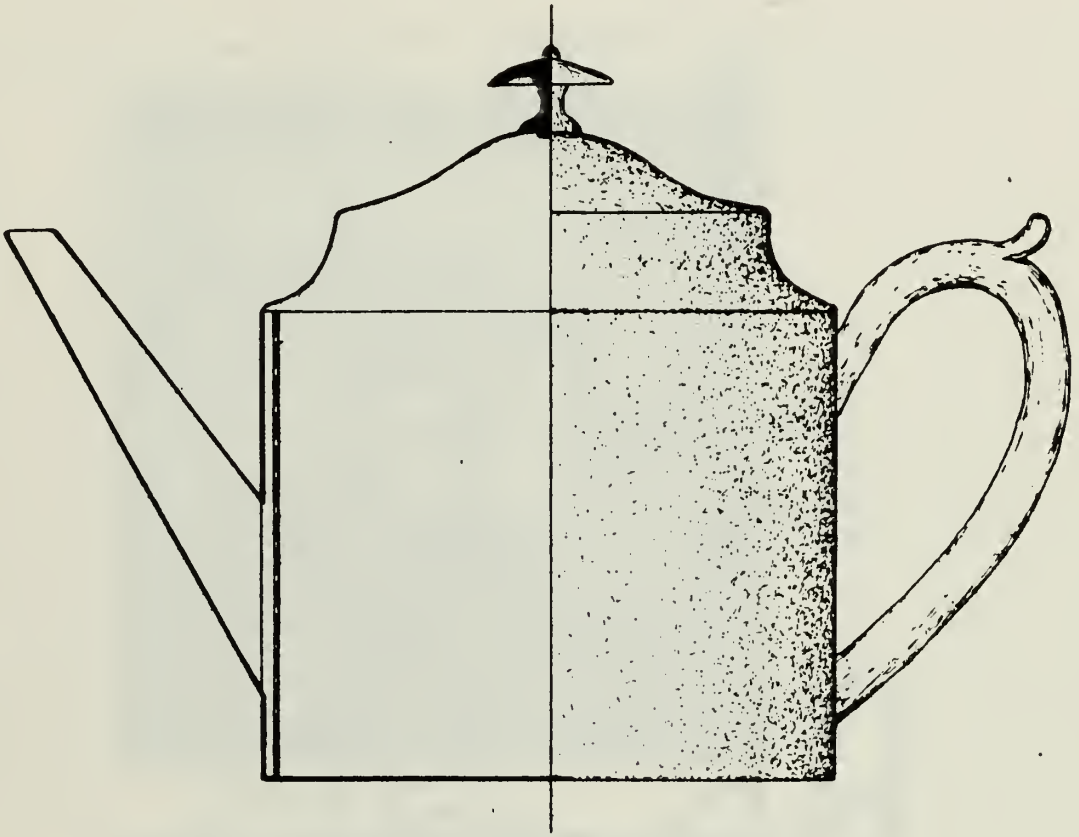


26. Mirror at Fort Langley restoration.



27. Cassette from Museum of the Fur Trade, Winter 1974, p. 4.





0 2 in.

29. French Canadian country chairs, late 18th and early 19th centuries.

125.

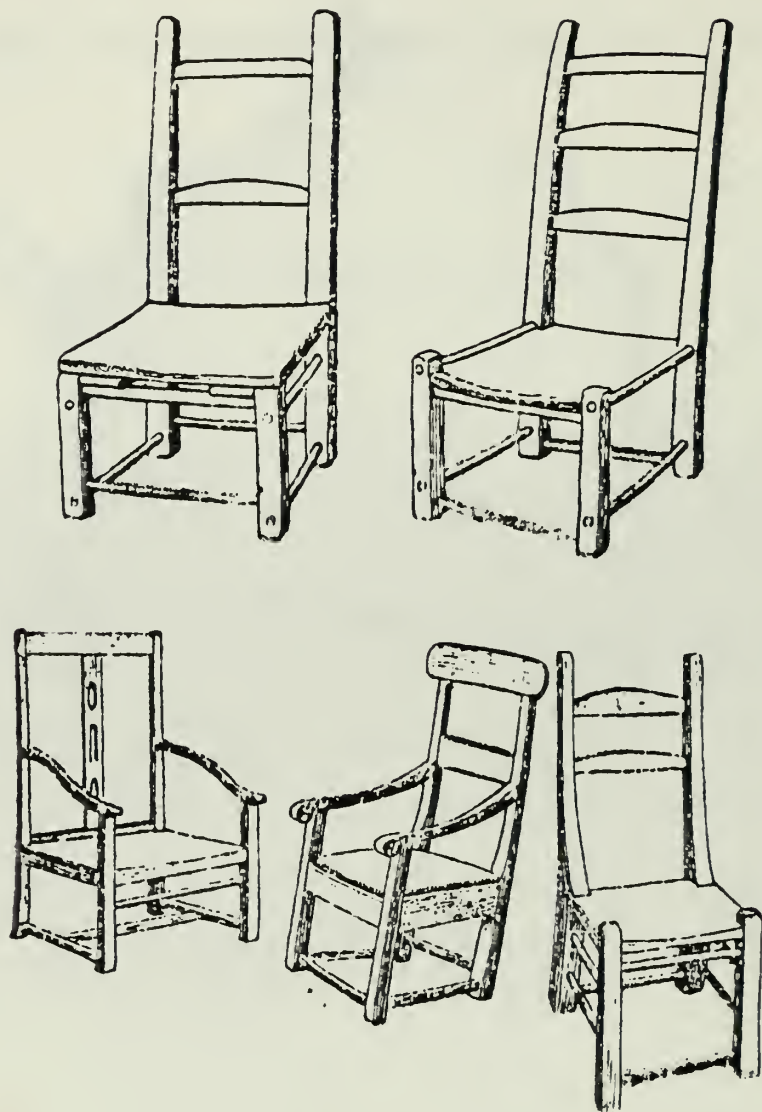


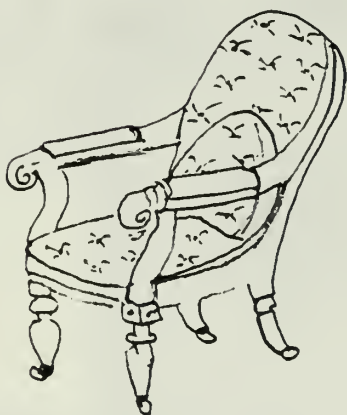
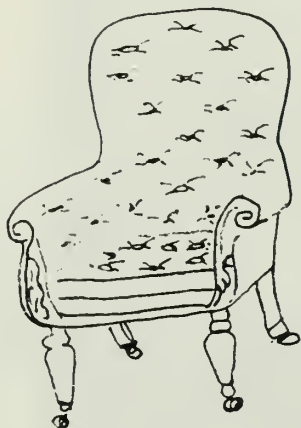
Figure 22

Acadian and French-Canadian chairs of the 18th and early 19th centuries (not all to same scale). Note that the backs -- and sometimes the fronts -- of these chairs generally slant toward the rear. (From Jefferys, The Picture Gallery of Canadian History, II, 139-140.)

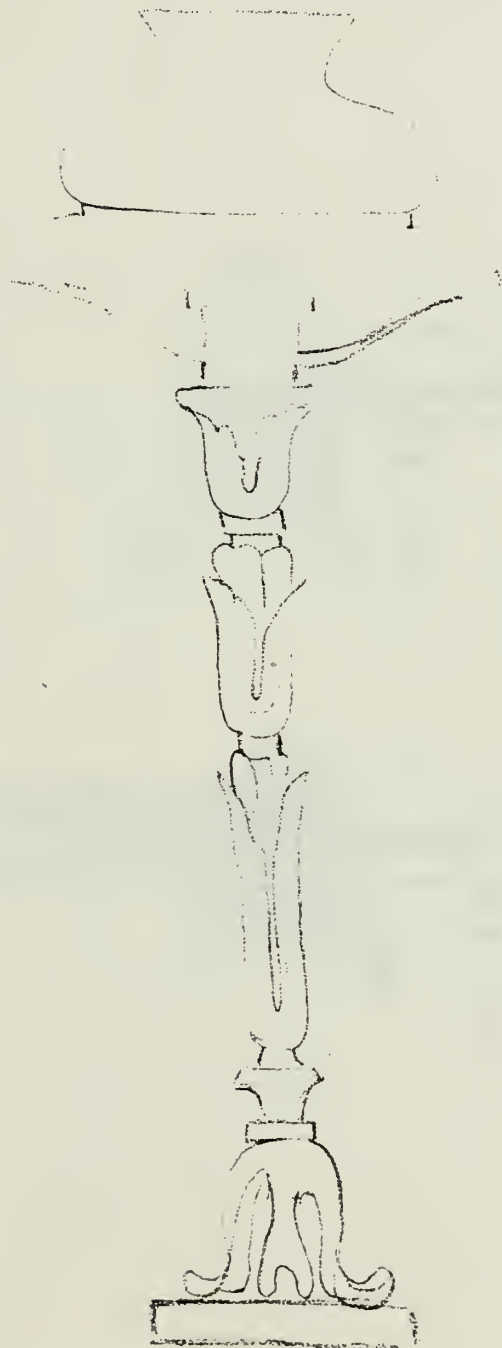
30. English candlestands of the 1830-1845 period.



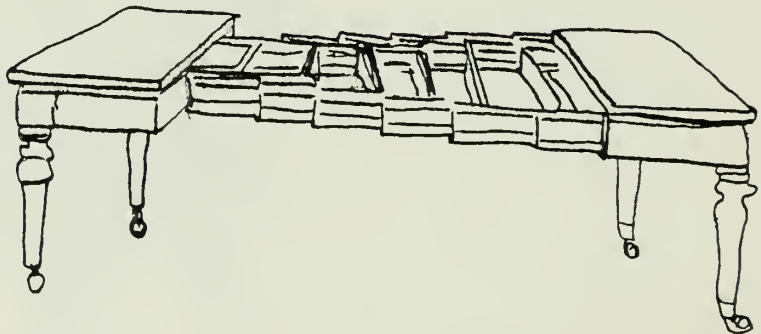
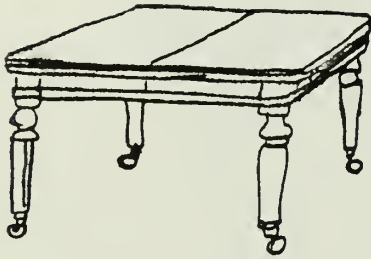
31. English, early Victorian mahogany frame armchair, circa 1840-1845.



32. English sinumbra or astral type lamp, circa 1840.



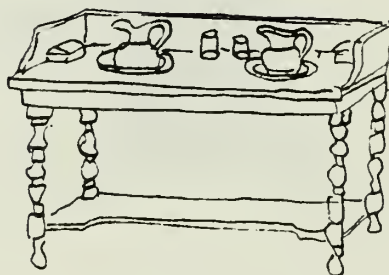
33. English dining table, circa 1840-1845.

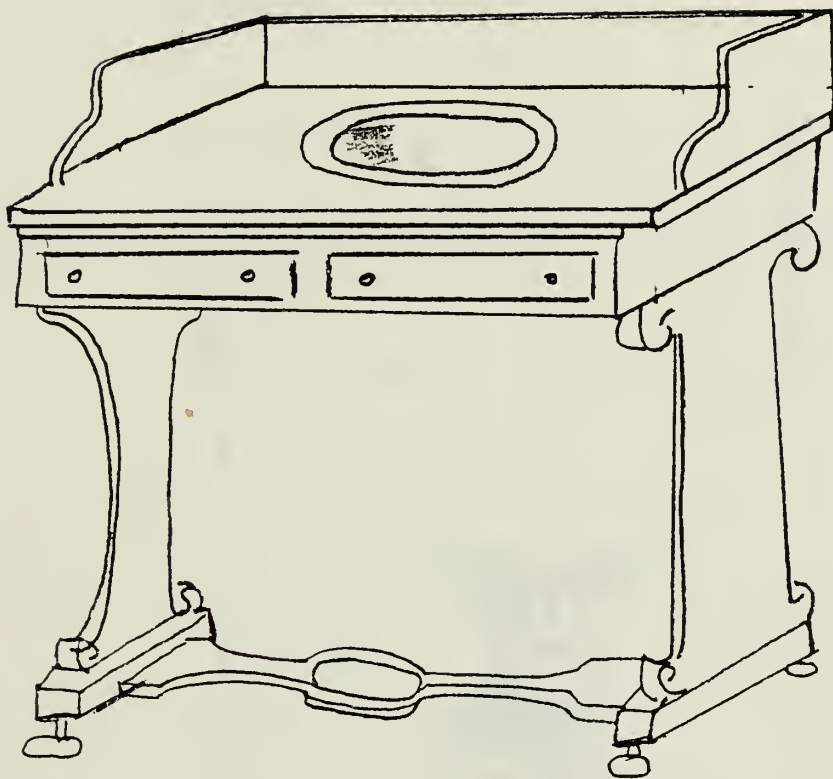


34. English Sheffield silver cruet, circa 1840-1845.

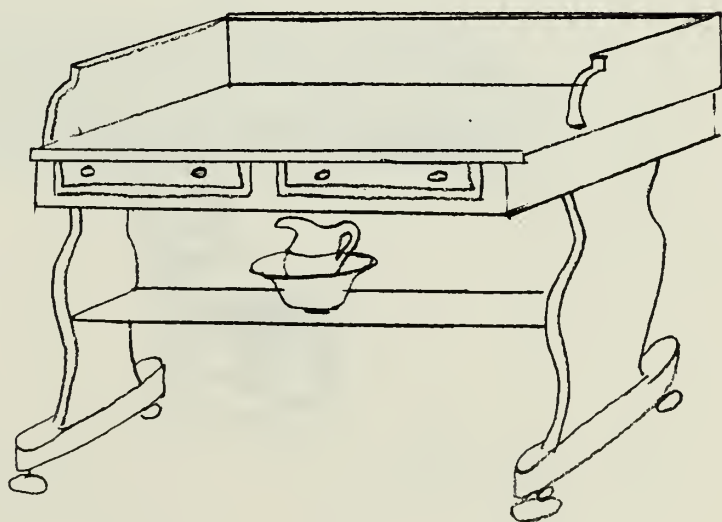


35. English "open style" washstand, circa 1840-1845.

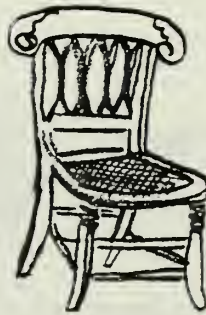




English Washstands of 1840-1845 period



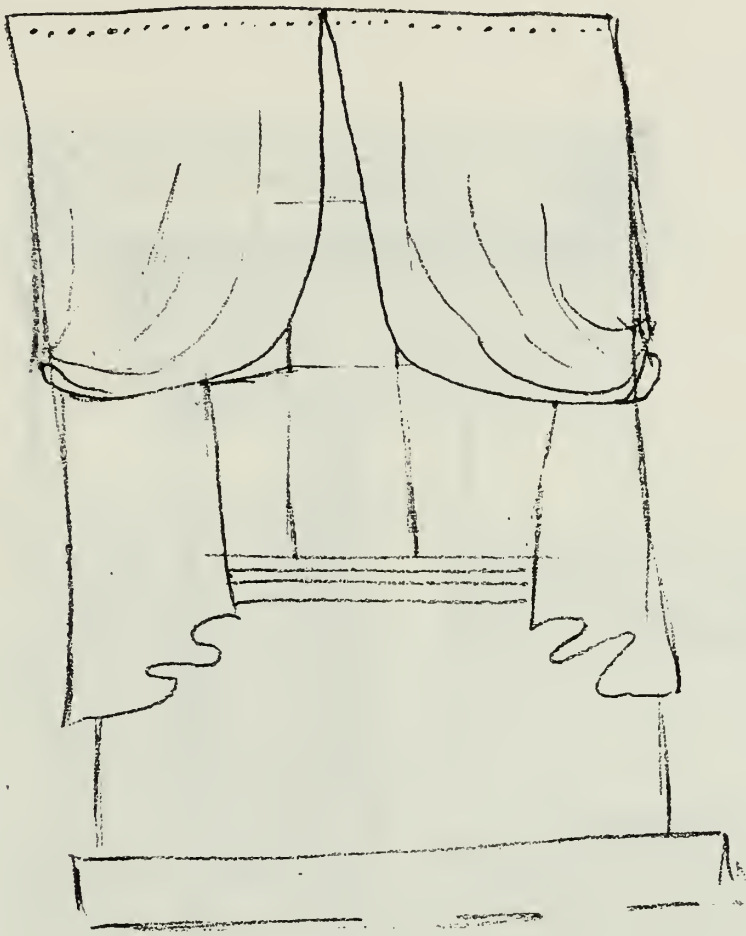
36. English early Victorian caned seat chairs, circa 1840-1845.



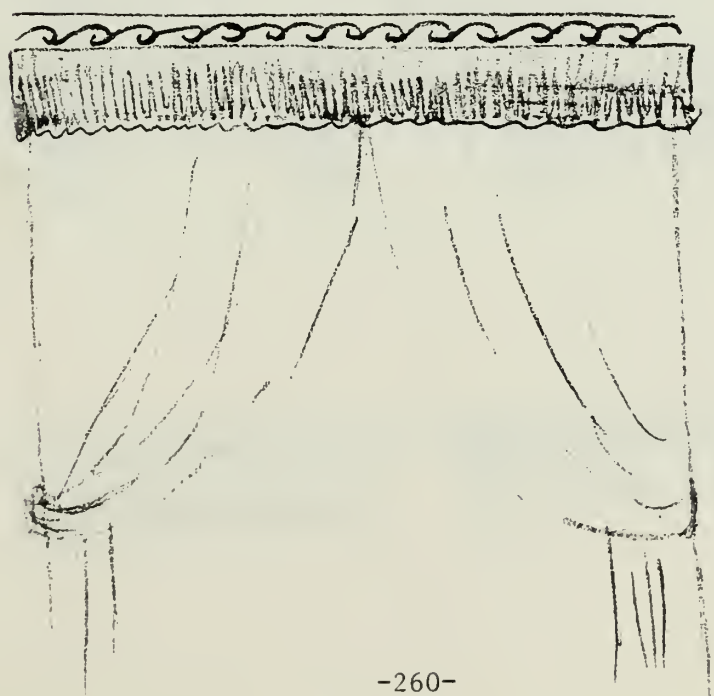
37. Typical English window hangings of the period, circa 1840-

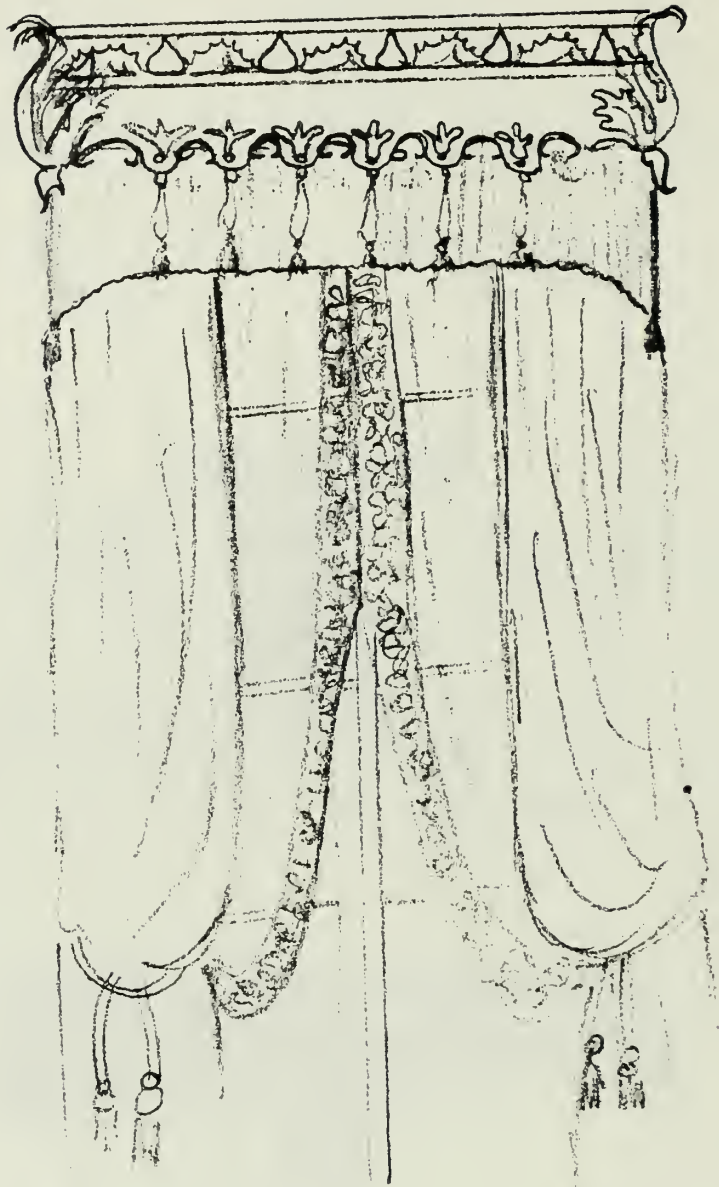
1845.

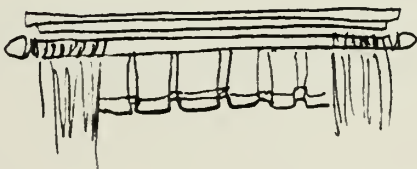
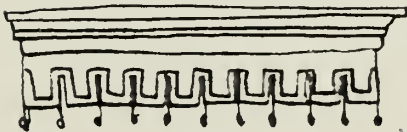
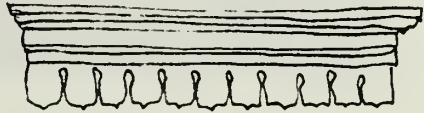
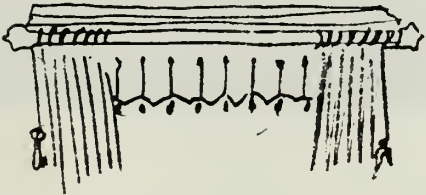
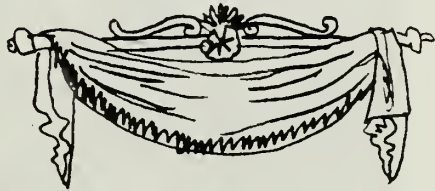
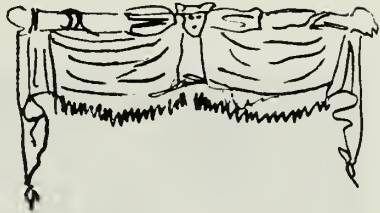
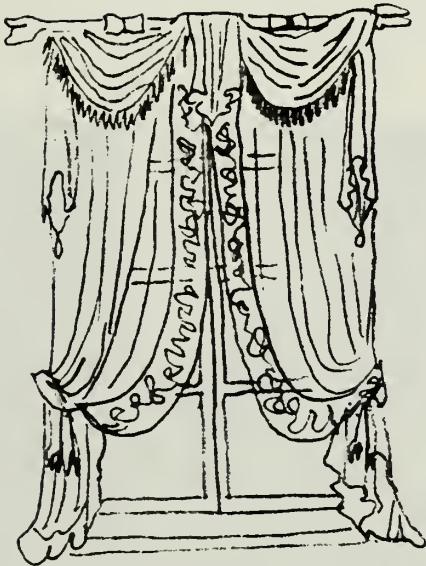
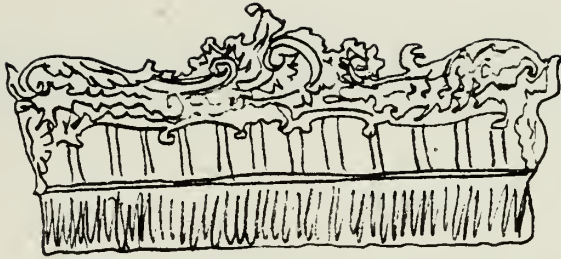
a.



b.



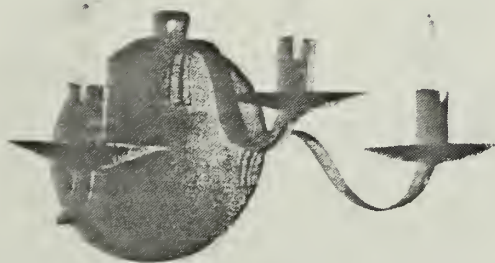




Bedroom in Chief Factor's House at Lower Ft Garry Showing Window Treatm

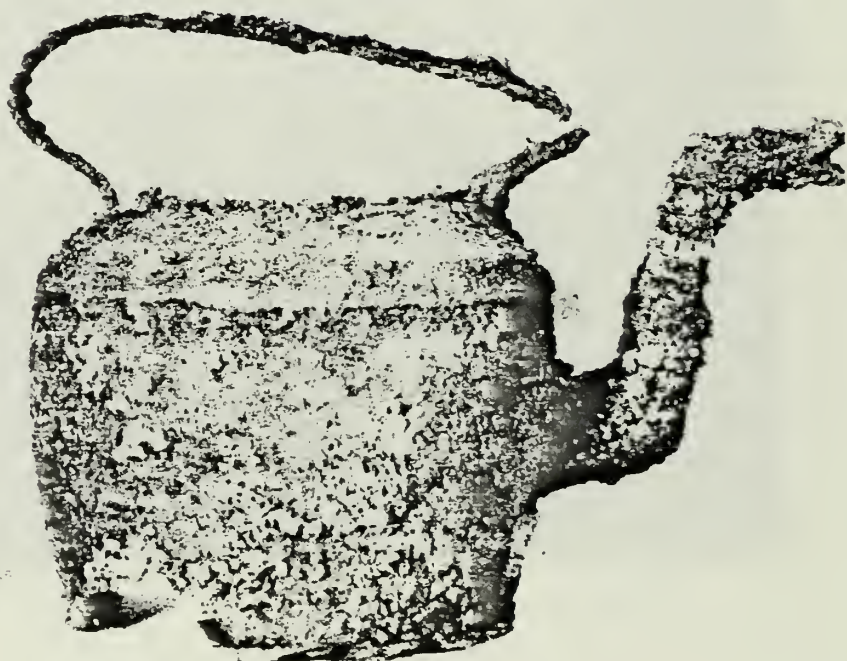


38. Three-branched metal wall sconce, circa 1840.



*Metal wall sconce for candles, of good design
but crude craftsmanship. / Niagara Hist. Soc.*

39. Iron teakettle recovered from the early Caywood excavations at Fort Vancouver.

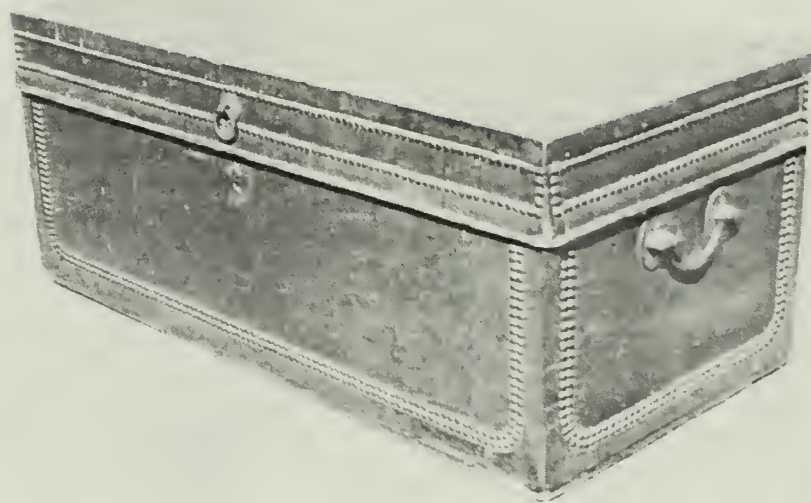


40. Typical mid-19th-century wood box at Lower Fort Garry.



41. Hudson Bay Company "china" trunk, circa 1840.

Trunk originally belonged to John McLoughlin's granddaughter.



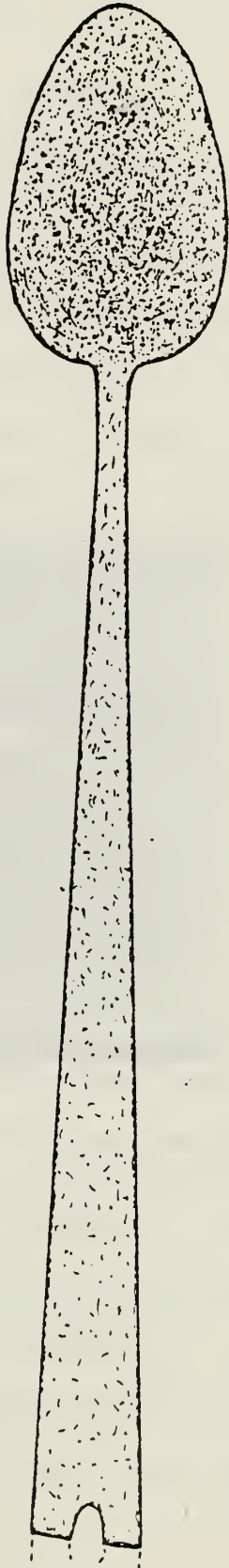
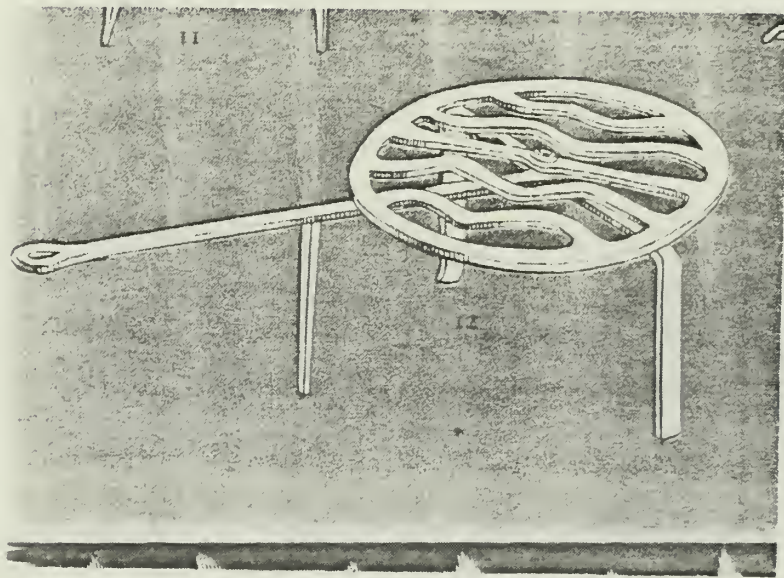


Figure 323. --- Sheet iron serving spoon from Fort Vancouver (#9477).

43. Mid-19th-century iron grid iron.



IX. COMMENTS ON ACQUISITIONS, SECURITY AND MAINTENANCE

As a general observation, English made period pieces dating from the early 19th century appear more readily available in Victoria and Vancouver, British Columbia, than in any other area of the Pacific Northwest. As mentioned in the text, Brunschwig and Fils, of New York City, are a prominent source of fabric reproductions. Smith's China Shop, 1111 Water Street, Santa Cruz, California, handles antique and discontinued Spode patterns.

With regard to specific security measures for the Chief Factor's House and Kitchen Structure, it would seem imperative that persons visiting the recreation be led through in groups by a guide rather than left on their own. Also, it would seem necessary that certain areas of the structures be roped or blocked off to prevent handling of the smaller furnishing pieces. On the other hand, if an inconspicuous detector were installed at the exits, items with a small strip of metal foil attached could not be removed through the doorway unnoticed.

An excellent bibliography of information relating to museum and historic structures security has been compiled by John E. Hunter of the National Park Service the the AAASLH Technical Leaflet 83. In addition, such private firms as Portland Security, Portland, Oregon, offer a variety of proven security methods which are not being used in private industry.

FURNISHING PLAN - CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE

In acquiring the furnishing for the recreation, thought must be given to maintenance problems. At some point all fabrics including curtains, towels, sheets, etc., will need cleaning. It would be wise, therefore, to acquire extra sets of these items to exhibit during the cleaning process. Along the same lines, extra tableware and glassware will no doubt be needed as replacements for theft or breakage occurring in cleaning.

In some cases, historically inaccurate materials (modern) might be preferable to what was available in 1845. For example, rather than straw mats under the carpeting, a hidden rubber-type matting might allow for easier and less frequent cleaning, as well as longer carpet life. Similarly, the framing of engravings should be done with modern acid-free board and glass to provide maximum print life.

Finally, maintenance considerations for the Kitchen Structure must be a determining factor in planning the extent of the exhibit. Food materials, if used, will create enormous problems which must be worked out on an individual basis. Obviously, however, the more involved the exhibit, the larger the staff that will be needed to keep it in operation.

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