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Vol. 4

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Morristown

FURNISHING PLAN

for

THE FORD MANSION (1779-80)

MORRISTOWN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

Written by Vera B. Craig and Ralph H. Lewis

Harpers Ferry Center

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1976

ON MICROFILM

Approved: Jack E. Starb 8-5-77
Regional Director, North Atlantic Regional Office Date

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IN REPLY REFER TO:
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Memorandum

To: Chief, Division of Reference Services
Harpers Ferry Center

From: Regional Director, North Atlantic Region

Subject: Furnishing Plan, The Ford Mansion,
Morristown National Historical Park

JHE

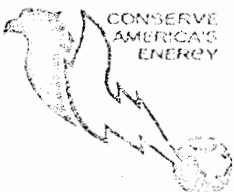
We concur with your comments and recommendations as outlined in the subject document.

Two signed copies of the cover sheet are forwarded herewith.

We would appreciate six copies of the plan for use in this office.

Jack E. Stark
Jack E. Stark

Enclosure



Save Energy and You Serve America!

FURNISHING PLAN
FOR
THE FORD MANSION (1779-80)
MORRISTOWN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

Written by Vera B. Craig and Ralph H. Lewis

Drawings by John Wilson

July 1976

Part A - Definition of Interpretive Objectives

The 1974 Interpretive Prospectus for Morristown National Historical Park establishes four main historical themes. Numbers two and three are as follows:

2. The role of George Washington as commander-in-chief during these winters of 1777 and 1779-80; the personal qualities that made him a great leader; his abilities in coping with a host of military, political, and diplomatic problems; his contribution to the cause of American Independence.

3. Life in Morristown as a typical village caught up in the Revolution- its way of life, and its relationship to the Army encamped on its doorstep. In a larger sense, insights will be given about the total role of New Jersey, "the Cockpit State," to the war. The story of military outposts and related military events will also be included here.

The Prospectus defines the interpretive function of the Ford Mansion as the enrichment and further development of Objective 2, already introduced in the museum's motion picture, and appropriate elements of Objective 3. A general interpretive purpose for the total Park is defined by the Prospectus as follows:

A primary interpretive objective of the Headquarters and Jockey Hollow areas is to create in the visitor's mind an awareness of the atmosphere and environment of Morristown, 1779-80. To this end Park development will encourage to the greatest extent possible, a setting that is assigned to give the visitor a stronger feeling of a living vibrant atmosphere.

Historic houses, museum exhibits, wayside exhibits, living history, all will be designed to give this sense of life and the presence of dynamic people caught up in momentous times.

The furnishing plan for the Ford Mansion, Washington's 1779-80 headquarters,

should be in support of these objectives and functions.

The Ford Mansion will provide a setting for interpreting the role it played as Washington's headquarters from December 1, 1779 until June 1780. During these months George Washington, Mrs. Washington, his staff of officers and their servants literally took over the house.

The focus will be on the early months of the winter before the outside office and second kitchen were probably built. We can be sure their functions were then being carried on in the main house.

The interpretation will center on George Washington. Throughout the tour visitors should sense the presence of this man. As with his contemporaries, he should command their respect, and even leave them a little awe-struck. Upon entering the house, visitors should become immediately aware that this is the Commander-in-Chief's headquarters the central command post during one of the most difficult winters of the Revolutionary War. Visitors should be struck by a sense of activity. Orders, messages and letters were constantly being dispatched and received. A feeling of orderliness should also prevail. The army was no longer unorganized.

Washington enjoyed entertaining guests and this aspect should be apparent also. He especially enjoyed relaxing at dinner with Mrs. Washington, his officers and their ladies. He liked comfortable surroundings and lived well when he could.

As the visitor moves through the house, problems of billeting staff officers, guests and servants become apparent. Space and rank had to be considered. Also there were the intricacies involved in providing food, cooking meals and feeding everyone.

Secondary to this main theme is Mrs. Ford's life during these months and how she managed with her four children in two

rooms. As her experience in sharing her home with the military was to some degree a common Morristown experience, this will be considered as the appropriate element of interpretive Objective 3 for the Ford Mansion. Visitors should realize that, except for kitchen facilities, the two families lived separately.

Throughout the interpretation the visitor should constantly be reminded of the cold, snowy weather. Cold air permeated the house. The central halls were unheated. The main hall was chilled each time the door opened.

Part B - Interpretive Operations in the Ford Mansion

The visitor arriving at the Headquarters area of Morristown National Historical Park will park in an area on the north side of the museum. He will enter the lobby of the building on this side.

A major part of the interpretive development in the museum will be a color film, 20 minutes in length. This is a dramatic presentation, using professional actors and a script written by an experienced writer. The theme is the 1779-80 encampment from the officers' points of view, with a strong emphasis on Washington's role in the drama. This motion picture was filmed on location in the Ford Mansion.

As the visitor will have gained the knowledge and understanding necessary during this film, the Headquarters itself will have no interpretive room labels beyond those identifying basic functions, such as "Washington's Living-Dining Room." The interior interpretation of the Ford Mansion will be carried out by staff interpreters.

Leaving the museum by the south door, the visitor proceeds up a walk around to the front of the Headquarters building. Along the walk one wayside exhibit will tell of the appearance of the grounds during the Revolutionary

War. Upon entering the front door the visitor will be greeted by an interpreter uniformed as an officer in the Continental Army. Using Washington's living-dining room, the office and the first floor hallway he will tell of the military aspects of the story. The hallway door to the Ford family quarters could be closed, strengtning at this initial point of visitor entrance, the military story. After this initial contact, the visitor can look further into the two rooms or ask questions.

Beyond this point, the Park will experiment with two options for visitor flow through the house. After some months of experience, one of these methods will be established as the regular pattern of visitor usage.

C-HISTORIC OCCUPANCY

General George Washington occupied the Ford House for over six months. A letter from one of his aides-de-camp to Mrs. Ford dated July 26, 1780, certifies that Washington took up his quarters there on December 1, 1779 and left them on June 23, 1780 (Fitzpatrick, The Writings of George Washington, 19:262). Washington, in a letter of November 30, 1779 to his quartermaster general states that he will arrive at Morristown the following day and understands he will be quartered at Mrs. Ford's (Fitzpatrick, op. cit., 17:209). Correspondence from the Commander-in-Chief's headquarters bears the Morristown dateline from December 2, 1779 through June 7, 1780. After June 7, Washington was in the field with the Army, but perhaps did not vacate the house completely until the 23rd.

The refurnished house needs to interpret a narrower time span than this because use of the space changed considerably during the period of military occupancy. This constitutes the principal need to supplement Leonard E. Brown's Ford Mansion Furnishing Plan of June 30, 1971 with the present study. The erection of two or three outbuildings by the Army must have relieved some of the overcrowding in the main house. The coming of warmer weather probably made more space indoors and out usable in various ways. Mrs. Washington was not present the entire time and the major occasions for entertaining visiting dignitaries came in the spring. The outbuildings, in particular, raise questions for the answers to which clear evidence has not been found.

By confining the interpretation to the period after Mrs. Washington's arrival and before completion of the outbuildings, the refurnishing can approach historical accuracy most closely. The same period, fortunately, represents best the significant factors of the Morristown encampment - the bitter cold, the failure of supplies, the darkest and most trying hours of Washington's winter.

Washington's writings do not reveal the exact dates of Martha's stay in the Ford House, although his expense account as Commander-in-Chief indicates that she traveled from Mount Vernon in December, 1779, and returned to Virginia in June, 1780. In a letter dispatched on Christmas Day, 1779, he says that she has not yet arrived but has reached Philadelphia and should get to Morristown in a day or two (Fitzpatrick, op. cit., 17:314). Letters he wrote on January 30, February 4 and February 26, 1780, clearly imply her presence at headquarters (Fitzpatrick, op. cit., 17:464-466; 18:54). Therefore a presentation of the house as it was between the end of December, 1779 and late February, 1780, would surely include Martha Washington as an important occupant.

In a letter to the Quartermaster General on January 22, 1780, Washington makes clear that a log kitchen is under construction but remains unfinished for lack of boards that have been repeatedly requested (Fitzpatrick, op. cit., 17:423-424). We have not found any further mention of this structure in Washington's writings. The boards, General Greene had explained, were unobtainable because frozen streams had stopped the sawmills. The certificate to Mrs. Ford cited above states that a stable was built at public expense.

The same sentence refers to two rooms finished above stairs. While this can be interpreted as meaning the second floor of the Ford House, the most direct reading implies that the stables had usable rooms upstairs. In either case, no date for the completion of the work is known, but the stable and rooms also required boards. Quartermaster Joseph Lewis was frantically writing for boards to finish rooms and stable on January 27 and 28, 1780 (copies in park files). According to tradition, Washington also had a log office built adjacent to the Ford House (Lossing, Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution, 1:310). No date for its completion is available, but the shortage of lumber would have affected its construction as well. An approximation may be inferred by comparison with the huts to quarter the troops, which had high priority. Although general orders for December 29, 1779 state that the huts for the soldiers are nearly completed, Quartermaster Lewis on the following January 25 says the officers are not yet hutted and Dr. James Thacher in his journal for February 14 says he and fellow officers are moving into the huts just completed for them by the soldiers (Fitzpatrick op. cit., 17:552; copy of Lewis' letter in park files; Ford, Correspondence and Journals of Samuel Blachley Webb, 2:231-232; Thacher, Military Journal, 190). With these limitations in mind, the period of historic occupancy in the Ford House to be examined is about January 1 to February 15, 1780 after Martha Washington's arrival and presumably before the log kitchen, stables and office were ready for use.

The occupants of the Ford House during this time comprised two groups - General and Mrs. Washington with their military "family" including aides, servants and occasional guests, and Mrs. Ford with her children and servants.

While a surprising number of people lived and worked in the house, the presence of George Washington prevailed and dominated the place. It should do so as visitors experience the refurnished setting.

The Occupants

(a) Washington and His "Family"

George Washington

In January 1780 Washington was 47 years old. He was Commander-in-Chief of the army raised by Congress to secure the independence of the United States. He had been on active duty at the head of this army for four and a half years of war. Military concerns consumed most of his time and energy. He operated his establishment at the Ford House as a military headquarters. The rules of conduct necessary to an efficient military operation prevailed. Rank, discipline and security measures surrounded him. In January and February of 1780 he coped with a staggering burden of annoyances, disappointments, problems and crises involving the war. He saw his army starving, freezing and threatening to disintegrate. Congress continually failed to take desperately needed action. The civilian population appeared unmoved by the soldiers' suffering. The enemy scored minor successes while obviously preparing for fresh strikes. His headquarters correspondence during these weeks shows clearly that he remained in command of the situation. The letters and orders reveal his professional skill, his grasp of and adherence to underlying principles, his ability to deal with endless details and still make difficult decisions on carefully reasoned grounds. He displayed patience, dignity, courtliness, and cheerfulness in the face of exceptionally trying circumstances. By this time Washington had earned international

respect as a soldier and leader. People sensed the strength of his personality. Many felt deeply attached to him. Freeman summarized his dominant characteristics as personal integrity, reserve, courage, absolute dedication to the cause of independence, a strong will and life-long habit of self-discipline, and consequent inner peace (Freeman, George Washington: A Biography, 5:488-401).

Martha Washington

Also in her late 40's, the General's wife brought valuable assets to headquarters. Freeman cites her ample common sense and unfailing discretion (op. cit., 3:2 and 263). She provided Washington with good natured, cheerful companionship, Freeman, op. cit., 3:2). Upbringing and long experience had made her a skillful hostess. Freeman calls her hospitality always tasteful but never ostentatious (op. cit., 3:581). The ladies of Boston said she was amiable in deportment and sweet in her manners (Freeman, op. cit., 4:77). She did not enjoy being alone and tended to gather officers' wives who might be visiting in camp. She dressed well and according to Freeman insisted on being fashionable in this regard (op. cit., 3: facing 263). She seems to have stayed out of the way of military business, helped in managing the household aspects of headquarters, and made more pleasant whatever leisure time Washington and his staff could find.

George Augustine Washington

The nephew of the Commanding General seems to have been an unofficial member of the headquarters staff during the Morristown encampment. Documentation of his presence lies principally in letters drafted in his

handwriting on December 4 and 15, 1779, in Washington's letter to Alexander Spotswood on the 15th remarking that his nephew "...seems to have an inclination to remain longer with the Army....," another letter from Washington to Colonel Stewart on January 14, 1780 sending him to take part in the abortive raid on Staten Island, and the negotiations which led to the announcement in General Orders, April 27, 1780 that Congress had granted the young man a commission as ensign in the 2nd Virginia Regiment but that Washington was assigning him to duty in the Commander-in-Chief's Guard until further orders (Fitzpatrick, op. cit., 17:217-218, 267, 271, 390-391; 18:306). Being well regarded by his uncle and unattached to any army unit, it appears likely that he lived and worked with the regular members of the headquarters "family." The eldest son of the General's youngest brother, Charles, George Augustine was about 20 years old, (Wayland, The Washingtons and Their Homes, 165). Heitman's Register indicates that he had served as 2nd lieutenant of Grayson's Additional Regiment from September 1 to November 16, 1777 and as cornet in Lee's Battalion of Dragoons from April 20 to December 31, 1778, resigning after each period of service. Later in 1780 he became aide-de-camp to Lafayette and held this position until the war ended (Fitzpatrick, op. cit., 28:183). During Washington's presidency George Augustine became manager of Mount Vernon, was married there to Martha Washington's niece and died there in 1793.

Robert Hanson Harrison

As Military Secretary, Harrison was the senior member of Washington's headquarters staff. Fitzpatrick states that he was probably closer to the Commander-in-Chief than any of the other aides and certainly as much in his confidence (op. cit., 4:68). A Virginian from Alexandria and about 34 years old at this time, he had joined the staff at Washington's invitation on November 6, 1775, (Fitzpatrick, loc. cit.). He succeeded to the secretaryship May 16, 1776 (Fitzpatrick, op. cit., 5:50). In June, 1776 Congress granted the rank of lieutenant colonel to Washington's aides including Harrison (Fitzpatrick, op. cit., 5:165). His presence at headquarters from January 1 through February 15, 1780 is attested by 47 letters drafted in his handwriting and dated on 29 of the 46 days involved (tabulated from Fitzpatrick, op. cit.). Nevertheless, Fitzpatrick classifies him as a "riding" aide rather than a "writing" aide since he was at Washington's side in the field and was often sent on missions (Fitzpatrick, The Spirit of the Revolution, 73).

Tench Tilghman

Next in seniority, Tilghman had become a volunteer aide in August, 1776 and served ably throughout the war. He was 35 years old at Morristown and unmarried. He had graduated from college in Philadelphia and before the war was a merchant. Giving up his business, he acted as secretary and treasurer for the commissioners Congress sent to the Iroquois in 1775. The next year he became captain of an independent company with Washington's army, but transferred from this to the headquarters staff where he served without rank or pay until Congress granted him a lieutenant colonelcy in

1781. Washington's regard for him is clear from a letter he wrote that year stating, "He has been a zealous servant and slave to the public, and a faithful assistant to me for near five years, great part of which time he refused to receive pay..." (Fitzpatrick, Writings of Washington, 22: 70-71). Washington also chose to honor him with the delivery to Congress of the news of Yorktown. At Morristown, January 1 through February 15, 1780, Tilghman's handwriting proves he worked on 42 letters dated on 26 days (tabulated from Fitzpatrick, op. cit.). In addition on January 10 he carried Washington's instructions to General Irvine for the Staten Island raid and served as his liaison during the initial movements (Fitzpatrick, op. cit. 17:370, 375-376). Fitzpatrick points out that in general, Tench Tilghman was primarily a "writing" aide although with the others he accompanied Washington on every battlefield (The Spirit of the Revolution, 73). Freeman states, "by his willingness to do promptly and well the most uncongenial tasks that had to be performed, he soon had the good will of the entire military household. His modesty equalled his industry; his fine disposition matched by his courage. The Army had no more devoted patriot..." (op. cit., 5:183-184).

Alexander Hamilton

He became an aide-de-camp to General Washington on March 1, 1777 during the earlier encampment at Morristown (Fitzpatrick, Writings of Washington, 7:218). At the Ford House in 1780 he was the youngest but most brilliant of the official staff, turning 23 in January. While he would have preferred a field command and obtained one in 1781 after quarreling with Washington, he worked hard as an aide, produced highly valuable reports and improved

the systematic organization of the voluminous business of the Commander-in Chief's headquarters (DAB, 4:172). Washington entrusted to Hamilton the drafting of much of the most critical correspondence (Fitzpatrick, The Spirit of the Revolution, 74). Fitzpatrick also notes his fine penmanship (op. cit., 73-74). From January 1 through February 15, 1780 Fitzpatrick's compilation indicates that he worked on 19 of the letters going out from headquarters, dated on 15 days; the Hamilton Papers add 12 letters and 4 days to the total (Fitzpatrick, Writings of Washington; Synett, Papers of Alexander Hamilton, v.2). The latter source contains letters written from the field during the Staten Island action showing that he was away from headquarters January 13-17. Except for this break it can be assumed that Hamilton was on duty at the Ford House during the period under consideration, working in part on matters not involving outgoing correspondence. He characterized the work of an aide as "...to have the mind always on the stretch, scarce ever unbent, and no hours for recreation." (DAB, 4:172). While the course of his courtship of Elizabeth Schuyler has not been dated in detail, it appears likely that Hamilton became acquainted with her when she visited headquarters at the end of January (Fitzpatrick, op. cit., 17:464). An undated letter to her and Catherine Livingston suggests that he began seeing her socially, probably during the early part of February (Synett, op. cit., 2:262). In April of 1780 Hamilton and Elizabeth became engaged. They married in December.

Richard Kidder Meade

His appointment as aide-de-camp dates from March 12, 1777 during the first Morristown encampment (Fitzpatrick, op. cit., 7:280). He was a Virginian, educated at Harrow, 33 years old during the period of concern and married (DAB, 12:476-477). He had sold his estate to devote himself to the revolutionary cause. His biographer states that, "Being an excellent horseman and possessed of a rugged physique, he was especially useful in carrying orders and reconnoitering..." (DAB, 12:477). His handwriting on 8 letters dated on 6 days during the January 1 - February 15, 1780 period confirms his presence at headquarters, although none bears his mark from January 19 - February 14, (tabulated from Fitzpatrick, op. cit.). As with Hamilton his presence is assumed during these 27 days pending documentation to the contrary. Meade's first wife died in 1780 and after October he may have left the headquarters staff (Fitzpatrick, op. cit., 20:229).

James McHenry

He became Assistant Secretary on Washington's staff May 15, 1778 (Fitzpatrick, op. cit., 11:388-389). A Scotch-Irish immigrant, 26 years old and single in 1780, he had landed in Philadelphia in 1771 and later studied medicine under Dr. Benjamin Rush. In the war he served as a military surgeon until captured by the British. Soon after his exchange he joined Washington's "family." He was transferred to Lafayette's staff in August 1780 (DAB, 12:62). As a secretary he served Washington with ability and prudence (DAB, loc. cit.). His DAB biographer characterized him as a high-minded gentleman without marked ability although he served both Washington and Adams as Secretary of War and strongly supported the adoption of the

Constitution. Secretary McHenry worked on 36 letters dated on 22 days in the January 1 through February 15, 1780 period, so obviously was consistently on duty at headquarters (tabulated from Fitzpatrick, op. cit.)

Caleb Gibbs

Although not an aide-de-camp Major Gibbs was a member of Washington's military "family" (Fitzpatrick, op. cit., 12:82). As officer in charge of the Commander-in-Chief's Guard he performed numerous chores in addition to directing this detachment. The Guard's primary duty was to protect the vital headquarters papers and baggage on the march and in camp (Fitzpatrick op. cit., 7:452-453). In April, 1777 it comprised 50 rank and file picked from regiments of the Virginia Line with four sergeants, four corporals, drummer and fifer plus two commissioned officers (Fitzpatrick, op. cit., 7:452-453, 494-495). Gibbs was then Captain of the Guard and presumably had a lieutenant. A year later at Steuben's request Washington enlarged the unit to 150 rank and file, the new men being drawn from line regiments of other states (Fitzpatrick, op. cit., 12:82, 212-213). The augmented Guard was to provide a training cadre to help teach the Army proper military maneuvers. Congress granted Gibbs a commission as Major from July 29, 1778 to command the bigger force (Fitzpatrick, op. cit., 12:82, 291). During the Morristown encampment of 1779-1780 the Guard apparently had diminished in size perhaps to the original 50, the number of commissioned officers had returned from four to two (Fitzpatrick, op. cit., 16:393-394). In March, 1780, perhaps as the coming spring increased the chances of enemy raids, General Orders called for two infantrymen from each regiment and a sergeant from each brigade to reinforce the Guard (Fitzpatrick, op. cit.,

18:126, 221, 250). Normally the commissioned officers of the Commander-in-Chief's Guard dined with the headquarters staff. Mrs. Bland writing during the earlier Morristown encampment described, "...Capt. Gibbs of the General's Guard, a good-natured Yankee who makes a thousand blunders in Yankee style and keeps the dinner table in constant laughter..." (Freeman, op. cit., 4:413). In the early fall of 1779 Major Gibbs evidently offended Washington by withdrawing himself and his lieutenant from the staff dinner table. Washington speculated that the misunderstanding arose when the enlarged Guard had four officers, too many to be seated at dinner with his personal staff (Fitzpatrick, op. cit., 12:393-394). No evidence has been found to determine whether or not Gibbs was back at the General's table in the Ford House three months later, but he certainly continued to be assigned important tasks. Besides having special responsibility for guarding the military papers and headquarters in general, he seems to have been assigned to management of the household aspects. He recorded and paid the headquarters expenses (Fitzpatrick, op. cit., 15:218; 17:209). Washington charged him with getting the outbuildings erected (Fitzpatrick, op. cit., 17:423). Gibbs also helped on occasion to draft or transcribe official correspondence, although only one document in his handwriting dates from the period of concern - January 19, 1780 (Fitzpatrick, op. cit., 17:408-410). On January 30, 1780 Major Gibbs carried to Congress the proceedings of the court martial concerning Benedict Arnold, one of many responsible errands (Fitzpatrick, op. cit., 17:468). The date of his return was not found. In May he was to meet Lafayette on the way and escort him to Morristown (Fitzpatrick, op. cit., 18:341). Unless further information dictates otherwise, it is assumed that Major Gibbs, and perhaps the lieutenant of the Commander-in-Chief's

Guard (probably William Colfax), dined as members of the headquarters "family," but were quartered in huts with the Guard. During working hours Major Gibbs probably was often at a desk in the staff office.

It appears that seven men - the Military Secretary, Assistant Secretary, three Aides-de-camp, the commander of the Guard and Washington's nephew - shared much of the daily routine of headquarters. The paper work included writing drafts of correspondence and orders. Washington wrote many of them himself, which the aides copied onto separate sheets either for sending or filing. More often he discussed the intent with one of the men who then composed the draft, which needed to be reviewed, copied, signed and sent. Much thought went into the preparation of the documents, which covered a vast range of critical and often delicate matters. All incoming and outgoing papers had to be properly recorded and the original or copy filed in the headquarters chests. Accounts to prepare and balance, reports to draft or study - matters of the numbers of effective troops, arms and equipment, food and clothing, transport - all added to the volume of documents that the staff labored over seven days a week. To do this paper work efficiently, as they did, these men had to maintain a grasp of the problems involved - not only the principles, regulations and facts, but also the nuances. Fitzpatrick suggests that Washington himself rarely got more than three consecutive hours of sleep a night and that the headquarters staff worked almost as hard (The Spirit of the Revolution, 77). In addition to secretarial duties one or more aides probably accompanied Washington to his visits to the troops. He also sent them on important missions to more distant points whenever the need arose. Another aspect of the daily routine is

suggested by the General Orders of January 31, 1780, "...the old and new officers of the day will attend Headquarters daily at one o'clock; the former to make report of the transactions of the preceding day and the latter to receive any new orders the Commander-in-Chief may have to give." (Fitzpatrick, Writings of Washington, 17:472-473). One or more of the headquarters staff probably attended and took notes at such briefing sessions.

Washington's Servants

In his letter to Quartermaster General Greene on January 22, 1780 Washington writes, "...nor is there a place at this moment in which a servant can lodge with the smallest degree of comfort. Eighteen belonging to my family and all Mrs. Fords are crowded together in her kitchen and scarce one of them able to speak for the colds they have caught." (Fitzpatrick, op. cit., 17:423). The statement appears to say that Washington's headquarters family maintained 18 servants while Mrs. Ford had several more. Although only four servants, during the period under study, have been noted by name in primary sources, the total is not inconceivable. Washington had a body servant and presumably needed at least one or two men to take care of his horses, carriage and related equipment. General Orders two years later spelled out the allotment of four servants for any general officer. (Fitzpatrick, op. cit., 23:450-452). Mrs. Washington would have had a maid, it seems likely, as well as the coachman who had driven her carriage from Mount Vernon and perhaps a postillion, a groom or stable boy to help him. The headquarters "family" required a housekeeper or steward to oversee the servants and manage household logistics. The cook certainly needed helpers

in the kitchen to prepare meals for the headquarters staff and guests, and to clean up afterwards. The food would have been carried from the kitchen and served by servants. The household must have kept at least one laundress busy, while continual sewing and mending would have been a necessity. Considering that each of the military aides was entitled to a body servant and recalling the many chores required to keep the crowded house reasonably livable and the horses in a continual state of readiness, it seems safe to assume that Washington stated the number of servants with reasonable accuracy.

Servants are difficult to identify as individuals at this distance in time. Only a few emerge. Washington held that officers should receive clothing allowances for their servants comparable to those of a private soldier (Fitzpatrick, op. cit., 17:373). He obtained cloth from the Clothier General to dress his own servants at headquarters (Fitzpatrick, op. cit., 8:10-11). This reference indicated the presence of at least several servants and implies the availability of a seamstress or tailor. It also names his body servant, Will. Regarding Will, Washington writes from Mount Vernon to Clement Biddle at Philadelphia July 28, 1784, "The mulatto fellow William, who has been with me all the War is attached (married he says) to one of his colour a free woman, who, during the War was also of my family..., they are both applying to me to get her here, and tho' I never wished to see her more yet I cannot refuse his request...as he has lived with me so long and followed my fortunes through the War with fidelity (sic)... She is called Margaret Thomas als. Lee (the name he has assumed) ...(Fitzpatrick, op. cit., 27:451). Will was evidently one of Washington's

slaves. No evidence has been found concerning the specific duties of Margaret Thomas. One of the most important servants during the Morristown encampment was Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, the housekeeper. Thacher's Journal for January 1, 1780 includes a story about Mrs. Thompson (spelled Thomson in his account), "...a very worthy Irish woman and house-keeper to General Washington." According to the story she bartered six bushels of salt to obtain fresh meat from local farmers to stock the headquarters table when rations were low (op. cit., 184). Mrs. Thompson retired from the "family" in August 1781 (Fitzpatrick, op. cit., 23:62). Congress had just authorized a steward for Washington's headquarters, so she probably had exercised that function to a degree (Fitzpatrick, op. cit., 23:62). It can be speculated that the cook was male and probably white. In September 1783 from headquarters at Rocky Hill, Washington wrote looking for "...a good cook, German I should prefer..." (Fitzpatrick, op. cit., 27:155). Years later as President he had a cook named Thor Vicaro (Fitzpatrick, op. cit., 31:44). Still later at Mount Vernon he was trying to reclaim a runaway slave, Hercules, who had been his cook (Fitzpatrick, op. cit., 36:123-124). Another slave cook at Mount Vernon was named Nathan (Fitzpatrick, op. cit., 37:571). Apparently Washington's expense account for January, 1780 lists Daniel Dyer as assistant cook (Svejda, Quartering, Disciplining, and Supplying the Army at Morristown, 1779-1780, p. 397).

Officers commonly used enlisted men as servants. Washington condoned the practice because the wages of a servant generally exceeded those of a soldier. As he writes to the Board of War, "...no person can be procured to do the most common drudgery for the pay and rations of a soldier..."

(Fitzpatrick, op. cit., 37:571). Nevertheless, the practice invited abuses and required continual regulation. As aides-de-camp or as staff lieutenant colonels the young men of Washington's family were permitted one servant apiece under general orders of January 19, 1782, so probably had this number previously during the Morristown encampment (Fitzpatrick, op. cit., 25:450-452). Their soldier-servants would have been unarmed by this order. While a Virginia landowner like Harrison might have had a slave accompany him and a former merchant like Tilghman might have hired a civilian to wait on his needs, it seems likely that most, if not all, of the staff's body servants were white soldiers from the ranks.

Washington's Guests

The Commander-in-Chief frequently entertained guests at headquarters. Some came on official business, other for social reasons. Two visitors are documented for the January 1 - February 15, 1780 period. New Jersey Governor William Livingston accepted Washington's invitation to dine on January 16 (Fitzpatrick, op. cit., 17:398). The 56 year-old Governor was a distinguished patriot with whom Washington had important relations that winter. These included keeping the state militia in readiness and the delicate matter of impressing urgently needed supplies from the New Jersey counties.

In a letter dated January 30, 1780 Washington writes to General Philip Schuyler, ..." Your fair daughter, for whose visit Mrs. Washington and myself are greatly obliged...I have the pleasure to inform you that Miss Schuyler is well as you will probably learn from her own pen as she has promised to give me a letter to put under my cover to you..." (Fitzpatrick,

op. cit., 17:464-468). In a footnote, Fitzpatrick identifies the young lady as Catherine Schuyler. This appears to be in error. Genealogical records indicate that Catherine, the youngest daughter of Philip Schuyler, was not born until February 20, 1781 (Schuyler, George W., Colonial, New York; Philip Schuyler and his Family, 2:243). A letter written by Alexander Hamilton, undated but assigned by the editor of his papers to January-February, 1780, is addressed to Catherine Livingston and Elizabeth Schuyler (Synett, op. cit., 2:262). It refers to a request that one of the aides-de-camp take the girls for a drive so implies that they are at Morristown. On this evidence we assume that the daughter visiting the Washingtons was Elizabeth, then about 23 years old. Evidently Elizabeth Schuyler was a guest of the Washingtons at headquarters. The warm tone of Washington's letters indicates that she was welcome. At a later period during the encampment General Schuyler stayed at Morristown for some time as member of a Congressional committee on official business. Elizabeth was apparently there for several months. Whether she stayed with the Washingtons in the Ford House for a night or two when she first arrived or was merely a dinner guest seems a matter of conjecture. It would not be improbable that she did spend a night at headquarters, perhaps at the end of her winter journey from Philadelphia or Albany. (Philip Schuyler had two other daughters living at this time, but both were married and seem less likely to have been the visitor.)

(b) Mrs. Ford and Her Family

Mrs. Jacob Ford, Jr.

Theodosia Ford, daughter of Morristown's Presbyterian minister, had lived in the Ford House since its completion about 1774 (Park files, memo 2/2/39, note 1). Under her husband's will she had possession of the house from the time of his death, January, 1777, until their eldest son became 21, which he would in 1784 (last Will and Testament of Jacob Ford, Jr.). After her son came of age, the will provided that she should have occupancy of the west half of the house unless she should remarry. In 1780 as in the previous years since her husband's death she was to receive 100 pounds from his estate. In addition she was to receive the rents from his leased enterprises for the purpose of educating their children.

Jacob also left her a gray horse and riding chair as well as his horned cattle, probably a few cows and oxen. The Widow Ford, about 38 years old in January, 1780, was mistress of a fairly large house with four children to bring up and educate. Her income, particularly under wartime inflation, probably required her to watch expenditures and exercise careful management. Her situation was helped by the fact that her father and various relatives by marriage lived in the community. The solid reputation established by her late husband and father-in-law were also assets. On the other hand, available evidence does not indicate that she was intimate with the wealthier New Jersey families who socialized with the Washingtons. The occupancy of the house as headquarters seems to have been a strictly business basis. For her it was an inconvenience of severe proportions, but in keeping with the patriotic sentiments of her late husband and a service for which she would be reimbursed.

Timothy Ford

Timothy, the eldest child of Jacob and Theodosia, became 17 in January or early February, 1780 (History of the First Presbyterian Church, Morristown, N. J., Part II;75). He probably was living at home that winter. One officer in the encampment writes of practicing on the flute with him (conversation with Park Historian Bruce Stewart, 7/75). Since his father's will directed and ordered his mother to provide him a good liberal education, he may have been studying with a local tutor. He may also have had household duties to perform either supervising and participating in the outside chores involving firewood, water and care of the stock or caring for his younger brothers to some extent. Very probably he spent as much time as he could with soldiers stationed near the house. On June 8, 1780 Washington learned from Major Gibbs that Timothy had been wounded in action the day before as a volunteer with Lieutenant Colfax (Fitzpatrick, op. cit., 18:486).

Gabriel Ford

Gabriel turned 15 in January or early February, 1780 (History of the First Presbyterian Church, Morristown, N. J., loc. cit.). As the second child of Jacob and Theodosia he presumably lived at home and assisted his brother with the chores, studied as much as his mother could persuade him (since she was charged with his liberal education also), and hung around the Guards' encampment as much as he could. Documents of the encampment do not mention him, although much later he recalled the events of the winter when interviewed by Benjamin Lossing (Lossing, The Pictorial Field-Book of the Revolution, 1:309-316). At that time, Gabriel recounted that he had been a favorite of Hamilton (Lossing, op. cit., 1:315).

Elizabeth Ford

Theodosia's daughter was 12 years old while her home served as Washington's headquarters (History of the First Presbyterian Church, Morristown, N. J., loc. cit.,). Presumably she spent the winter at home helping her mother care for the youngest child and learning to become a housewife. Her father's will had directed that she receive the best English education unless her mother consented to her studying Latin as well. So she probably spent some time with her books, although Theodosia does not seem to have had the learning to carry her instruction very far to judge by her manuscript letter eliciting the certificate of occupancy (original in Library of Congress, microfilm in Park files).

Jacob Ford

The youngest surviving child was 5 years old, nearly 6, in January and February, 1780 (History of the First Presbyterian Church, Morristown, N. J. loc. cit.). Undoubtedly at home that winter, he was old enough to be with his brothers part of the time but still required considerable time and attention from his mother. She had responsibility for his education, too, and may have been teaching him to read and write.

Mrs. Ford's Servants

Mrs. Ford would have needed help to maintain and operate the house and to care for the livestock, gardens and grounds. Washington's letter to General Greene in which he cites the plight of his servants refers also to "...all of Mrs. Fords..." (Fitzpatrick, op. cit., 17:423). No information has been found as to how many she had. Neither Jacob Ford, Sr., nor Jacob Ford, Jr.,

give any indication in their wills of owning slaves. So Mrs. Ford probably had hired hands from the vicinity. It seems likely that as a minimum she required a woman to help cook, clean and launder and a man for the outside work. Based on Washington's use of "all" and the estimated workload it seems reasonable to think that she had at least three servants, perhaps a cook, a maid and the handyman who took care of the horses, cows, garden and heavy work.

(c) Uses of the Ford House, January 1 - February 15, 1780

The certificate provided Mrs. Ford on July 26, 1780 states that Washington "...occupied two rooms below; all the upper floor, kitchen, cellar and stable." (Fitzpatrick, op. cit., 19:262). This left two rooms on the main floor for Mrs. Ford and her family. Since Washington refers to Mrs. Ford's kitchen late in January, she probably shared its use with the headquarters staff during all or most of the period under consideration (Fitzpatrick, op. cit., 17:423). On the basis of Gabriel Ford's memory when he was over 80 years old, Lossing states that, "The general and his suite occupied the whole of the large building, except two rooms on the eastern side of the main passage, which were reserved for Mrs. Ford and her family. The lower front room, on the left of the door, was his dining-room, and the apartment immediately over it was his sleeping-room while Mrs. Washington was at headquarters." (Lossing, op. cit., 1:310). The two sources do not contradict one another about the uses of the rooms and constitute the only eyewitness evidence. Matching this much information with the evident space needs of the known occupants has led to general agreement on the probable uses of the available rooms.

HABS Hall (Center Hall)

This spacious room close to the Commander-in-Chief's presumed office seems well situated for the clerical duties of the headquarters staff. If the secretaries and aides did not work here, they would necessarily have imposed on the essential functions of other rooms. Nevertheless, indirect evidence strongly suggests that the secretarial work could not have been carried on in the hall. No means existed for heating this room. The business of headquarters must have involved enough traffic in and out the doors at either end to rob the space of any warmth gained through the walls from the adjoining rooms. The severity of the cold during much of January and early February may be judged by the entry for January 7, 1780 in the diary of William Smith (Sabine, Historical Memoirs of William Smith, 211). From his New York City townhouse this Tory writes, "...the ink freezes in my pen....I set before a large coal fire and within two feet of the grate, and yet am not comfortably warm. My ink stand is on the corner of the grate. God have mercy on the poor. If the hall was too cold a place in which even dedicated men could sit and write, it still was the reception area for the Commanding General. Every visitor to headquarters entered this hall. Here someone had to greet him, ascertain the purpose of his coming and either conduct him to the proper room or have him wait until his business could be dispatched. A servant might then have summoned one of the aides who, depending on the nature of the call, would take necessary action. A courier might wait in the hall until his message had been delivered to Washington and perhaps until a reply was ready. Officers reporting might wait until the aide announced their arrival to the General and until they

were ushered into his office or until he stepped out to greet them.

Friends calling on Mrs. Washington would have waited to be led upstairs. As the anteroom of the Commander-in-Chief the hall would have been neat and orderly. It would have provided places for waiting visitors to sit and for depositing snowy overcoats, hats and perhaps clogs before people moved on into the heated rooms. No doubt the servant at the door had to sweep out the snow visitors tracked in. Staff members probably gathered in the hall while the front room was being set up for dinner, and perhaps while it was being cleaned.

HABS Parlor (Southwest Room)

According to Gabriel Ford's recollection, Washington used this as his dining room. No other room in the house seems available and suitable for this function. During the period under consideration, before the log office was ready, it seems equally probable that no other space provided a practical place in which the Military Secretary, the Assistant Secretary, Aides-de-Camps Hamilton, Tilghman and Meade, and Major Gibbs could carry on their work of composing and drafting letters, orders and reports, or compiling and filing records. This room must therefore have contained whatever they needed in performing these clerical duties. While all six men, and frequently George Augustine as well, were not constantly in the room, several of them were surely there during every working hour. They were on immediate call to consult with Washington, to carry out his missions or accompany him when he rode afield.

Throughout the war Washington expected the gentlemen of his staff to dine with him. General Orders frequently directed that generals, field officers and the Brigade Major of the day dine regularly at headquarters. Individual officers and important civilians also received invitations to dine on occasion. Evidently the Commander-in-Chief used his dinner table as one of his principal communications media. Conversation over dinner kept him in closer touch with what the Army was actually doing, thinking and feeling. Dinner was not just a meal and a social gathering. Since the orders and invitations rarely mentioned the hour dinner would be served, it must have been at a regular, well-known time each day. Three pieces of headquarters correspondence give the time of dinner. On January 28, 1776 the Paymaster General is invited to dinner at 2 o'clock (Fitzpatrick, op. cit., 37:519). General Orders for November 7, 1777 points out that Washington has been without his baggage since mid-September so cannot receive company in the style he should wish, but, "...he nevertheless desires the Generals, Field Officers, and Brigade Major of the day to dine with him in future, at three o'clock in the afternoon." (Fitzpatrick, op. cit., 10:19). Washington writing to Comte de Rochambeau on August 28, 1781 to meet him in Princeton says, "I will order dinner to be ready at three o'clock. (Fitzpatrick, op. cit., 23:59). Back at Mount Vernon in 1785 an English visitor, John Hunter, records in his diary that dinner was on the table at 3 o'clock (Wilstach, Mount Vernon, 168). Thus, while the two wartime records of 3 o'clock dinner both involve exceptional circumstances, 3 rather than 2 seems to have become Washington's regular dinner hour, and can be assumed reasonable for the Ford House.

The distance between Jockey Hollow and headquarters plus the deep snow would have required Officers to spend nearly an hour in the saddle each way. The General Orders of January 31, 1780 directing officers of the day to report at Headquarters daily at 1 o'clock do not include a dinner invitation (Fitzpatrick, op. cit., 17:472-473). Accordingly, it seems reasonable that ordinary dinners at headquarters during the period under consideration usually comprised about 10 people - General and Mrs. Washington, George Augustine Washington, Harrison, Tilghman, Hamilton, Meade, McHenry, Major Gibbs and Lieutenant Colfax (who was probably the Lieutenant of the Guards). For such everyday occasions Washington would probably have expected a "decent and economical board," as he later prescribed for family dinners while President (Fitzpatrick, op. cit., 33:391). When Washington had Governor Livingston or Miss Schuyler at table, he would have wanted to entertain "handsomely but not extravagantly" (Fitzpatrick, loc. cit.). Washington's table at Morristown undoubtedly reflected the scarcity of food experienced by the troops, but hardly to the same degree. It did not depend on Army rations, we assume. His housekeeper bought what could be obtained in the community within the funds allotted and the cook prepared the dishes with at least some skill. An order for tureens and soup plates implies that dinner started with a customary 18th century first course (Fitzpatrick, op. cit., 14:127-128, 211). Only one reference has been found to food served in the main course aside from Thacher's story of Mrs. Thompson procuring fresh beef. In a joking letter from his West Point headquarters to Dr. John Cochran, August 16, 1779, Washington describes a serving dish of ham at the head of the table, one of beef at the foot, a dish of greens or beans in the center flanked by beef pies or crabs, or perhaps an apple pie in place of

one of the meat pies (Fitzpatrick, op. cit., 16:116-117). This would have been meager by 18th century dining standards, but hardly for the Morristown headquarters table. Friends frequently sent Washington gifts of wine (e.g. Fitzpatrick, op. cit., 17:486). He served this at table after the food was cleared away (Wilstach, op. cit., 168).

Ordinarily, at least, this room may have been used for eating during only one meal a day. The index to the Writings of Washington has no entry for supper. Tench Tilghman writing his father from headquarters in New York, August 18, 1776, says, "...We never sup, but go early to bed and are early up." (Tilghman, Memoirs, 133). In 1785 at Mount Vernon, John Hunter reports, "...If he had not been anxious to hear the news...., most probably he would not have returned to supper, but gone to bed at his usual hour, nine o'clock..." (Wilstach, op. cit., 33:392). Breakfast also receives scanty mention in the primary sources. Writing to Rochambeau on the march, August 21, 1781, Washington suggests that they meet at a river crossing next morning at 8 and have a, "...cold repast en passant..." or continue three miles for a warm breakfast at Washington's quarters (Fitzpatrick, op. cit., 23:25). Washington's habit of early rising is well documented. At Mount Vernon he quite regularly got up at 4, worked in his study until 7 and then breakfasted alone or with Mrs. Washington (telephone conversation with Christine Meadows, Curator of Mount Vernon, 7/4/75). It is assumed therefore that he worked two or three hours before breakfast and then had breakfast served. At Morristown no information so far found has indicated whether he breakfasted with his staff, with Mrs. Washington in their chamber, or alone in his office. Pending more direct evidence it is assumed that he

customarily ate this meal with Mrs. Washington. During the January 1 - February 15 period this may have been in their chamber, a not uncommon 18th century practice, because the aides would already be at work in the room below, where breakfast was perhaps served to them about the same time.

HABS Office (Northwest Room)

The certificate and Gabriel Ford's recollections include this smaller room in the part occupied by headquarters, but do not specify its use. Washington surely needed a private place where he could think and write undisturbed and where he could receive or exchange confidential information. Tradition, which we have not traced further back than to the Park Service refurnishing of 1939, has designated this space as Washington's office (Memo, Weig to Kahler, 11/1/39, Park files). No other room seems to fit the presumed requirements as well. Consequently it is assumed that the Commander-in-Chief spent most of his working hours here. During the period under consideration he wrote 21 letters by his own hand (tabulated from Fitzpatrick op. cit.). He presumably prepared rough notes from which the aides drafted many of the 150 others that went out from headquarters along with General Orders (tabulated from Fitzpatrick, op. cit.). For some of these papers he briefed an aide verbally. In the office also he reviewed the aides' drafts and signed the finished documents. He studied incoming messages and reports, worked on military plans, received visitors on official business. At least after January 31 he interviewed the officers of the day at 1, probably in the presence of the aides-de-camp who would need to record information and commit orders to writing (Fitzpatrick, op. cit., 17:473). The Final Construction Report for the Restoration of Washington's Headquarters states

that this room was reduced in size when the restoration architect widened the stairwell (Park files 207-22, undated). (However, in an undated fragment of a memorandum from the Park files the Associate Architect stated that he appended a new design for the stair that, "...fills all requirements, it occupies the original stairwell..."). Architect Waterman's Architectural Report on the Restoration of Washington's Headquarters at Morristown National Historical Park, proposed to build cupboards on the south wall of the room to conceal new heating ducts (Park files, undated). These have further diminished the floor space. As it was in 1780, this room could have accommodated a conference of at least eight to ten men. The Mount Vernon curator reports that at home, Washington commonly went to his study to wash and shave when he got up in the morning rather than disturb his wife (Telephone conversation, Craig-Meadows, 7/4/75). Possibly he used the office at Morristown this way for the same reason.

HABS Dining Room (Southeast Room)

Gabriel Ford identified this as one of the two rooms left for his mother's use. Presumably it had been the Ford dining room since it is nearer the kitchen than the other front room. In 1939 Park Historian Weig stated his conjecture that the Fords continued to use this room as a dining and sitting room during the military occupancy, all of them sleeping in the smaller room behind (Memorandum 11/3/39, Park files). At present, the generally accepted conclusion is that Mrs. Ford and her daughter slept in this front room, spent much of the daytime here during this bitterly cold period and ate their meals here with the three sons. No primary evidence governs the choice between these two possibilities. Crowded bedchambers were common

enough in the 18th century, but it seems more probable that mother and daughter would sleep in a room separate from boys of the ages involved. Accordingly, the room is conceived as serving the three functions of bed-chamber, sitting room and dining room. The youngest son may well have spent considerable time in the room at play or on his lessons. The daughter probably spent still more time indoors at needlework, lessons and chores and this was the only room available. If Mrs. Ford had prized possessions she did not want exposed to use by the military occupants, we would have had little choice but to move them into this space or the service hall. The Ford dinners were probably prepared in the kitchen, since Washington refers to it as Mrs. Ford's (Fitzpatrick, op. cit., 17:423-424). Whether breakfast and evening meal were made in the overcrowded kitchen or at the hearth in this room seems an open question, but the kitchen appears more likely place if a servant prepared the food. No contemporary evidence suggests social intercourse between Mrs. Ford and the Washingtons or their staff. Considerations of security would also suggest that the door from this room into the main hall remained closed through the occupancy.

HABS Library (Northeast Room)

As the second of the two rooms which Gabriel Ford recalled being assigned to his family, it must have served as a bedchamber either for the whole family or for the three boys as discussed above. It seems safe to assume that 17-year-old Timothy, 15-year-old Gabriel and 5-year-old Jacob slept here. Their occupancy surely precluded its use as an indoor passageway between kitchen and Washington's dining room. While the two older boys may have spent many of the daylight hours outdoors at their chores, sports or

visiting the Guard's camp nearby, they must have been driven inside by cold and snow to the relative warmth and privacy of the chamber for a considerable part of the time. Presumably they had lessons to work on appropriate to their ages as provided for in their father's will. Perhaps they kept the hearth fire going all day in their room, if wood supplies permitted. This room probably provided the only safe place to keep their personal belongings including such treasured miscellany as curious natural objects, military discards or items bartered with the soldiers that especially the two younger boys might have collected. As with the front room it seem likely that the boys were forbidden to open the door from their room into the main hall.

HABS Pantry (Service Hall)

The name assigned to this space in the restoration reports and plans of 1939 expresses its apparent function. Earlier reference to its use have not been found. Servants had to pass through it from the kitchen to Washington's quarters and to Mrs. Ford's continually. Hot water for bathing and shaving; their food, drink and dishes for breakfast; then the more elaborate needs for dinner; and similarly for whatever evening meals were served required back and forth trips through this hall. It was a major trafficway. Servants were not the only users. Mrs. Ford and her children presumably had to use it whenever they left their rooms or went outdoors. For the duration, it was Mrs. Ford's front hall. Any friends who called on her had to enter through it. Probably it had a storage function as well. Where were the various sets of dinnerware and table linen, needed daily, kept when not in use? Was wood for any of the fireplaces stacked here to be at hand in the

early morning or after dark? Did this unheated room provide temporary storage for any of the Fords' winter food supply crowded out of the buttry by the requirements of the headquarters staff or was it used for some of Washington's provisions? Was any of Mrs. Ford's furniture similarly crowded out of the rooms in military occupancy? It would seem reasonable that the service hall might have offered a place to put any of these things.

The service hall presented some architectural problems at the time of restoration. The front door had evidently been replaced by a window, but was restored in 1939. At that time the architects noted a row of mortises in the ceiling beams. This row crosses the hall 10' x 9½" from the north wall. It suggested the former presence of a partition, but the restoration reports do not indicate the basis for deciding not to install it. Some members of the Park staff question whether the kitchen was actually attached to the house by this fully enclosed passage in 1779-1780, but the restoration reports contain no discussion of any pertinent evidence. An undated fragment of a memorandum in the Park files, apparently from the restoration architect, states, "...It is my feeling that, as originally constructed, the wing was planned to be smaller but changes were made as construction progressed." With these questions unresolved, it seems proper to conceive the functions of the hall as suggested in the preceding paragraph.

HABS Kitchen

This room must have received exceptionally heavy use. As its primary function, of course, it housed the preparation of meals. During the period before the military kitchen became functional, this one must have served to

prepare not just two or three meals a day, but at least nine and probably more, viz:

Breakfast for the Washingtons and aides-de-camp

Dinner for the headquarters staff

Probably a light meal - tea or supper - for some of the staff, at least occasionally

Breakfast for the Fords

Dinner for the Fords

An evening meal for the Fords

Breakfast for the headquarters servants

Dinner for the headquarters servants

Perhaps an evening meal for them

Breakfast for the Ford servants

Dinner for the Ford servants

Perhaps an evening meal for them

Two sets of cooks prepared the meals - Washington's and Mrs. Ford's. The food each used came from different larders and was accountable to different masters. Masters and servants did not have the same menus, presumably. Writing to his steward, during his presidency, Washington states, "...my domestics should be plentifully fed at all times with what is wholesome and proper beyond which neither in quantity nor quality you are not to go..." (Fitzpatrick, op. cit., 33:391). Mrs. Ford's servants probably did not eat with the Ford's who would have been crowded enough by themselves; nor with the Washington servants, since their food had to come from a separate source. The heirachy of meals require two sets of kitchen utensils and four sets of eating utensils. The servants of both menages must have eaten their meals in the kitchen, possibly together but more likely apart because the

the food would have been prepared and served separately. The dishes from all the meals presumably were washed and dried in the kitchen. It appears also, as Washington wrote to Greene, that the kitchen was the only heated room in which any of the servants could warm themselves during these unusually frigid weeks (Fitzpatrick, op. cit., 17:423-424). Considering that the households included perhaps 20 or more servants who would have spent as much time as they could in this room, it must indeed have been crowded. Considering the meager sleeping quarters available for the serving staff, it seems not improbable that Washington's cook and his helper might have slept in the kitchen as well. Security for the larder would rationalize it.

HABS Room (Buttery)

The functional name applied to this small room appears on the sketch plan accompanying Park Historian Weig's memorandum of 11/1/39 (Park files). We have not traced it farther back. Presumably he applied the term in its 18th century sense of a storage place for provisions rather than in the earlier meaning of a liquor storeroom. Being adjacent to the kitchen and to the rear service door, this room may well have served to store the flour, dried fruits and vegetables, crocks of butter, smoked or salted meat, cider and other food supplies Mrs. Ford had stored up to feed her household during the winter of 1779-1780. At the end of November it probably held almost all the food upon which the five Fords and their servants would subsist until summer. If Washington took over the whole house except for the two rooms noted above, she would have had to move her supplies elsewhere. Since they shared the use of the kitchen, she may have been able to retain the buttery.

In this case, the food supplies for the headquarters seem likely to have been in the service hall, where their security would have been a problem. Perhaps headquarters provisions in unopened barrels could have occupied the hall safely while more vulnerable supplies were kept in the pantry where the cooks could guard them.

HABS Undesignated (Pantry)

The name assigned to this room in the 1939 floor plan referred to for the preceding room, also probably connoted the 18th century and later meaning of a place to store dishes and table linens rather than bread. Actually this space is more of an alcove of the kitchen than a separate room. It probably served primarily for the storage of cooking and serving utensils and tableware rather than as work space. The cook had access to the buttery through it. During the military occupancy, it may also have held provisions.

Second Floor

HABS Hall (Center Hall)

Like its counterpart downstairs, this large, unheated space was probably too cold during the period under consideration to have had much use. It gave access to the bedchamber of General and Mrs. Washington and probably also to the sleeping quarters of the aides-de-camp and of any guests. Servants would have passed through it regularly to wait on the Washingtons and to care for their chamber. The body servants of the aides also must have used the hall as a passage to reach the rooms occupied by the men they served. It seems plausible that Washington's body servant, Will, and quite possibly the aides' servants slept in this room. No other available room would have

placed them within quick call. On the other hand, any guests received by Mrs. Washington in her room would have had to traverse the hall, so evidence of such nighttime occupancy by the servants would presumably have been neatly and inconspicuously disposed during the day, if not removed altogether. Before the military occupancy, Mrs. Ford may have used this spacious and attractive hall not only as access to the bedchambers but as a place to put the chests containing winter bedding and out-of-season garments, and possibly as an upstairs sitting room in warmweather where she might have done needlework, tutored the children or entertained callers. The space is big enough for a modest ballroom, but the Ford's interests were apparently not recorded as being in that direction. A local historian has implied that staunch Presbyterians, led by Mrs. Ford's father, frowned on dancing. (Tuttle, "Washington at Morristown," Harper's New Monthly Magazine, 18:304).

HABS Bed Room No. 1 (Southwest Room)

This is the room that Gabriel Ford told Lossing the Washingtons occupied as a bedchamber. Continuing tradition and common sense support the designation. The only contrary evidence is unconvincing. A local historian, writing in the mid-19th century commented that Washington himself, "...occupied the two south-east rooms of the main house on the first and second floor..." (Tuttle, Annals of Morris County, p. 57). If the author had his compass directions straight, the rooms he refers to are at the left of the main hall, thus contradicting Gabriel Ford's recollection. If the Ford family occupied the rooms west of the hall, traditionally assigned to Washington, they would have required use of the main hall for access, which would have given Washington much less privacy. The upstairs room at the southwest

corner of the house therefore seems assuredly to have been the Washington bedchamber. The Mount Vernon curator states that George and Martha Washington customarily slept together, (telephone conversation, Craig-Meadows, 7/4/74). In accordance with frequent 18th century practice, the room probably served Mrs. Washington as daytime sitting room, breakfast room and in the absence of guests, the room in which an evening refreshment was taken. Whatever leisure time Washington could spend with her in the evening probably involved this room. No other heated space was really available to her during the period in question. Local tradition records a call by several ladies of Morristown society in which they found Martha wearing an apron and knitting socks (Tuttle, Harper's p.301).

HABS Bed Room No. 4 (Northwest Room)

Marked on the Park Historian's 1939 floor plan as Washington's dressing room, this space is inaccessible and out of sight for visitors. Although it does not require furnishing, its assumed function affects the furnishing of adjacent rooms. If the house has been restored correctly, this room could have served no other purpose but as an appendage to the bedchamber. It has no access except by the door opening directly into Washington's chamber. Although it is as large as the office below it, privacy would have restricted its use to a dressing room, a store room for Washington's equipment or perhaps added storage space for Martha Washington's daytime activities. It seems safe to assume that no one else, including servants, would have occupied a room that demanded passage through the Washington bedchamber, although servants must have had frequent entry to the chamber in performing their duties. Yet this room could be heated and space was all too

scarce. This underlines the question of its restoration. In the Final Construction Report, Project 752-05-237 (a), Restoration of Washington's Headquarters, Superintendent Ronalds states, "Because of the changes in the stairway as mentioned above, it was necessary to cut a new doorway into the northwest bedroom, access to which had previously been gained from the dividing wall between the two western bedrooms." (Park files). When the Park Service undertook to restore the Ford House, the main stairs ran steeply in a single flight. The landing at the head of the stairs opened at the right into the main hall and at the left into the northwest room. The stairs themselves were impractical for visitor use and in the restoration architect's considered judgment not original. Study of the framing convinced him that the stairwell was originally 2'3" wider and that the doorway from the head of the stairs into the northwest corner of the upper hall was an afterthought since a brace had been framed for, but omitted. On the strength of this he designed the present stairway (fragment of memorandum, however, he stated that the interior partitions of the northwest room, after the plaster was removed, showed no signs of having been changed. They are of 2-inch oak plank covered with hand-split lath attached by wrought iron nails (Memorandum, 12/5/1938, Park files). This appears to confirm that the door connecting this room to Washington's bedroom did not exist. In this case, the room could not have served conveniently as a dressing room. It would surely have been put to use as a bedroom. The most probable users would have been George Augustine Washington, aides-de-camp or servants. Washington tells Greene in the letter of January 22, "...nor is there a place at this moment in which a servant can lodge

with the smallest degree of comfort." (Fitzpatrick, op. cit., 17:423).

Taking him at his work eliminates the servants from this room because it has a fireplace. If George Augustine Washington had single occupancy while the official aides slept two or three to a room, the Commander-in-Chief could have been charged with favoritism. It can therefore be speculated that Washington's nephew shared this room as a bedchamber, perhaps with James McHenry, the newest and lowest ranking member of the headquarters secretarial staff. The men would have dressed, worked, shaved, slept and perhaps relaxed here.

HABS Bedroom No. 2(Southeast Room)

Park Historial Weig labeled this room in his 1939 floorplan, "Aide-de-camps' bedroom or room probably reserved for Lafayette and other important guests." Prior to the arrival of headquarters, Mrs. Ford may well have used this room as her bedchamber. It is as spacious and light as the southwest room. If a door on the east wall originally opened into the upper service hall, this room would have been well situated for keeping closer control of household management. The possible existence of such a door is speculative. The Washington Association installed a toilet on the opposite side of the partition, in the service hall, in 1885-1886 (see note 9, Memorandum, Weig-Cox, 2/2/39, "Documentary Justification for the Restoration of Washington Headquarters," Park files). The Park Service retained this space for the same purpose and the records of the restoration report no specific examination of the partition in question. At any rate, the room seems the logical choice as a guest room for the Washingtons. We may assume that it served this function. While the Washingtons undoubtedly anticipated entertaining.

overnight guests during their stay in Morristown, visitors seem to have been infrequent during the period under consideration. It seems unlikely that this prime space remained idle in the crowded, busy house. Four aides, not already provided for, needed somewhere to sleep. Quite plausibly, two of them might have used this room most of the time, moving out only when guests arrived. All four aides held equal rank as lieutenant colonels (except Tench Tilghman, who had the prerogatives without as yet the actual commission). In these circumstances perhaps seniority decided such questions as choice of quarters. If so, Military Secretary Robert Hanson Harrison and Aide Tench Tilghman could have chosen to occupy the larger, light chamber. They would have slept here; dressed, washed and shaved; kept their personal gear and spent some of their leisure moments. Tilghman, at least, carried on an active correspondence with his family and kept an eye on his business interests, so may have written letters at night in the chamber (see Memoir of Lieut. Col. Tench Tilghman).

HABS Bedroom No. 3 (Northeast Room)

The 1939 floorplan refers to this as an aide-de-camps' bedroom. It provides the only heated room remaining for conjectural assignment to the other two aides, Lieutenant Colonels Alexander Hamilton and Richard Kidder Meade. Hamilton conducted private correspondence with his friend John Laurens, with government officials on financial policy and with ladies (Synett, op. cit., 2:234-251, 254-255, 260, 262). As a married man Meade probably wrote letters home. Thus, these men may have written as well as slept, dressed, washed, shaved, relaxed and stored their belongings in this room. The access between this room and the upper service hall was modified somewhat by the

Washington Association in 1893 (see note 14, Memorandum, Weig-Cox 2/2/39 cited above, Park files). Their modification was to an existing doorway. Since this room provides the only passageway on the second floor between the main hall and the kitchen wing, it probably will be used as such by park visitors.

HABS Meeting Room - portion (Upper Service Hall)

The Washington Association removed a stair leading to the attic from this space in 1893, and also removed whatever partition existed above the kitchen to convert the area into a meeting room (Memorandum, Weig-Cox, 2/2/39, cited above, Park files). As noted above the Association also installed toilet facilities in the service hall. During the restoration the architect had partitions built, "...in accordance with the evidence on the job. This shows that a partition existed in the east of the stair, against the exposed parts. It is proposed to rebuild this partition and one over the row of mortise holes in the kitchen to divide the east area into two rooms. The present bathroom will remain as at present but sub-divided to conceal the plumbing fixtures." (Waterman, Architectural Report on the Restoration of Washington's Headquarters at Morristown National Historic Park, Park files).

The partition that conceals the plumbing cuts off the front portion of the hall leaving only circulation space between the head of the stairs and the doorways into the rooms above the kitchen. Originally the upper service hall may have provided work space for household servants spinning, sewing, mending and carrying on any other upstairs tasks. It also acted as a passageway, especially for the servants, and no doubt was used for some storage. During the military occupation, it might have been the only place black servants

could sleep. Presumably the limited space remaining, unhistorically enlarged by removal of the attic stairs, should not be refurnished since it cannot accurately reflect its condition and conjectural use during the period involved.

HABS Meeting Room - portion (Southeast Room over Kitchen)

As seems entirely logical, the 1939 floorplan calls this a servants' room. It must have derived some warmth from the kitchen chimney and is quite light. Here, perhaps, Mrs. Thompson, the housekeeper, would have presided over the white, female servants and possible Mrs. Washington's maid. If the presumed cook and housemaid of Mrs. Ford's are included, the room would have housed from three or four to however many more white women worked for the headquarters establishment. They could have done little more than sleep and dress in the room, although Mrs. Thompson may well have had facilities for bathing and grooming.

HABS Meeting Room - portion (Northeast Room over Kitchen)

This room is also is labeled a servants' room on the 1939 floorplan. Smaller, darker, colder than the other, it perhaps quartered the white male servants, if there were any besides the headquarters cooks and the aides' body servants who presumably slept elsewhere in the house. Since the coachman, grooms, stable boys and other male servants so far unaccounted for may well have been black and the laundresses, seamstresses and scullery workers may have included several black women, another possibility would be that the black female servants occupied this chamber while the black men slept in the service hall. Again, the number involved is uncertain, but probably

enough to make the room uncomfortably full. In either case, the room would have contained few amenities.

Cellar

The certificate of headquarters use includes the cellar, then only under the main house (Fitzpatrick, op. cit., 19:262). It was not accessible from inside the house and presumably was utilized for secure storage.

D. Original Furnishings

The Ford House between January 1 and February 15, 1780 contained two separate categories of furnishings in terms of ownership and, to some extent, of character. One set comprised the furnishings belonging to Mrs. Ford. These equipped the house for ordinary living by the Ford family up until the Army came. The other set consisted of the furniture and accessories brought in by Washington and his headquarters staff, much of it what they had been using in the field but still needed to supplement the furnishings available at Mrs. Ford's. Lossing quotes Gabriel Ford concerning an inventory made by Washington of all the Ford possessions used by headquarters personnel, but no copy of it has been found (Lossing, Pictorial Field - Book of the Revolution, 1:314). Information on what furnishings both sets of occupants used must therefore come from less direct sources.

Mrs. Ford's Furnishings

When Theodosia Ford died in 1824, her goods and chattels were inventoried and appraised to the value of \$151.62½. This document, although 44 years later than the time of Washington's occupancy, gives the best indication available of what she had possessed then. The inventory requires analysis in the light of the Ford family's known situation.

Jacob and Theodosia married in 1762. They moved into the newly built house at Morristown in 1774. During the twelve intervening years, they apparently build and lived briefly in two other houses located near family forges (the Denmark tract and Mount Hope). They also enlarged the household with the births of four children. A fifth child, Phebe, was born after they moved

into the Morristown house, but she lived only two years and died before her father. These facts define the principal circumstances under which the Ford House was furnished up until Jacob's death in 1777. (See DAB, 6:516 and biographical data cards in Park research files). Perhaps both Jacob and Theodosia took a few household goods from their on-going parental houses when they set up housekeeping. If so, the items were probably ones they had used individually and that would not be needed after their departure, e.g., a bedstead and bedding or articles closely associated with Jacob Jr's., work, such perhaps, as his desk. These would have been pieces acquired about 1750, or earlier if they were hand-me-downs. The assumption follows that the couple had to acquire much of the furniture and other furnishings for their first new home, and probably added more with each successive move and to keep pace with the growing family. Since neither of them seem to have received inheritances during this period, they presumably obtained the furnishings new by purchase. What kind of furnishings would they have bought and where would they have bought them? As a landowner and developer of active mining and manufacturing enterprises Jacob, Jr., probably had cash and credit above the average in the village. He probably could afford to furnish his home comfortably and completely by local standards of the 1770s. On the other hand, neither he nor his wife appear to have frequented aristocratic circles. Their tastes were more likely to have been, like their politics and Theodosia's religious background, solid middle class (judged by active participation in the Revolution and a Presbyterian upbringing). Morristown probably then as now was more within the influence of New York than of Philadelphia in matters of commerce and custom, for geographical reasons. These factors suggest that the Ford family furnishings largely consisted of New Jersey or New York goods

made between 1760 and 1775 supplemented by English imports through New York. On the other hand, Theodosia's uncle married the aunt of Philadelphia furniture-maker Benjamin Randolph, and lived in the next county. Family contacts were close enough to make reasonable some Philadelphia pieces in the Ford house (Letter - Samuel Smith to Harold Peterson, 7/18/71). Another glimpse of what Jacob and Theodosia acquired in furnishing the house comes from records of the sale of Lord Stirling's household goods in 1776 (Manuscript Collection No. 651, Morristown National Historical Park). Jacob Ford, Jr., bought a Turkey carpet and two guns at the sale. He may have bid successfully on other items and the document should be checked in this regard (Brown, Ford Mansion Furnishing Plan, pg. 22.55). The guns, one described as iron mounted and the other as double-barreled, may have been fowling pieces.

Jacob Ford, Jr., died in 1777. In his will he bequeathed to Theodosia, his wife, "...all my household furniture of every kind whatsoever...to hold the same as her own property forever." (Certified Copy of Last Will and Testament of Jacob Ford, Junior, 1777 in Park files). No inventory of his estate has been found. The question therefore becomes to what extent his widow's inventory in 1824 represents his bequest to her. During those 47 years, she did not remarry, she did not move to another dwelling. Her need for furnishings diminished somewhat as the children grew up. She may have given them items of furniture when they set up housekeeping. Henry A. Ford's will in 1873 mentions gifts from her (Stearns, Synopsis of Report on Ford Mansion, p. 8-9, 5/19/34, Park files). She also certainly had to give up excess furnishings when, under the terms of her husband's will, she confined her

living space to, "...the west part of my house from the middle of the hall upwards to the top of the house and what cellar room she may want..." (Jacob Ford, Jr's., will). This occurred as the will directed, presumably, in 1784 when Timothy became 21 or perhaps in 1786 when Gabriel reached that age. Instead of eight rooms and the kitchen wing, she then had only four rooms and a share of the hall. These changes would have reduced the need to buy new furniture after the war. Theodosia's financial status argues against her having done so merely for reasons of fashion. Her husband left her \$500 to be paid in five annual installments of which she should have received the last in 1782, while wartime inflation was still a problem and goods were scarce. After that, her income depended on the rents from the Mount Hope estate with which she was to educate the children. She was empowered to use for herself the residue, if any (Jacob Ford, Jr's., will). At her death she had about \$6,000 invested from which she received some interest (list appended to the Inventory). Undoubtedly, some of the furnishings wore out during the 47 years of her widowhood. Draperies, floor coverings and bed linen, for example, would have done so and been replaced as a matter of course. The furniture probably was solid enough to have lasted. With the various consideration in mind it seems probable that the 1824 inventory represents reasonably well some furnishings of 1780, but not all of them.

Other evidence concerning original Ford furnishings requires correlation with the inventory. In his article on Washington at Morristown, Tuttle briefly describes five items of furniture, each of which is illustrated (Harper's New Monthly Magazine, 18:296-297). He states, "Several articles

of furniture which were used by Washington are still in the house. A chair and secretary are in the hall; a very pretty parlor secretary is in the parlor; in one of the upper rooms is the little table...' and in the bedroom on the first floor is the very mirror which hung in Washington's bedroom." The accompanying wood engravings lack precision, but in general reveal the type of piece the author saw. Each can be matched with an article of furniture now in the park collection documented more or less satisfactorily as a Ford possession. The chair has the best satisfactory depiction. It evidently is a side chair with slip seat; H-stretchers, a simple pierced splat and a crest with rounded shoulders and some elaboration. On this basis, although the curved legs seem quite inconsistent, the draftsman may well have intended a country version of American Chippendale that could have been made in the 1760s or 1770s. (See Kirk, American Chairs, Queen Anne and Chippendale, Figs. 79 and 210 for examples that incorporate similar features of the period although from more distant sources.) The side chair bearing Catalogue No. 7.9 corresponds satisfactorily. The Washington Association acquired it either from the Ford Estate or as a gift from Mrs. Henry W. Ford (The park has three other chairs of the same set, two purchased from the estate and a third as a gift). They were regarded as having been in the house during Washington's stay. The secretary is illustrated as having a scrolled top with a plinth between the scrolls for a missing carved ornament, and having a carved frieze below the cornice. The wood doors enclosing the bookcase or cabinet section has arched panels. The slant front of the desk portion folds forward to rest on slide supports. Inside there are eight pigeonholes, scrolled above, and with scrolled dividers. Below there are eight small drawers in two tiers. A central compartment with a door interrupts

that it came into the Ford house when Randolph's ward married Theodosia's grandson or when Randolph's daughter became a permanent member of the Ford household in later years. It certainly deserved exhibition in the park if not in the house. The little table Tuttle refers to and describes as, "... this plain little table - a favorite with Washington that winter - on which he is said to have written many of those noble letters which issued from Morristown..." is figured as a square table with one drawer, tapered square legs and no ornamentation. In form it appears to be a plain version of work table or stand in the Hepplewhite mode perhaps dating as early as the late 1780s or as late as the early 1800s (Miller, American Antique Furniture, 2:816-817, fig. 1596, Montgomery, American Furniture, The Federal Period, 1788-1825, p. 410, fig. 396, Ormsbee, Field Guide to Early American Furniture, p. 145, fig. 97). A small rectangular table, Catalogue No. 7.3, was probably acquired from the Washington Association which in turn probably obtained it as the one Tuttle saw. In this case family tradition seems to have erred because the table apparently post-dates 1780. The mirror as illustrated has two pieces of glass set in the frame, the upper one shaped at the top. These aspects, along with the fretwork at the top of the frame and the plain lower edge of the frame suggest looking glasses of the early 1700s (Lockwood, op. cit., 1:291, fig. 323; Miller, op. cit., 2, 612-613, fig 1092). The ornamentation extending down the sides of the frame seems to represent a later taste, but one found in mirrors dated before the Revolution. A looking glass given to the park in 1961 by F. Gualdo Ford, Jr., and catalogued as No. 208, resembles the one pictured in Harper's and is believed to be the one family tradition says hung in Washington's chamber. The two firearms purchased by Jacob at the Lord Stirling sale do not appear in later accounts. When

Timothy Ford accompanied Continental troops into battle in June 1779, he went as a volunteer not formally enrolled in the Army. Arms were in short supply. Perhaps he carried one of the Stirling weapons. This possibility would lead to the assumption that in the January 1 - February 15, 1780 period he had one or both of these guns in the bedroom he shared with his younger brothers. As noted above, they may well have been fowling pieces. In this case, a powderhorn and pouch would probably have accompanied each.

The Washington Association of New Jersey actively acquired furniture it felt reasonable to believe had been in the house in 1779-1780. The National Park Service continued this acquisition policy, particularly through Ford descendants. Furniture from the Jacob Ford, Jr. family, if correctly attributed, should be part of Theodosia's inheritance. It might therefore appear in the inventory of her estate. The inventory lists the following items: 1 Desk and Book case - \$12.00. This entry may well represent the mahogany secretary, Catalogue No. 7.13, and be the piece figured in Harper's. 3 Dining Tables, mahogany - \$15.00. One wonders why Jacob and Theodosia Ford would have had three dining tables, or why Theodosia would acquire additional dining tables if she inherited a good one. One conjectural explanation is that the entry refers to a three-unit dining table, each unit with drop leaves so a table of variable length could be assembled. Such a combination would have fitted the special needs of Washington's temporary dining room very well. While this form of multiple dining table came into use in England apparently about 1750, known American examples seem to date from late in the century (Macquoid and Edwards, op. cit., 3:221; Montgomery, op. cit., p. 343). If this is what Mrs. Ford had in 1824, she very probably acquired it after the Revolution.

In spite of logic, the park collection contains three separate dining tables, all said to have been in the house in 1779-1780. The Washington Association purchased a large oval, mahogany dropleaf dining table of Queen Anne style from William Deschler, a descendant of Theodosia's father-in-law. This table, which dates from about the 1760s, is Catalogue No. 7.32. Jacob, Sr., willed to his wife, Hannah, her choice of the household furniture up to a value of £100, and divided the remainder among descendants, not including Jacob, Jr.'s, wife who had had all her husband's furniture. Thus, this table may, more probably, have been from Jacob Ford, Sr.'s., house which presumably stood nearby. The Washington Association also bought two dropleaf dining tables of Queen Anne style from the Ford Estate. These are of walnut, but the Association originally catalogued them as mahogany and the appraisers, in 1824, may have done so. They now bear Catalogue Nos. 7.1 and 7.2. The two tables differ in size and could not fit together to make a larger one. Perhaps Jacob, Jr., started out with the smaller one and bought the larger when the family increased in size. Under the assumption that these two were in the house when Theodosia inherited the furniture, they might well still appear in her inventory. In 1934, Historical Assistant Stearns noted in his report cited above that a Mrs. Phillips (of Bridgetown, Barbados) was said to own the dining table used by General Washington and his family while at Morristown. Mrs. Phillips was married to a descendant of Jacob Ford, Sr. The table was evidently not deemed part of Theodosia's inheritance because the park did not attempt to acquire it. This reasoning leaves a third mahogany dining table in the inventory unaccounted for, either in the park collection or in serving a likely need for the original household. Perhaps Theodosia did buy a new dining table in later years to

replace the old ones but without disposing of them. Such a conjecture leaves the two walnut tables in the park collection as probably original furnishings.

1 card table, mahogany - \$1.00. The park collection contains no Ford-associated card table. The low valuation for what must have been a relatively fine piece of furniture suggests that it must have been in poor condition. This seems to rule out the mahogany dressing table, Catalogue No. 7.217. It has the proportions and general appearance of a card table so the appraisers might have referred to it under the name by mistake, but it probably has remained in good enough condition to look more impressive than the valuation implies. A more likely conjecture is that Mrs. Ford's card table continued to deteriorate until her heirs got rid of it.

1 Table, black Walnut - \$1.50. Four tables in the park collection have Ford Associations which make them possibilities to match this entry. The Washington Association purchased from the Ford Estate a tilt-top walnut table with molded rim, now Catalogue No. 7.45. Being of walnut, this fits the meager description more closely than any of the others, although the Association originally referred to the wood as mahogany. As described, it appears to date from before the Revolution. The small rectangular table described in Harper's as Washington's favorite writing table during his stay was in the house in 1858, so should have been in Theodosia's inventory unless she had already given it to one of her children. Information at hand describes the table as mahogany, which was commonly used for better tables of this design. The Washington Association purchased another tilt-top table

the rows of pigeonholes and drawers. Three drawers occupy the space below the desk. Claw-and-ball feet support the whole. Such a secretary might well date from the 1760s or 1770s (Downs, American Furniture, Queen Anne and Chippendale Periods, figs. 224, 225, 228). The mahogany desk bearing Catalogue No. 7.13 has the major features depicted by the Harper's artist. It has four drawers in the base and the finial and draw pulls seem to have been replaced. The Washington Association bought it from the Ford Estate with the understanding that Washington has used it in 1779-1780. What Tuttle refers to in his text as a, "...very pretty parlor secretary...", seems to be illustrated under the caption, "Antique Ornamental Table Used by Washington." The engraving shows a rectangular table with wide lattice-carved skirt and angular carved, tapered legs with square feet. The right half of the top is shown as folded open by its hinged right edge and supported flat on a slide, revealing a compartmented interior. It therefore appears to be a dressing table. In general style, it resembles Chippendale card tables of the 1760s or 1770s illustrated in Lockwood, Colonial Furniture in America, 2:223 (fig. 763) and Macquoid and Edwards, Dictionary of English Furniture, 3:201 (fig. 34). A very similar dressing table is illustrated in Benjamin Randolph's trade card of 1769. What is believed to be this same piece was given to the park in 1947 by Henry W. Ford and bears Catalogue No. 7.217. Evidence points to it as a Benjamin Randolph piece (letter, Samuel Smith to Harold Peterson, 7/18/71). If Tuttle quoted family tradition in calling it a parlor secretary, possibly Mrs. Ford had let the aides use it as a writing table, protected, of course, by a green baize cover. It seems somewhat more likely that this fine piece received its Washington association in Randolph's Philadelphia home where Washington had stayed in 1774, 1775 and 1776, and

from the Ford Estate said to have been used by Washington. It is Catalogue No. 7.20. Although correct in period, it is described as being cherry or gumwood. The collection contains a small gate-leg table with one leaf. It was acquired by the Washington Association and has the name 'Parson Ford' lettered on the under surface. (One of Gabriel Ford's sons became a minister). As described, it appears to be post-Revolutionary in date. Its catalogue number is 7.191. It seems least likely to be represented by this inventory entry.

1 Sword, silver mounted - \$3.00. Presumably this entry shows that Theodosia retained her husband's sword as a treasured memento. No regulation sword was issued to Revolutionary officers. They ordinarily carried ones they had worn as civilians or purchased for military use. Washington often wore a silver mounted hunting sword during the war. Militia Colonel Ford may also have used a hunting sword. Ones with a silver lion's head pommel linked to the silver guard by a light chain were among the more common designs, although Washington's was plainer (Peterson, The American Sword, 1775-1945, pp. 211-215 and The Book of the Continental Soldier, pp. 92-97). Ford might have carried a small dress sword or a colichemarde, as some officers did, but this seem less probable.

1 Looking glass - \$5.00. The relatively high value suggests a large decorated mirror and might apply to the one mentioned and illustrated in Harper's. It is Catalogue No. 208. The collection contains another ornate mirror acquired by the Washington Association with the tradition that it hung in the house in 1779-1780. This Catalogue No. 7.124. It clearly does not match the engraving in Harper's, and seem less well documented.

2 small looking glasses - \$3.00. This entry from farther down the inventory hardly includes the mirror catalogued as No. 7.124 which has an overall height of 58½". Theodosia's dressing table originally contained a mirror, but her husband would have had use for a dressing glass or a wall-hung mirror in their chamber and the guest room would have needed one. No mirrors in the park collection with Ford associations match this entry. Miller (op. cit., 2:686-687) shows dressing glasses of the 1760s and 1800s (figs. 1258, 1259). Figures 1096-1098 in the same source show small wall mirrors of the period.

1 pair of Old brass andirons - \$3.00. Being called old and appraised at the same value as the silver mounted sword, these durable items may well have dated from 1780 and before. Perhaps they had served in Jacob and Theodosia's best-furnished room. They probably would have had baluster turned uprights with a matching finial. A neoclassical design in the 1770s would have been exceptional and expensive (Kauffman, American Copper & Brass, pp. 147-152). No andirons in the park collection have Ford family provenience.

1 Pair brass top andirons - \$1.00. This entry occurs later in the inventory, but completes the listing of fireplace fittings. Wrought iron andirons with brass finials were common in 18th century homes. A little less elegant than cast brass ones, they still graced well furnished rooms (Kauffman, loc. cit.). After Mrs. Ford got her stove she probably had no use for more than two pairs of andirons. The two in the inventory imply that in 1779-1780 the Ford parlor probably had wrought iron ones, with the dining room and front chamber, at least, having brass finials.

1 silver soup spoon, broken spoons & old silver, 14 oz. - \$14.00. This entry clearly indicates that the Fords had silver spoons, probably teaspoons as well as soup spoons and serving spoons and a ladle or two. The total weight allows little for silver serving dishes, a tea set or candlesticks. The entry implies, as might be expected, that their knives and forks did not have silver handles. Possibly the single soup spoon in the inventory relates to the table spoon Gabriel Ford showed Lossing as having been sent by Washington to replace one lost during his occupancy (Lossing, op. cit., 1: 314). The park collection contains none of the Ford silver.

6 green windsor chairs broken - \$1.00. Such chairs found everyday use in so many homes during the married life of Jacob and Theodosia that these could well date from the 1760s or 1770s and have been in the house when Washington was there. They could have been all alike as a set or part of an originally larger set, or they might have been of different forms purchased from time to time as family needs increased. They might have been used in any room in the house (Bishop, Centuries and Styles of the American Chair, pp. 190-191). The park collection contains three windsor chairs associated to some degree with the Ford family. Catalogue No. 7.27A was purchased from the Ford Estate by the Washington Association with the tradition that it was used in Washington's office. It is a loop-back windsor side chair originally painted brown, but later green. Mrs. Phillips donated a white painted loop-back windsor side chair said to have been in the house in 1779-1780, but her connection was to Jacob Ford, Sr. This chair is Catalogue No. 7.67. The Washington Association acquired a fanback windsor armchair which has the name 'R. S. Ford' painted on the bottom. It is

Catalogue No. 7.222. Information at hand shows no descendant of Jacob and Theodosia with those initials. A similar chair, Catalogue No. 857, was given to the park in 1970 with the tradition of having been in the house. None of these conforms perfectly to the inventory entry, but the first seem the best documented as from the house.

13 old mahogany chairs - \$6.50. The adjective 'old' suggests that Mrs. Ford had owned them for a long time. These might well have been in the house in 1780. The absence of comment on their condition may imply that as finer furniture they had received better care. Mahogany chairs bought at the time the Fords were furnishing their home would probably have been of so-called Chippendale style or perhaps transitional between Queen Anne and Chippendale. The poor picture in Harper's, cited above, gives the only further hint of their appearance. It seems quite possible that the mahogany side chair bearing Catalogue No. 7.9 was part of this lot along with Nos. 7.7, 7.8 and 7.223 which seem to be of the same set. This many of one kind suggests that the Fords originally had enough of them to seat as many diners as their table would hold. The larger table (7.1) would have seated up to eight people. The park collection contains no other mahogany chairs with links to the Ford house. Either the one set represented comprised at least 13 chairs, or more probably Jacob and Theodosia had a second set, perhaps one for the dining room and another for the parlor and other rooms, or some odd chairs in addition to the one or two sets. Perhaps the Fords acquired one set for their first house and added other chairs accompanying each of their later two moves.

10 old fashioned chair frames - \$2.50. Skipping to the end of the inventory to complete its provision of chairs adds this appended entry. It suggests a type of chair out of style in 1824 and in which the seat, back or both had deteriorated leaving a bare frame. The value placed on them shows that the appraisers considered them more than junk. The implications are that these chairs might well have been used in the house in 1779-1780. Either upholstery or caning might have worn out in both seats and backs. Rush or splint seats might have given way also. Caned chairs such as those illustrated by Downs (op. cit.) in figs. 11 and 12 or by Bishop (op., cit., p. 40) would have been a generation out of fashion when Jacob and Theodosia furnished their first home. Broken caning seems more likely to have been left in the chair than completely removed from the forms. In this case the appraisers might have referred to them as broken caned chairs. Old upholstery, on the other hand, especially if infested with moths or carpet beetles, was probably more likely to have been stripped from the frames and destroyed. Thus the entry may well refer to a set or assortment of upholstered chairs of an outmoded style. Jacob and Theodosia might have had upholstered side chairs in the 1760s or 1770s similar to ones illustrated in Downs (op. cit.) figs. 161-164, or even like 95-98. Armchairs such as Downs' figs. 13-21, would have been not quite up-to-date when they set up housekeeping, but perhaps still in good, conservative taste. Easy chairs of the wing type were probably being made and sold within a few years of Theodosia's death, so seem less likely to have looked old fashioned to the appraisers (Montgomery, op. cit., p. 172). The park collection includes no Ford chairs with upholstered seats and backs, nor any caned chairs. The only two chairs in the collection having Ford association which might barely, but doubtfully,

fit under this entry are Catalogue Nos. 7.33 and 7.17. The former is a Queen Anne style side chair with splat back and slip seat. With the seat upholstery missing it might have been called a frame. The donor of this chair was Mrs. John Hood of Florence, Alabama, a Ford descendant according to the catalogue card. Her relationship to Jacob Ford, Jr., and Theodosia is not clear from information at hand. The second chair appears to date from the early 18th century. It is a rush seat, bannister back armchair painted red. It hardly would have impressed the appraisers as a valuable frame. The donor, Elizabeth P. Richards, believed that this chair had been used in the Ford House. The park collection appears to include eight rush bottomed side chairs with fiddle-shaped splats (7.106a-3). They do not seem to have Ford associations, but may be allowed to represent this problematical entry for planning purposes.

2 Painted Bedsteads - \$1.00. The low value placed on these pieces implies that they were single or in poor condition. Before Jacob's death in 1777 the family would have needed at least three beds and probably two or more in addition, one for Jacob and Theodosia, at least one for the three boys and more likely two, one for the girls, perhaps a guest bed and probably one or more for servants. When Theodosia died, two bedsteads were listed in the inventory. One of these apparently was a high post bed with curtains, since the hangings were also inventoried (see below). It seems logical to assume that she had kept for her own use the bed she and her husband had had from the 1760s. Perhaps it was not unlike the ones illustrated in Greenlaw, New England Furniture at Williamsburg, pp. 26-27, Downs (op. cit., fig. 3) shows another, more stylish bedstead of the period which

probably was not painted, but might have been if constructed of another native wood. The second inventoried bed, evidently no longer in use to judge from the bedding inventoried, might have been a low post one similar to fig. 4 in Greenlaw (op. cit.) or to what Ormsbee calls an under-eaves bed (Field Guide to Early American Furniture, p. 366, fig. 263). No beds in the park collection have Ford associations.

1 set of bed curtains, 2 window curtains - \$4.00. The bed curtains verify that Mrs. Ford had at least one curtained bed as noted above. The appraisers bracketed the window curtains with the bed hangings suggesting that they may have been of the same fabric. Matching sets would have been common practice in the 1760s and in 1779-1780 (Montgomery, Printed Textiles, English and American Cotton and Linens, 1700-1850, p. 66).

1 under bed, 1 Feather bed, bolster & pillows - \$12.00. The term 'under bed' probably refers to a mattress.. This set of items would have equipped the bed Theodosia used. With the following items of bedding they comprised her most valuable possessions.

1 counter pane, 1 Callico spread, 1 cotton comfortable, 2 blankets, 1 pair cotton sheets, 3 Linnon sheets, 2 pair pillow cases - \$9.00. These bed coverings would have provided Theodosia with a change of sheets, pillow cases and spreads, which needed periodic laundering, and enough covers to suit seasonal needs. In 1779-1780 each bed in the house probably called for comparable bedding. None of it is known to have survived.

1 chest of drawers, blk walnut - \$3.00. The term used in the inventory might refer to a low four-drawer chest or bureau, a tall single or double chest of several wide drawers or wide ones with two or three smaller ones at the top, or a high chest on legs (highboy). By 1824 Americans probably called a low chest a bureau (Montgomery, American Furniture, the Federal Period, 1788-1825, p. 179). So this one may more likely have been a single or double high chest or a so-called highboy. The relatively modest value placed on it suggests a fairly plain practical single or double chest (chest-on-chest) rather than an ornamented highboy. Nevertheless, the park collection contains three highboys said to have been used by Washington, although records at hand do not indicate that the tradition links them specifically to the Ford house. None of these fits the inventory description very satisfactorily. Catalogue No. 7.182 is curly maple, hardly to be mistaken for walnut. Catalogue No. 7.71 is mahogany and more elaborate. While Catalogue No. 7.68 is described as having walnut veneer, and so comes closest to matching the entry, an expert questions the identification of the wood believing it to be cherry or mahogany crotch.

1 curld Maple Cloathspress - \$10.00. One of the better authenticated pieces in the park collection is a tiger maple linen press, Catalogue No. 850, which came from Gabriel Ford's grandson, whose father lived in the house until 1872. In form and style, it could well date from the 1760s or 1700s. The upper cabinet section has shelves of the kind 18th century housewives used for storing clothing. Its quality could justify the high value given by the appraisers. It seems relatively safe to consider this specimen as matching the inventory entry.

1 Stove Wilsons patent - (no value given). This seems definitely later than the period of concern.

1 Turkey carpet old - \$14.00. Prosperous American colonists imported Turkish rugs quite commonly in the 1760s and 1770s, so Jacob and Theodosia may well have purchased one to adorn their new home (Lanier, English and Oriental Carpets at Williamsburg, p. 59). After the Revolution Mrs. Ford would have been more likely to buy a Wilton for comparable elegance (Lanier, op. cit., pp. 44-45). Consequently this one probably was in the house in 1780. It may be the one bought secondhand from Lord Stirling's sale in 1776. Lossing relates that when he visited the Ford house in the mid-19th century, he slept in the bedchamber Washington had used and was told, "The carpet upon the floor, dark and of a rich pattern, is the same that was pressed by the feet of the venerated chief nearly seventy years ago..." (Lossing, op. cit., 1:315). The park collection contains fragments of an old oriental rug, Cat. No. , tentatively identified as from a Turkish carpet of export quality which could have been made in the late 18th century. This is traditionally the one referred to by Lossing. It seems reasonable to accept the carpet as the one in the inventory and to speculate that Mrs. Ford moved it to Washington's bedchamber during the occupancy both for his comfort and to save it from the soiling and wear it would receive in a room used for dining. Judging from the inventories of other Morris County households on the eve of the Revolution, this may well have been the only carpet in the house, although Lord Stirling's sale included nine.

2 old trunks, 1 case & 4 bottles - \$1.00. If Mrs. Ford traveled after her husband's death, no documentation for it is at hand. Her husband may have needed one or more trunks while he was active in supervising scattered enterprises or in the field with the militia. It seems plausible that a trunk or two acquired in the 1760s or 1770s continued in use to store out-of-season bedding or garments, outgrown clothing of the children or similar materials. One of the items inventoried as an old trunk might also have been the camphorwood camp chest which the Washington Association purchased from the Ford Estate with the tradition that Washington had left it behind in 1780. This bears Catalogue No. 7.121. Since Washington had urged officers to give up their cumbersome chests in general orders issued nearly two years earlier, the tradition that this was his camp chest seems questionable (Fitzpatrick, Writings of Washington, 11:161). The chest may well have contained something needed at headquarters that winter, but not while campaigning, or it may have held headquarter papers. The case with bottles probably does not refer to a wine cooler or cellaret, but to one of the plain wood cases, usually containing 4 to 12 square bottles. According to Hume (A Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America, p. 62) such bottles were sold, carried and housed in cases because of their vulnerable flat surfaces. He again refers to, "...simple, straight-sided, square lead-glass bottles that were stored in cases and were commonly used as containers for gin or medicines..." and states that they were most common in the third quarter of the 18th century (op. cit., p. 202). Mrs. Ford might have stored beverages or medicines in the bottles. In either case she would have put the case where she could keep it safe from children or servants.

1 broken Parasol - \$12½. Mrs. Ford almost surely acquired this after 1780 at which time parasols and umbrellas were little known or used in America (Warwick, Pitz and Wyckoff, Early American Dress, p. 193).

1 muff & tippet - \$2.00. A muff and matching neck piece of fur would have been as fashionable and useful in 1780 as in 1824 (Warwick, et al, op. cit., pp. 121, 193). The ones in the inventory may have replaced furs Mrs. Ford quite likely had during the winter of 1779-1780.

1 string of gold beads, 1 pair hoop earrings gold, 1 silver thimble - \$3.00. Such durable, valuable and probably cherished possessions might well have been in Mrs. Ford's chamber in 1780.

2 snuff boxes - \$1.50. While snuff-taking remained in vogue throughout Mrs. Ford's lifetime and some women used it as well as men, these boxes seem more likely to date from her husband's occupancy than to have been obtained after he died. If this assumption is correct, the boxes would have been in the house in 1780. Some snuff boxes were pocket-size, holding a half-ounce or less. Other were larger, about the size of modern cigarette boxes. Of the latter, at least in fashionable homes in England, "Every considerable room in a house possessed its table or mantel snuff-box..." (Connoisseur Period Guides, Early Georgian Period, 1714-1760, p. 104). Snuff boxes were made of many materials including wood, horn, tortoiseshell, sheffield plate, japanned iron, steel, pewter, brass, silver, gold, fine enamel wood and porcelain (Cowie and Henshaw, Antique Collector's Dictionary, p. 176). Mrs. Ford's snuff boxes must have been durable. The valuation suggests they were of good quality, but not gold, silver or the highly elegant ones.

1 silk purse - \$.12½. Mrs. Ford undoubtedly had a purse in 1780. It probably had worn out or gone out of fashion and been replaced before this one was inventoried.

2 worked pocket books - \$.25. According to Harbison (American Needlework, p. 35), "Pocketbooks were an important and decoratively useful accessory to eighteenth century costume for both men and women." She cites one done in crewel embroidery in 1768 and preserved in the family for a century. Mrs. Ford's pocketbooks could well have survived from early in her marriage and therefore have been in the house in 1780.

8 Religious Books, 8 vo. small - \$3.00

1 Quarto Bible - \$1.00

½ of Scotts Family Bible 3 vols. - \$6.00

History of Greenland, 2 vols., Universal History 4 vols. 8vo. - \$2.00

These entries comprised Mrs. Ford's library. They suggest both the size of the collection and the nature of books that served the family in 1780 as well. If Jacob Ford had other books relating to iron making, law or politics, they may have gone to his sons in the meantime.

1 brass warming pan - \$.12½. This probably antedates the stove and may well have been in the house in 1780. The low valuation suggests that it may have been old and in poor shape by 1824. Kauffman suggests that brass warming pans of the second half of the 18th century usually had long turned maple handles (op. cit., pp. 91-93). Morris County inventories do not show more than one warming pan to a household.

1 Large iron Kettle - \$2.00. Being durable and useful, this item may well have been in the house from the beginning. Since the inventory lists no other cooking utensils, it may be assumed that Mrs. Ford relinquished them with the kitchen in 1784 or 1786. This single kettle may have been reserved to heat water for her personal use, either at one of the fireplaces in the west rooms or outdoors for laundering. It would probably have had a bail and three short legs in either case.

1 old Cupboard - \$.50. This term has been so loosely applied that the entry might refer to quite a variety of furniture. Being called old it may well have been in the house in 1780. At the time of the inventory, it probably stood in one of the four rooms or hall that Mrs. Ford occupied. In this case it seems unlikely to have been a rough piece of kitchen furniture. The low valuation, therefore, suggests poor condition. Perhaps it was a corner cupboard with or without glazed doors in the upper part. It may just as well have set along a wall with the upper shelves open or closed. Another possibility is that the cupboard was a plain kitchen one placed in the cellar.

Wearing apparel - \$20.00. The high appraisal implies that Mrs. Ford dressed well. This may indicate corresponding discrimination in her household furnishings:

The inventory, of course, lacks the items Theodosia owned in 1780 but had given away or otherwise disposed of as her needs lessened. Conspicuously missing are tableware, cooking equipment, lighting appliances, framed pictures, furnishings used particularly by men, and the furniture for the rooms she had

not occupied after 1784 or 1786. In the 42 years since the National Park Service acquired the house and the collections of the Washington Association successive park superintendents, historians and curators have continued efforts to acquire original furnishings that were inventoried in Theodosia Ford's estate and to obtain through her descendants other furniture that had been in the Ford house during its military occupancy. The park staff has continued to collaborate closely with the Washington Association in this regard and to follow leads with the descendants of Jacob Ford, Sr's., other children. It is reasonable to assume that all presently available Ford furnishings originally in the house in 1779-1780 have been acquired. To verify this assumption the park files should show that Jacob and Theodosia's possessions have been traced through the will, inventories and other legal documents of their sons, Timothy and Jacob, in South Carolina and of their descendants, if any; of Gabriel Ford and of his seven children and their descendants; and of Elizabeth Ford De Saussure and her descendants. The files should also show that any furnishings in the possession of any of the descendants seeming to date from Jacob and Theodosia's occupancy of the Ford house have been properly documented as a guide to their substitutes in the refurnishing. As the park staff checks this assumption that the chain of evidence has been traced in fully adequate manner and proceeds to fill any gaps found in the research, the furnishing plan can be amended to accommodate future finds. The park staff should also make sure that archeological studies at the site have revealed all possible information.

The years of searching have left unanswered the questions of exactly what other pieces of furniture Theodosia had in the house in 1779-1780, what

kinds and patterns of ceramics, glassware, table silver, candle holders, kitchen equipment, spinning and weaving equipment, fabrics and pictures, as well as how much or how many of the various items. Tentative answers to these essential questions must be sought through three lines of evidence. The furnishings that have survived established the general parameters of quality and style within which Jacob Ford, Jr., seems to have furnished his home. Period pieces acquired to fill the gaps should not exceed these limits in either direction without solid justification. The inventories of other families living in Morris County during the period that Jacob and Theodosia furnished and occupied their successive houses demonstrate the material culture milieu of this particular time and place. Acquisition should conform to this evidence or justify variance. The third line of evidence comprises the body of present day knowledge about life and culture in American homes between 1760 and 1780. This involves data about what kinds of furnishings were available and how they were used in homes. Furnishings acquired should be datable to 1760-1777 unless a piece of earlier manufacture can be justified. They should have been produced within an area from which the Fords might reasonably have acquired them. They should conform to the living habits and customs of the time rather than to stereotypes of colonial culture.

The Morris County inventories reveal a pattern of homes meagerly furnished as compared to the usual representation of 18th century life. Perhaps the one surviving list that comes closest to what seems the social and economic status of Jacob and Theodosia Ford is that of Andrew Whitehead. His goods and chattels were appraised by a Ford relative in 1778. They included four

diapered tablecloths, copperplate chintz for cutains, a tea table, tea board, tea chest, tea service, a set of china tea dishes and saucers, 4 china bowls, four china teapots, china sugar pot, china milk pot, six knives and forks with silverplated handles, two silver tablespoons, eight silver teaspoons, 12 pewter spoons, a set of china coffee cups, eight china plates, three dinner dishes, four decanters, an umbrella, a carpet, two brass candlesticks and a modest amount of furniture among other items. Almost every inventory included some tea equipment and more pewter than earthenware. China was rare. While bedding and beds comprised important parts of each inventory, other less obvious utilitarian objects were mentioned very commonly. These included both wool and flax spinning wheels, trammels for the kitchen fireplace, steelyards for weighing, smoothing irons, mortars and pestles, barrels and tubs for winter food supplies, baskets, razors and hones and sugar boxes. Both iron and brass kettles and tea kettles were also common along with pots, basins, toasters, skimmers and a few other cooking utensils. Dishes seem to have been kept in pairs of dressers in several homes. Chairs seemed plentiful, and several inventories listed a great chair. Most homes had from one to three tables, one or two looking glasses and one warming pan. Several had a desk. The most common piece of furniture for storage was a chest, followed by cupboards and chest of drawers. Several Morris County families had stoves and some had lanterns.

Military Furnishings

The furnishings in Mrs. Ford's home could not supply all the needs for George and Martha Washington, his secretaries and other aides and the servants of his military family. Washington and his staff brought with them the equipment

that accompanied them on campaign. They presumably used what was needed of it in the house and stored the remainder during the winter encampment, much of it perhaps in the cellar of the Ford house.

Several items of Washington's equipment as Commander-in-chief still exist. These comprise his tents, camp bed, a fitted camp chest, a shaving case, a towel, a uniform and sword and several trunks. The tents, now divided among The National Park Service, the National Museum of History and Technology and Valley Forge Historical Society, probably were stored in the Ford house cellar during the winter months at Morristown. Mount Vernon has the folding camp bed, which probably was also in storage at Morristown. The National Museum of History and Technology has a small camp chest fitted with tinware dishes and other dining equipment. It does not hold enough to serve as many people as Washington regularly entertained at dinner, so it probably is one of two or three carried in his baggage. The contents fit the ware described in Washington's letter to Dr. Cochran, August 16, 1779 (Fitzpatrick, op. cit., 16:116-117). As the tinware wore out, Washington had it replaced (e.g. his note to Col. Laurens, January 30, 1781, Fitzpatrick, op. cit., 21:162). This note suggests the quantities probably carried in the set of chests, "...2 Dozn. dishes sized 4 dozn. Soup and 8 dozn. Shallow Plates Of Tin...". Mount Vernon has a shaving case containing a mirror and compartments for razors and accessories. It may be the one Washington purchased in 1775 or the one he asked Colonel Laurens to get him in 1781 (Fitzpatrick, loc. cit.). Mount Vernon also has a homespun linen towel said to be authenticated as part of a set from Washington's camp chest. The uniform and sword are in the National Museum of History and Technology but the uniform probably

dates around 1783-84. Mount Vernon has three trunks believed to have been used by Washington during the war. One, apparently well documented, was acquired in 1776 to carry his papers. He ordered six more in 1783 for transporting record books and other papers (Fitzpatrick, op. cit., 27:20-21, see also Varick's list for June 1781 in Brown, op. cit., p. 56).

In addition to field equipment still in existence from Washington's headquarters his papers indicate some other items. At the beginning of the 1779 campaign the Quartermaster General issued portmanteaux to officers, who were ordered not to carry chests or boxes into the field. This was to minimize baggage (Fitzpatrick, op. cit., 14:400). Washington and his aides very probably set an example in this matter. Their personal belongings - clothing, toilet kits and other needed articles - would have been packed into a minimum of portmanteaux. Diderot illustrates one of the general period (reproduced in Waterer, Leather in Life, Art and Industry, Pl. 93). Waterer describes a portmanteaux as, "...a solid bridle-leather case measuring from 24" to 36" in length, made by the saddler with his traditional skill and thoroughness, and weighing up to half-a-hundredweight empty." (op. cit., p. 234). He undoubtedly had in mind the article as it developed in the 19th century, but in 1779 it probably was designed to carry on horseback as well as packed in baggage wagons. Probably all the men in Washington's family had one or two of these traveling bags in their chambers. Mrs. Washington, traveling by coach, might have used a hair trunk or two. Washington felt special concern for the safekeeping of headquarters papers. In 1777 he instructed Caleb Gibbs to bring the retired Adjutant General's papers from Philadelphia in a specially made, locked chest (Fitzpatrick, op. cit., 8:10). In 1779 he

ordered a double-locked trunk for use by Aide-de-Camp Harrison (Fitzpatrick, op. cit., 14:128). He wrote for a box of his private papers to be sent under guard about the same time (Fitzpatrick, op. cit., 14:133). So probably several chests and trunks full of papers were in the Ford house, current ones in the room where the aides worked or perhaps in Washington's office and the others safely stored. At the end of the war the papers Washington sent home filled six trunks. Army records in the headquarters files must have been more voluminous. During the previous winter's encampment Washington wrote to the Deputy Quartermaster General saying that the headquarters tinware was rusty and while, "...in fixed and peaceable quarters..." he wished a set of queensware for the table. He order 2 large tureens, 3 dozen dishes of assorted sizes, 8 dozen shallow plates, 3 dozen soup plates, 8 table drinking mugs, 8 table salts and some pickle plates. At the same time he ordered, "...Six tolerably genteel but not expensive candlesticks all of a kind and three pair of snuffers to them." His order also included a new hat and he inquired why he had received only seven of the twelve tablecloths previously ordered (Fitzpatrick, op. cit., 14:127-129). When the Deputy Quartermaster reported difficulty in finding the queensware in Philadelphia, Washington asked General Greene to obtain it from Brunswick where, "...Lady Stirling informed me a few days ago that they were to be had..." (Fitzpatrick, op. cit., 14:211). The Deputy Quartermaster wrote on March 6, however, that he had acquired and shipped the order, so it seems quite possible that the headquarters staff at Morristown ate from queensware (LC. Washington Papers, Series 4, Mitchell to Washington, 3/6/1779). The shipment included "11 dozen plates, 37 dishes of various sizes, 6 pint and 2 quart mugs, and 2 tureens of Queenware plus 8 saltcellars. He also

acquired 3 pairs of brass candlesticks and a pair of snuffers." (Brown, op. cit., p. 34). The same source indicates that later in February 1780, Washington received two sets of breakfast cups and saucers (loc. cit. p. 35). Brown also cites the purchase of headquarters in 1778 of a set of ivory handled knives and forks and two carving sets (op. cit., p. 32). A 1776 account of furnishings bought from Washington included japanned break basket and sugar canister, mustard pots, 2 quart decanters, 6 pint decanters and 26 wine goblets (LC, Washington Papers, Series 5, vol. 28 cited in Brown, op. cit., p. 32). Earlier in 1776 Washington ordered 4 dozen napkins along with a table cloth (Brown, loc. cit.). These items may not have survived three campaigns, but indicate how Washington liked his table set. The other vital aspect of the dining table was the food served. Major Gibbs apparently recorded the daily purchases of food in the household accounts for headquarters. These should be checked for the period of concern (LC, Washington Papers, Series 5). These accounts do show that three brooms were acquired in December 1779 (Brown, op. cit., p. 72).

Washington's letter to the Deputy Quartermaster General mentions sheeting that had been received. Headquarters continually needed office supplies. During the previous Morristown encampment, for example, Washington called for, "...two or three pounds of the best Sealing Wax..." (Fitzpatrick, 8:11). To equip a 1779 campaign he approved an order for 50 reams of paper, 20 pounds of sealing wax, 10 pounds of wafers, 3000 quills, 10 dozen packages of ink powder, 50 ink stands, 200 orderly books and 100 flat bottomed iron candlesticks (Fitzpatrick, op. cit., 14:177). In 1780 he wrote, "I am totally out of Writing paper, Wax and Wafers." He asked for quick delivery

of 12-24 reams of "pretty good quality" paper and a suitable quantity of the wax and wafers, (Fitzpatrick, op. cit., 19:321). On another occasion he ordered leather inkstands. Washington had continual need for maps and doubtless retained an interest in their preparation from his surveying days. In June 1779 he sent a theodolite to David Rittenhouse for repair (Fitzpatrick, op. cit., 15:224-225). Later he asked Colonel Laurens to obtain for him, "A very small case of pocket instruments containing a scale, dividers, etc." (Fitzpatrick, op. cit., 21:162). He perhaps had comparable instruments at Morristown. The role of maps for military use is documented, for example, in Fitzpatrick, op. cit., 14:93-94, 182-183, 15:255-256, 297-298, 354-355, 16:448, 19:154-155, 250-251 and 266-267. In January and February 1780 Washington and his staff probably had need to consult maps covering the territory through which reinforcements were being sent to General Lincoln in South Carolina as well as detailed maps of Staten Island and the Jersey shore across from New York. Much used maps were backed with linen (Fitzpatrick, op. cit., 14:184, "If you have any fine thin linen in the Store be pleased to send about two yards. His Excellency wants to paste some Maps upon it."). Telescopes were evidently in short supply, but Washington must have had one or more at hand. He occasionally lent one to commanders in special need of a reconnoitering glass. In June 1777 he wrote General Sullivan, "...I have sent you one of my Glasses by the Bearer, it is a pretty good one." (Fitzpatrick, op. cit., 8:262-263). Later the same year he wrote General Putnam, "I have not the large Spy Glass, belonging to Mr. Morris, with me, I think it is...with my Baggage..." (Fitzpatrick, op. cit., 10:28). He wrote on at least three occasions hoping to purchase a top quality pocket telescope (Fitzpatrick, op. cit. 12:24, 192; 21:162). Mount

Vernon has two telescopes associated with Washington. Friends and admirers occasionally sent presents to Washington. In a letter of February 4, 1780 he thanked Robert Morris for such a gift of Teneriffe wine (Fitzpatrick, op. cit., 17:486). A pipe of wine was probably stored somewhere in the house for serving Washington's dinner guests.

Washington and his aides undoubtedly had other essential equipment which has not survived and was too matter of course to have been mentioned in their writings. This included the aides' camp beds and bedding, portable tables and perhaps writing boxes, and portable chairs or stools. A few camp beds of Revolutionary officers remain in addition to Washington's. They tend to be quite similar to his and the one used by Peter Gansevoort now in the National Museum of History and Technology. Assuming that Mrs. Ford retained the use of her own bed, lent a curtained guestroom bed to the Washingtons and needed her remaining ones for her sons and servants, each of the aides at headquarters probably had his camp bed set up in the Ford house. During the frigid weeks under consideration the men would have curtained them, if possible. Both Washington and his aides had continued paperwork on campaign as well as in winter quarters. Each of them needed a suitable writing surface for producing good, legible copy. A light folding table might have served this purpose more efficiently than an upturned box.

Either would have been covered with green baize to provide the proper resilience for using a quill pen. Curators Harold Peterson and William Brown will know whether or not a prototype table exists. If the furniture Mrs. Ford could make available did not provide places for five to seven men to carry on

their writing tasks simultaneously, the aides presumably would have set up as many of the field tables as necessary in her parlor. In the field each aide as well as Washington probably had a folding stool or chair to sit on as he worked. Washington had at least 18 of them (Peterson, The Book of the Continental Soldier, pp. 157-158). Probably Mrs. Ford had enough chairs to meet this need, but may have had to strip the bedchambers occupied by the aides. So the aides may have installed their camp chairs along with their beds. Messrs. Peterson and Brown may know of prototypes. Mrs. Ford does not seem to have had a dining table large enough to seat the headquarters staff. It had to accommodate 10 or more people without uncomfortable crowding, so should have been six to eight feet long even for ordinary occasions. Washington needed a large dining table and chairs for use in the field, he purchased in May 1776 from Plunket Fleeson in Philadelphia 3 walnut camp tables and 18 walnut camp stools with moreen upholstered seats. These tables were probably set next to each other forming a large dining table. The use of these items would have eased the pressure on Mrs. Ford's furnishings. The aides carried on some personal correspondence. Perhaps they had small, folding, traveling desks for use on the march. Hamilton's is preserved at Hamilton College, Clinton, New York (Brown, op. cit., p. 37). These sometimes were designed to serve as a shaving and toilet case as well (Macquoid and Edwards, op. cit., 2:210). Such desks might have been used in the aides' bedchambers. Writing at night would have required a candlestick close to the desk top. Probably the aides as well as Washington had side arms - swords and pistols in saddle holsters - at hand in their quarters (Peterson, The Book of the Continental Soldier, pp. 92-97).

The refurnished rooms should reflect what is known or can be safely deduced about what was in them from January 1 to February 15, 1780.

E. DESCRIPTION OF RECOMMENDED FURNISHINGS

The proposed furnishings will be described room by room in the sequence visitors seem likely to view them (Part B, Option 2). Visitors approaching the front door of the Ford House should already have received interpretive help enabling them to realize something of what it would have been like had they come on a day between January 1 and February 15, 1780. Armed sentries would have challenged them and demanded the password. They would have had no doubt that they were about to enter the headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief.

HABS Hall (Center Hall)

As the front door opens visitors will see a large, unadorned, sparsely furnished but well kept room. It serves as the anteroom to General Washington's office. Here the officer of the day for the Commander-in-Chief's Guard checks the credentials and mission of each person. Here anyone having official business with Washington waits to be ushered past the sentry at the office door into his presence. Here Mrs. Washington's callers pause until a servant leads them upstairs. Here military couriers deliver their messages and wait for further dispatches. Here a servant takes the overcoats or capes of visiting officers and guests. (Since it seems unlikely that the army would have disfigured the walls of Mrs. Ford's center Hall by installing pegs for hanging coats and hats, perhaps these were carried upstairs and deposited temporarily in one of the aides' chambers which would have been unoccupied during working hours.). The hall also provides the passageway between kitchen and dining room, woodpile and fireplaces and the well and washbowls.

A small side table and a Windsor chair of Mrs. Ford's stand on the bare floor at the left of the front door for the officer of the day. The table has a green baize cover. On it lie a field type inkwell, a quill pen, several sheets of paper listing the names of expected callers and containing current entries of the household accounts, and a sand sprinkler. A blanket draped over the chair affords the OD a little protection from the penetrating cold. A foot warmer beneath the table also helps. To provide seats for those who must wait to see Washington two more of Mrs. Ford's Windsor chairs stand against the right wall beyond the closed door into Mrs. Ford's quarters, but in front of the arch. Neatly stored against the left wall between the door to the staff office/dining room and the arch are two tables representing two of the three folding walnut camp dining tables that Washington carried with his headquarters equipment and at least four folding camp stools representing the set of 18 moreen-covered walnut ones among the headquarters equipment. These stacked items wait to be moved into the adjacent room and set up for dinner, each day, when at least two of the tables are needed to seat Washington's regular military 'family' and the stools must supplement the chairs in the room. Finally to keep the hall properly neat and to brush out the snow visitors track in a broom stands in the corner to the right of the front door.

Thus the center hall requires the following:

Table - 7.191 in MORR collection

Tables, 2 - reproduced to represent Washington's camp dining tables, assumed to be 6' long x 38" wide (i.e. about 6" narrower than an ordinary dining table for easier transport) x 29" high when erected.

Chairs - 3 Windsor - 7.16a, b, c in MORR collection

Stools, 4 folding camp - reproduced to represent Washington's moreen-covered stools with brass nails

Inkstand - such as Washington ordered in quantity for field use, reproduced

Sand shaker - available in clearing house, Harpers Ferry Center

Quill pen - reproduction as supplied by Colonial Williamsburg

Paper, 8 sheets quarto or letter size used by the headquarters staff - plain white laid writing paper, 6 sheets stacked unused weighted, if necessary, with a pebble; one sheet with a date within the January 1 - February 15 period written in ink at the top and a few names listed below; one partially filled with material copied from an appropriate page of Caleb Gibbs' household accounts for headquarters

Table cover - a piece of 18th century type green baize about 5' x 5½' square to lay over the table

Blanket - reproduction of a military blanket such as used by the Guards

Broom - reproduction of the type such as Washington ordered for headquarters use that winter

Foot warmer - 6.248 or other wood and tin one in MORR collection.

HABS Parlor (Southwest Room)

As visitors look into this room from the doorway to the center hall they will generally see it as it must have been during working hours in the early weeks of 1780. Mrs. Ford has removed most of her better furnishings from the room both to save them and to make way for the needs of the army headquarters.

Each day in this room from shortly after daybreak until about 2:30 in the afternoon Washington's military secretaries and aides-de-camp bend over their tasks of letter writing, copying, recording-always ready to respond to his summons on the instant. Their work tables are distributed as strategically as possible to obtain the best balance between warmth from the hearth and light from the windows, because each man needs as much as he can get of both. The effective handling of many matters important to the struggle for Independence depends on the skill and dedication these men sustain in their unglamorous labor. They interrupt their work in time for the servants to prepare the room for dinner, setting up the long camp tables from the hall end to end. spreading the tablecloths, putting the chairs in place and arranging the tableware ready for General and Mrs. Washington to dine with the staff and guests. To facilitate the daily changeover the dinnerware and table linen are kept at hand in the room, stacked on tables against the wall.

The floor is bare because Mrs. Ford has moved the Turkey carpet acquired from Lord Stirling upstairs to the chamber occupied by the Washingtons. Mrs. Ford has left her draperies at the windows, the fireplace equipment, the mantel garniture, her barometer and the mirror, and has made available some tables and older chairs that she and her family cannot accommodate in their restricted quarters. One of her dropleaf dining tables stands against the dark north wall to the right of the fireplace. It holds the queensware dinner service, except for the tureens and other serving dishes, and the other tableware needed daily. The third of Washington's set of camp dining tables, needed only when the guest list is unusually long, is set

up and placed against the north end of the west wall. It holds the folded table linen, the decanters and goblets, the breakfast cups and saucers for the aides, the six brass candlesticks for the dining table, and in any space left supplies of writing paper, ink powder, sealing wax and wafers for staff use. About midway between the fire and the west window Mrs. Ford's oval gateleg table under a green baize cover provides work space for Military Secretary Harrison and his assistant, McHenry. Each man has one of Mrs. Ford's set of old rush-bottom fiddleback side chairs. He also has several sheets of writing paper, some ready for use, others in use. Harrison has a pewter inkstand with tray, well and shaker as well as quill pen and a small stack of folded documents from the chest which he is consulting in preparing a report. McHenry has a military inkstand, sand shaker and quill pen and is set up to copy an outgoing letter from the draft at hand. A military candlestick and sealing wax are on the table. Aides Tilghman, Hamilton and Meade have their small folding camp tables set up facing the south windows so they can have good light and keep their backs toward the fire. Each has one of the rush-bottom side chairs. The end of Meade's table is close to the east wall, but the table sits at an angle roughly perpendicular to a line from the center of the fireplace to the center of the window and not too close to the window. The table has a green baize cover, carries a military inkstand, sand shaker, quill pen and several sheets of paper showing him at work preparing a file copy of an outgoing letter. Tilghman's camp table, also under a green baize cover, stands parallel to the south wall about midway between the two south windows. It is out into the room at least far enough to allow someone to walk between his and Meade's table. Spread out on his table is a sketch map of Staten Island and the Jersey shore held down by his military inkstand and sander.

He also has a pair of dividers, quill pen and writing paper. Hamilton's camp table stands to the west of Tilghman's facing into the southeast corner giving him light from both a south and west window. His table lacks the baize cover because he is using his portable writing desk, open and sitting on the table. In addition he has quill pen, a military inkwell (if one is not built into the desk), a sander, paper on which he is composing a letter and a small book he is using for reference. A small flat-topped trunk rests on the floor beneath the mirror hanging between the south windows. On it sit three military candlesticks handy for the aides to use when necessary. The trunk may be assumed to contain Major Gibbs' household accounts. A chest for official documents stands against the east wall behind the door. Several rolled maps are piled on it. A barometer hangs on the east wall above Meade's table. Extra writing equipment for George Augustine Washington or Major Gibbs rests on the mantel among the garniture. A camp table and stool folded and leaning against the north wall beyond the fireplace await their occasional need to help the aides.

The dining room/aides' workroom requires:

Table - 7.2 in MORR collection

Table - 7.32 in MORR collection

Table - original or reproduction to represent one of Washington's camp dining tables like those for the hall.

Tables, 4 - originals or reproductions to represent typical officers' small folding camp tables

Chairs, 5 - 7.10, b, c, 7.192 in MORR collection stool, 1 folding camp - original or reproduction to represent Washington's set

Chest - 7.145 in MORR collection (N.B. has arched top, a flat one
would fit better.)

Trunk - original or one reproduced from Mount Vernon collection

Mirror - 7.124 in MORR collection

Barometer - 7.34 in MORR collection

Andirons - 6.364a & b in MORR collection

Fire shovel - 6.269 in MORR collection

Fire tongs - 6.270 in MORR collection

Poker - 6.268 in MORR collection

Fireback - 6.230 in MORR collection

Garniture, 5 pieces - set previously on mantel (MORR numbers may be
4.319 or 4.419-d).

Curtains, 3 pairs - to be made up of straight panels of green woolen
moreen trimmed around the edges with appropriate braid,
the panels full enough to pull across the windows.

Valances, 3 - simple cornices covered with the same green moreen to
match the curtains

Queensware soup plates, 10 - reproduced from a pattern being manufactured
and exported to America in the late 1770s

Queensware dinner plates, 20 (or 10 each of two sizes) - reproduced
from the same pattern.

Queensware salt cellars, 4 - reproduced from the same pattern

Queensware drinking mugs, 6 - pint size reproduced from the same pattern

Queensware mustard pots, 2 - reproduced, but not necessarily from the
same pattern

Bread basket - japanned tinware, original or reproduction
Sugar canister - japanned tinware, original or reproduction
Knives, dinner 10 - original or reproduction ivory handled
Forks, dinner, 10 - original or reproduction to match knives
Carving set - original or reproduced, not silver handled
Tablecloths, 3 - linen damask
Table napkins, 10 - linen damask
Decanters, 2 - 1-quart size (4.308 in MORR collection seems too late)
Goblets, 10 - a set reproduced or original
Cups and saucers, 7 - queensware breakfast set, not of the same pattern
as the dinnerware
Candlesticks, brass, 6 - 3 pairs or a set of 6, original or reproductions if
necessary, with tallow candles
Candle snuffers, 1 pair - to represent the pair Washington acquired
with the candlesticks
Inkstand, pewter, with accessories - 2.17, 2.18, and 2.19 in MORR
collection
Candlesticks, iron, 4 - of the flat-bottomed type Washington ordered
for field use, with tallow candles
Inkstands, leather or soapstone, 5 - like the one in the hall or perhaps
50.12.1 and 50.12.2 in MORR collection
Sanders, 5 - like the one in the hall
Portable writing desk - 7.36 in MORR collection
Quill pens, 20 - reproductions as supplied by Colonial Williamsburg
Ink powder, 10 packages - reproduced
Sealing wax, 1 pound red -
Wafers, wax, 1 package -
Paper, 200 sheets quarto or letter size - plain white laid writing paper
most of it stacked ready for use, a few unused sheets at
each work station, the rest made up as suggested above

Blank books, quarto - 2

Dividers, 1 pair -

Map -

Book -

Table covers, 4 - green baize, 3 cut to cover folding staff field tables, 1 to fit Table 7.32, i.e. about 106" x 98".

HABS Office (Northwest Room)

Proceeding to the far end of the center hall visitors may enter the small passage to the left to obtain a view into the focal point of the whole establishment - the Commander-in-Chief's office. In this small room Washington spent most of his working hours, pondering the momentous problems he had to solve, preparing the masterly communications that kept the war effort from falling apart, managing the complex affairs of the army. To this room came his field commanders to report, plan and receive instructions; urgent messengers from Congress and outpost troops; civilian authorities; and continually his aides who handled as much as possible of the load of paperwork. The strength of Washington's personality and the weight of his responsibility pervade the room.

Against the west wall opposite the door stands the secretary-bookcase made available for Washington's use by Mrs. Ford. The desk is open and holds a small pile of incoming letters, one of which is being answered by Washington in his own hand. The necessary writing materials are on the desk and the pigeonholes contain neatly folded papers and supplies. His reconnoitering telescope also lies on the desk. One of Mrs. Ford's Windsor chairs is at the desk. To the left of the desk in front of the west window, placed so

an aide sitting in it will be facing the Commander-in-Chief to receive and note his instructions for preparing correspondence, is another Windsor chair, this one with a writing arm so the aide can take down the necessary information conveniently. Against the south partition to the right of the fireplace stands a folding camp table upon which a large scale manuscript map of Staten Island and the Jersey Shore is unrolled. On it lie a scale and dividers from a pocket set of instruments such as Washington carried. The trunk containing his personal papers stands on the floor at the right end of the table, along with a leather map case. The fireplace is obviously in use with andirons and fire tools. A kettle with legs on the hearth gives Washington a little warm water at hand in case of need. The east wall of the room has two more of Mrs. Ford's Windsor chairs waiting for use when Washington has additional visitors, and a stack of six folded camp stools to be set up when he requires seating for a staff conference. A small folding camp table stands under the north window. On it is Washington's shaving box and a cup and saucer from the breakfast set. A neatly folded linen hand towel lies beside the box, and a tall candlestick provides light for shaving before dawn. Beneath the table is a small tinplate wash basin. Between this table and the door is a board on the wall with pegs where Washington can hang his greatcoat and hat for use when going out into the cold. His sword and sword belt may also hang here to be put on as occasion demands.

Washington's office accordingly needs the following items of furnishing:

Secretary-bookcase - 7.13 in MORR collection

Windsor chairs, 4 - 7.25a at the desk, 7.29 beside the desk, 7.15 and
7.27 along east wall, all in MORR collection

Tables, 2 - original or reproduction to represent typical officers' small
folding camp tables

Stools, 6 - original or reproductions to represent ones from Washington's set
of folding camp stools

Andirons - 6.36a and b in MORR collection

Fire tongs - 6.244 in MORR collection

Fire shovel - selected from MORR collection to be compatible with 6.244
or reproduced

Fire poker -

Kettle, small iron on legs -

Trunk - reproduction of Mount Vernon trunk said to be the one Washington
had made in 1776 to carry his personal papers, or 7.198 in MORR
collection if suitable

Map case - original or reproduction of tin or leather cylindrical case for
carrying military maps in the field

Scale - from a pocket drawing instrument case of the period

Dividers - from a pocket drawing instrument case of the period

Telescope - such as Washington carried in the field

Shaving case containing mirror, razors and accessories - comparable to the
one at Mount Vernon

Towel, linen - comparable to the one at Mount Vernon said to be from
Washington's field equipment

Cup and saucer - from the queensware breakfast set

Wash basin, tinware -

Inkstands, 2 - like the one in the center hall or the soapstone ones
50.12.1 and 50.12.2 in MORR collection, if not used in the
dining room/aides' workroom

Quill pens, 10 - as supplied by Colonial Williamsburg

Sanders, 2 - like the one in the hall

Paper, 20 sheets, quarto or letter size - plain white laid paper; some
on desk ready for use; some used, folded as letters and
opened on desk; one unfolded and containing a partially
finished letter; some folded and in pigeonholes

Ink powder, 2 packages - reproduced

Sealing wax, one stick? -

Wafers, wax, 1 package -

Candlesticks, pair with tallow candles - 12 and 13 in MORR collection
(or 1059 and 1060)

Candle snuffers, 1 pair - steel ones of period

(Candlestick with tallow candle - 6.290 in MORR collection ? a tall one
beside shaving box)

Map -

(Portable writing desk - for aide to use in taking notes if writing
Windsor chair is not used)

Washington's overcoat or winter cape - reproduced from New Windsor
Great Coat

Washington's uniform hat - reproduced from - Soc. of Cinn.

Washington's sword, scabbard and sword belt - reproduced from Mount
Vernon

Window curtains, 2 pairs - existing reproductions

HABS Hall (Center Hall, 2nd floor)

After viewing Washington's office visitors will go upstairs. They will find the upper hall almost bare. In this unheated space the male body servants of Washington and his aides, and perhaps Martha Washington's coachman and assistant, sleep. By day the hall serves as the passageway to the general's quarters. Any guests of Mrs. Washington would have to pass through it. Accordingly the pallets on which the servants sleep and the blankets that cover them are stowed away as neatly as possible. Several of the servants probably are from the ranks of the army. They have any extra clothing and personal belongings packed into cloth haversacks/knapsacks. In case any of the servants should be called during the night a candle lantern and tinderbox are at hand.

Four bedrolls for the Washington servants, who were probably black, lie compactly against the south wall under the Palladian window. Five similar bedrolls and five filled knapsacks/haversacks are placed with equal neatness under the north window for the aides' servants. Mrs. Ford's blanket chest stands at the center of the east wall. On it are a candle lantern and tinderbox. Brass sconces of Mrs. Ford's flank the entrance to the Washingtons' bedchamber.

Furnishings required for the upper hall comprise:

Pallets of 18th century style ticking filled with fireproofed straw, 9-

Blankets, 9 - reproduced

Leather straps with buckles to fasten bedrolls, 10 - reproduced

Rope ties for bedrolls, 8 -

Knapsacks/haversacks, 5 - reproductions from 2 or 3 patterns

Blanket chest - 7.74 in MORR collection

Candle lantern -

Tinderbox with tallow candle stub -

Brass sconces, pair - 216 and 220 in MORR collection

HABS Bed Room No. 1 (Southwest Room, 2nd Floor)

Having reached the second floor visitors may well proceed through the upper hall to see first the chamber reserved for General and Mrs. Washington. This room provides the setting for most of Martha Washington's activities. Here Washington spends the few hours during the night and day when he is not engrossed in his official duties. The room reflects the warmth as well as the dignity their attitudes and life style impart. Visitors should see in this room and its furnishings evidence of their daily routines and of Mrs. Washington as household manager and hostess.

The fully furnished high post bed with its head against the west wall reveals the primary function of the room. The dark northwest corner of the room, where the door did not exist, seems the logical place for one of Mrs. Ford's chests of drawers in which a servant could store the contents of the small trunks in which Martha Washington brought her clothing and other needs from Mount Vernon, and also of the general's portmanteau, in which his extra clothes were carried. Mrs. Ford's fine dressing table, for which no space could be spared in her crowded quarters, stands in the southwest corner for Martha Washington's use. A servant closes the top neatly when Mrs. Washington is not using it. Mrs. Ford has also made available her easy chair, which

faces the fire for the brief periods in the evening when Washington can relax. A candlestand beside the chair holds a candlestick permitting him to read a bit. On sunny days, at least, Martha can sit in the Windsor armchair by the south windows to knit, mend and read. On cold, windy days and in the evening the chair can be easily moved to the fireplace. One of Mrs. Washington's small trunks standing against the south wall between the windows provides a convenient place for book, a basket for mending and yarn and the partially knit mittens or stockings she has in progress. Chairs for Martha's callers and for use at breakfast or supper come from Mrs. Ford's large set. Six of these side chairs stand against the walls in 18th century fashion. The light meals served in the chamber also require a small table. For this purpose one of Mrs. Ford's round tilt-top tables stands in the northeast corner. It contains the folded linen table cloth, a pair of napkins, two breakfast cups and saucers and perhaps a few silver spoons. Mrs. Ford has left the large mirror hanging on the south wall between the windows and has moved the Turkey carpet into this room. The fireplace has all its essential equipment. The window curtains match the bed hangings.

The Washington chamber consequently needs the following:

Bed - 7.185 in MORR collection

Bed hangings, complete set of curtains, valance, bedspread, etc. - duplicating the present hangings in the room using as much of the present set as its condition warrants.

Bedding: mattress - reproduced with blue striped ticking stuffed with flock or hair

featherbed - reproduced with similar ticking and filled with

suitable light, fluffy material that will look like feather filling

bolster - reproduced with similar ticking and firmly filled with the same material

pillows, 2 - reproduced with the same ticking and filled as with feathers

sheets, 4 linen - to allow for periodic laundering

pillow cases, 4 linen - to allow for periodic laundering

bolster covers, 2 linen - to allow for periodic laundering

blankets, 2 woolen - will not be visible

Chest of drawers - 7.71 in MORR collection

Dressing table - 7.217 in MORR collection

Breakfast table - 7.20 in MORR collection

Candle stand - 7.139 in MORR collection

Armchair, easy - 7.65 in MORR collection

Armchair, Windsor - 857 in MORR collection

Footstool - 1760-1770 type or reproduction

Chairs, 6 side - 7.7 in MORR collection and 5 reproductions of it

representing part of the set of 13 in Mrs. Ford's inventory

Mirror - 208 in MORR collection

Carpet, Turkey - original or reproduction based on fragments in MORR collection

Andirons - 6.239a and b in MORR collection

Fire shovel - to go appropriately with the andirons

Fire tongs - to go appropriately with the andirons

Fire poker -

Bellows - 6.362 in MORR collection

Trunk - flat topped, of a size suitable for carrying Mrs. Washington's clothing

Portmanteau - original or reproduction of the type recommended by Washington for officers to use in place of trunks

Candlesticks, pair of silverplated with tallow candles - 2.48 and 2.49 in MORR collection

Trivet, brass - 6.471a in MORR collection

Teakettle, brass - 6.471b in MORR collection

Cups and saucers, 2 from headquarters breakfast set -

Teaspoons, 2 silver -

Tablecloth - linen damask

Cover for candle stand - linen

Work basket, with knitting and sewing materials -

Books -

Newspapers -

Window curtains, 3 pairs - to match bed hangings

Valances, 3 simple - to match curtains

Wash basin, pewter

Towels, 2 linen

Cover for dressing table, linen

Closed stool (use for commode chair in the present headquarters room)

HABS Bed Room No. 2 (Southeast Room, 2nd floor)

Crossing the hall visitors will obtain a view into the chamber occupied by Military Secretary Harrison and senior Aide Tilghman. Mrs. Ford has had the room cleared, moving most of the essential furniture downstairs for her

continued use. Here the two men sleep, wash, shave, keep their personal belongings and spend some of the brief periods of leisure during the evenings. Their two servants do the housekeeping, so the room meets the standards of orderliness expected in the Commander-in-Chief's headquarters. Nevertheless the room provides minimal comfort.

Col. Harrison's folding camp bed with its hangings is set up in the northwest corner of the room. His portmanteau sits at the foot of the bed. Tench Tilghman's bedstead, also a portable one of similar design but with different material in the hangings stands in the northeast corner. He also has stowed his portmanteau at its foot. For shaving the men have hung a small mirror near the east end of the south wall to take advantage of morning light from the east window. An upended barrel beneath the mirror holds a pewter wash basin and a partly used cake of hard soap. Linen towels, one for each man, hang on either side of the makeshift washstand. A small folding camp table against the east wall between the foot of Tilghman's bed and the window holds his portable desk, probably closed, with a military candlestick, tallow candle, quill pen and any other writing paraphernalia not included in the desk which he needs to write and seal personal correspondence. A folding camp stool is at the table. Near the fireplace and Harrison's bed is an old ladder back chair. A military candlestick and a few small books on the mantel provide facilities for Harrison to do a little reading. Both men have hung the saddle holsters containing their pistols over a corner post of their beds. The fireplace is fully equipped with the irons Mrs. Ford had used in the room. To make the room usable as the headquarters guestroom on short notice an extra folding camp bed equipped with finer

hangings and a good mattress is stored, the bedstead folded and stood in the southwest corner, the mattress rolled and standing on end beside it and the sheets, pillow cases, blankets, hangings and pillow packed in a cased canvas bag comparable to Washington's tent bags placed against the south wall between the windows.

Furnishings needed for this bedchamber comprise:

Bedstead, 3 folding camp - 2 original or reproduced , the other 7.23 in MORR collection

Bed hangings, 3 sets for camp beds - fabricated to cover the top and sides of the bedsteads, one set in brown woolen cloth of 18th century type, another in unbleached linen, the third a brighter colored wool damask

Bedding: mattresses, 3 - reproduced with blue striped ticking and filled with chaff

pillows, 3 - reproduced with the same ticking and filled as with feathers

sheets, 12 linen - to allow for periodic washing

pillow cases, 6 linen - to allow for periodic washing

blankets, 6 wool - reproduced army type

coverlet - reproduced in wool damask to match third set of hangings

Portmanteaus, 2 - reproduction of type recommended by Washington for officers

Chairs - 7.84 in MORR collection

Table - reproduced to represent a typical officer's folding camp table

Portable desk -

Quill pen - as supplied by Colonial Williamsburg

Stool, folding camp - original or reproduced

Mirror -7.109 in MORR collection

Barrel - reproduced

Wash basin, pewter - 6.322 in MORR collection

Soap - reproduced

Towels, 2 linen - original or reproduced

Holsters, saddle, 2 pairs - original or reproduced

Pistols, 4 -

Candlesticks, 2 iron with tallow candles - reproduced

Books -

Andirons -6.239a and b in MORR collection

Fire tongs - 6.237 in MORR collection

Fire shovel -

Bedding case, canvas - reproduced

Window curtains, 3 pairs - matching bed hangings of the bed in the
room directly below (Mrs. Ford's).

Valances, 3 simple - matching curtains

HABS Bed Room No. 3 (Northeast Room, 2nd floor)

Before going downstairs visitors will also see a second-bedchamber used by Washington's aides - this one the quarters for Alexander Hamilton and Richard Kidder Meade. Visitors may pass through this room to the servants' quarters and east stairway. Like the preceding it provides for the sleeping, washing, dressing and free-time activities of two hard working men. It reflects the

orderly routine and discipline of headquarters, as well as the austerity of army life and of this winter in particular. It should suggest something of Hamilton's brilliant intensity.

The two folding field beds, one set up in the northeast corner and the other between the windows with the heads against the north wall, take up most of the space. Each man has his portmanteau placed against the north wall beneath the window to the left of his bed. At the west wall between the door and the window a makeshift stand and mirror give the two aides facilities for washing and shaving. Hamilton has a folding camp table and stool for writing personal letters set up against the south wall west of the fireplace. An upended packing box beside the head of Meade's bed holds a clay pipe, pipe tongs and tobacco box, a travelling candlestick and an old copy of a Virginia newspaper. The fireplace has its proper equipment. The windows have curtains of a plain material.

The items needed to furnish the room are:

Bedsteads, 2 folding camp - reproduced

Bed hangings, 2 sets for camp beds - fabricated to cover the top and sides of the bedsteads, one set in butternut dyed linen, the other in green wool.

Bedding; mattresses, 2 - reproduced with blue striped ticking and filled with chaff

pillows, 2 - reproduced with the same ticking and filled as with feathers

sheets, 8 linen - to allow for periodic washing

pillow cases, 4 linen - to allow for periodic washing
blankets, 4 wool - reproduced army type
Portmanteaux, 2 - reproductions, with variations, of those Washington
requested officers to use
Chest - 7.121 in MORR collection
Cover, natural linen - e.g. an old bed sheet folded to protect the top
of the chest
Wash basin, pewter -
Pail, wooden - reproduced
Soap - reproduced
Towels, 2 linen - reproduced
Shaving case -
Mirror -
Table, officers' folding camp - original or reproduced
Cover, green baize - about x to fit camp table
Stool, folding camp - reproduced
Box, packing - reproduced
Andirons - 6.380a and b in MORR collection
Fire tools -
Inkstand, field type - original or reproduced
Quill pen - as supplied by Colonial Williamsburg
Candlesticks, 2 iron with tallow candles - reproduced
Pipe, clay tobacco -
Pipe tongs - 6.455 in MORR collection
Box, tobacco -
Newspaper, Late November or December, 1779, original or reproduction

Window curtains, 2 pairs -

Pistol Holsters, 2 pairs -

HABS Meeting Room - portion (Upper Service Hall)

Visitors passing through this much altered space (which may not have existed in 1779-1780) will use it simply as a passageway, unfurnished, but to the imaginative echoing to the hurried footsteps of shivering servants.

HABS Meeting Room - portion (Southeast Room over Kitchen)

From the hall visitors may first look into the front room across the hall. Here Mrs. Thompson, headquarters housekeeper, shares her assigned quarters with Mrs. Ford's cook (whose chamber she has preempted) and with the white female servants attached to headquarters, over whose work she presides. The crowded room derives a little heat from the kitchen chimney, but not much additional comfort.

Mrs. Thompson's folding camp cot is set up near the chimney. Her small trunk stands at its foot. Also along the west partition but nearer the door is a chest serving as a wash stand. An old mirror hangs over it. The old chest of drawers used by Mrs. Ford's cook stands against the east wall to the right of the chimney. On it are a candlestick and a workbasket. The cook's chair sits in front of the easternmost window and her low post bed extends into the room from between that window and the next. The remainder of the floor space contains three sleeping pallets - one for Mrs. Ford's maid and two for servants of the headquarters. The latter have their personal belongings in cloth haversacks, while Mrs. Ford's maid has a drawer in the chest.

This room accordingly needs:

Cot, folding camp - reproduced

Bedstead, low post single -

Chest of drawers - 7.66 in MORR collection

Chest - 7.122 in MORR collection

Trunk -

Chair - 7.38 in MORR collection

Mirror - 7.111 in MORR collection

Bedding: tick, straw for cot - reproduced with blue striped 18th century style ticking

mattress, chaff for bed - reproduced with similar ticking

pallets, 3 straw filled - reproduced with similar ticking

featherbed, for bed - reproduced with similar ticking

pillows, 2 - reproduced with similar ticking

sheets, 8 linen (2 pairs each for cot and bed) - to allow for periodic washing

pillow cases, 4 linen - to allow for periodic washing

quilts, 3 (2 for cook's bed, 1 for maid's pallet) -

blankets, 4 wool (2 for Thompson bed, 1 each for pallets) - reproduction army type

Wash basin, pewter - 6.91 in MORR collection

Pitcher, pewter - 6.74 in MORR collection

Covers, linen, 2 for chest of drawers - to allow for periodic washing

Covers, 2 linen c. 2' x 4' to fit approximately on chest - to allow for periodic washing

Towels, 6 linen (one folded on trunk, one on chair, one at chest) - to allow for periodic washing

Haversacks, two linen - reproduced

Soap - reproduced from Gettysburg N.M.P.

Candlestick with tallow candle - 115 in MORR collection

Basket- sewing with work in progress -

Window curtains, 3 pairs -

HABS Meeting Room - portion (Northeast Room over Kitchen)

Visitors will also examine this small, dark, unheated room from the hall doorway. Ordinarily used as a storeroom, perhaps, it has been pressed into service as sleeping quarters for black female servants of the headquarters' family - the women who do the washing, mending and other chores required in normal housekeeping for the staff. It affords little in comfort or convenience.

Four straw-filled pallets extending out into the room from the south partition provide places for as many servants to sleep. Each pallet has a worn blanket or two and one or two have old sheets of coarse linen. By the opposite wall near the window stand an upturned barrel and a wooden water bucket. A redware pan on the barrel serves as a wash basin. A worn towel hangs beside the uncurtained window. A remnant of hard soap shares the barrelhead. In the northeast corner of the room a stored spinning wheel, not in working order, shares space with three large bags of rice.

The furnishing required consist of :

Bedding: pallets, 4 straw filled - reproduced with blue striped 18th century style ticking

sheets, 8 coarse linen, worn - to allow for periodic washing
blankets, 5 wool, worn - reproduced army type
quilt, worn -
Barrel - reproduced
Bucket, wooden -
Pan, redware -
Soap - reproduced from Gettysburg N.M.P.
Towel, coarse linen, worn -
Spinning wheel - 8.149 in MORR collection
Bags, 3 - filled as with rice

HABS Pantry (Service Hall, 1st floor, not the pantry at the far corner of the kitchen)

As they descend the east stairs, visitors enter this room. If it existed in 1779-1780, which is doubtful, it was a busy traffic area for the servants of both households as well as Mrs. Ford's entrance hall during the military occupancy. It probably had to provide storage space also. If visitors leave the house from this hall, it requires an attendant for security. An attendant seems equally necessary here to interpret the rather complex uses of the rooms viewed from the hall. This also might be the best area in which visitors who do not wish to climb up and down stairs can wait for the other members of their party. The hall and its furnishings should make an appropriate, but only a passing, impression on the visitors.

What visitors see in the hall are a half dozen of Mrs. Ford's older chairs displaced from other rooms (actually reproductions on which visitors may

sit--two each between the doors along the west wall and on either side of the kitchen door along the east wall--an unopened barrel of salt for the headquarters cooks in the northeast corner with one of the brooms Washington procured standing beside it, and a barrel of Mrs. Ford's flour and a large bag of her beans in the southwest corner beside and beneath the simply curtained window.

The lower service hall will contain:

Chairs, 6 - reproduced copies of 7.106 in MORR collection

Barrels, 2 - reproduced

Broom - reproduction of the type such as Washington ordered for headquarters use that winter

Bag - filled as with beans

Curtains, 1 pair - reproduced of natural linen

HABS Library (Northeast Room)

At the foot of the stairs visitors will look to the right through the doorway into the room converted to a bedchamber for the three Ford boys. Here all three not only sleep at night and keep their personal possessions, but also retreat on occasion for study or play. Contrast with the military atmosphere of headquarters is sharp, yet the boys obviously find the army's nearness very exciting. In spite of the disruption of their daily chores. Jacob probably does most of his playing and lessons in his mother's room. Visitors should sense both the temporary and the ongoing routine aspects of life as the Ford boys are experiencing it during these midwinter weeks.

Timothy, the first-born, has the low post bed. It stands at the east end of the room with its head against the north wall. His younger brothers share the slightly narrower trundle bed which parallels the other bed with its head between the windows. Beneath the window separating the beds a homemade bench holds a pewter wash basin and pitcher, some hard soap, a hairbrush and three toothbrushes standing in a mug. A wooden bucket stands beneath the bench and a towel hangs from one end. At the far end of the room a chest of drawers moved down from one of the back chambers upstairs blocks the door into the center hall. Against the west wall between the chest and the window is the desk Timothy's father had used, now where Timothy pursues his studies. It holds books, flute, a candlestick and writing materials. One of the family dining chairs is at the desk. A fowling piece with its hunting bag and powder-horn hang high on the wall above it. On an older chair standing against the south wall just east of the fireplace lie a catechism 15-year-old Gabriel has been studying and a slate upon which he has been doing arithmetic. On the mantel above the chair are a bird's nest, a collection of discarded gunflints and military buttons, a pocketknife and other objects Gabriel cherishes along with a brass candlestick and tinderbox. A similar old chair on the far side of the hearth is pulled out to hold Jacob's jacket and mittens as they dry in front of the fire. The fireplace is equipped with andirons and tools that would have been in the room before the boys occupied it.

The Ford boys' bedroom needs furnishings as follows:

Bedstead, low post - 55-9-1 in MORR collection

Bedstead, trundle - 7.204 in MORR collection

Bedding: mattresses, 2 chaff - reproduced with period style ticking
to fit beds
featherbeds, 2 - reproduced with similar ticking to fit beds
bolsters, 2 - reproduced with similar ticking to fit beds
pillows, 3 feather (2 for trundle, 1 for Timothy's bed) -
reproduced with similar ticking
sheets, 8 linen - to allow for periodic washing
bolster cover, 4 linen - to allow for periodic washing
pillow cases, 6 linen - to allow for periodic washing
blankets, 5 wool - more colorful than army types, including
1.43 in MORR collection
quilt - for trundle
coverlet - for bed, 8.203 in MORR collection
Chest of drawers - 7.200 in MORR collection
Desk - 7.14 in MORR collection
Chair - original or reproduction of 7.7 in MORR collection
Chairs, 2 side - 7.67 in MORR collection, 7.107a in MORR collection
Bench, wash - original or reproduced
Wash basin, pewter - 6.96 in MORR collection
Pitcher, pewter - 6.109 in MORR collection
Soap - reproduced at Gettysburg N.M.P.
Hairbrush -
Toothbrushes, 3 - reproduced
Mug -
Pail, wooden - reproduced
Towel, linen -

Books - representing Timothy's school books, e.g. Caesar's Gallic Wars, and a Latin grammar, a music book to accompany the flute; and Gabriel's catechism

Inkstand, pewter -

Quill pen - as supplied by Colonial Williamsburg

Paper - folded in pigeonholes of the desk

Flute -

Gun, fowling piece - 1.89 in MORR collection

Powder horn -

Hunting bag -

Slate, with slate pencil - as supplied

Pocketknife -

Candlesticks, brass - 812 and 813 in MORR collection

Tinderbox -

Gunflints, 12-20 used -

Jacket, winter for 6-year old boy - reproduced

Mittens, pair for 6-year old boy - reproduced

Bird's nest -

Andirons - 6.265a, b in MORR collection

Fire tools -

Curtains, 2 pairs matching those in Washington's office -

HABS Dining Room (Southeast Room)

Visitors moving in a normal counterclockwise direction will next reach the doorway giving them a view into the room where Mrs. Ford and her children carry on their daily activities as best they can. This is the place where

visitors will get their strongest insight into the effects of military occupation on the civilian life of Morristown. In this room, the Ford family's gracious dining room under ordinary circumstances, Mrs Ford must sleep. Her 12-year old daughter must share the bed with her. By day mother, daughter and little Jacob must spend most of their time here, Mrs. Ford engaged in household and maternal duties or receiving any friends and neighbors paying a call, the children studying or playing or helping with the housework, the older boys joining them for meals and companionship. The furnishings clearly suggest the typical activities of family life and the inconvenience imposed on them by the presence of the army.

Mrs. Ford has had her large, curtained bed moved down from upstairs and set in the only convenient space available - its head against the south wall between the windows. The chest of drawers containing the clothing for her and her daughter has also been brought down. It stands against the south end of the west wall where visitors can glimpse it through closed curtains of the bed. A small mirror hangs beside it. Her linen press, also needed for storage, stands against the west wall to the right of the door leading into the hall. Since this door must be kept closed during Washington's occupancy of the rest of the house, a side chair may sit in front of it when not required for seating guests. The dining table with its leaves raised stands with one end at the east window. The table is set for the first course of the Ford family's dinner, with tablecloth, napkins, tureen, soup plates, spoons, a basket of bread, a milk pitcher and drinking mugs. The armchair of the dining set stands at the end of the table for Mrs. Ford. Two side chairs of the set stand at each side so Timothy may sit at his

mother's right with Gabriel beyond him and Jacob at her left with Elizabeth across from Gabriel. A small serving table at the foot of the bed also has a cloth and holds knives, forks and a carving set for the second course and a bowl of apples and small plates for dessert, but leaving room for the serving dishes to be brought in from the kitchen. The dinner plates are warming by the hearth in the tin plate warmer, where a brass teakettle also sits on its trivet. The tall case clock stands against the east wall between the door and the window. In the area before the hearth at other times of day Mrs. Ford sits with her handwork helping Elizabeth with her sewing and teaching Jacob his letters. An armchair for the mother, a side chair for the daughter both having sewing baskets and the son has his slate and pencil. The fireplace is fully equipped with andirons, tools, fireback and bellows. Mrs. Ford's brass warming pan leans against the mantel beside it and her foot warmer rests on the hearth. On the mantel are a pair of good candlesticks for the dining table and an extra one for other uses. The place of honor on the mantel, however, is reserved for Col. Ford's silver mounted sword. The glazed built-in cupboard to the right of the fireplace contains the balance of the dinner service not required for the family dinner in preparation and a china tea service. The corresponding cupboard on the opposite side holds the 18 volumes of Mrs. Ford's library, two decanters and glasses and additional pewter.

Washstand with basin, pitcher, soap, towel, toothbrushes, hairbrush, slop pail?

To furnish this room the following are required:

Bedstead - 7.183 in MORR collection

Bedding: mattress - reproduced with blue striped ticking stuffed with flock or hair

featherbed - reproduced with similar ticking and filled with suitable light, fluffy material that will look like feather filling

bolster - reproduced with similar ticking and firmly filled with the same material

pillows, 2 - reproduced with the same ticking and filled as with feathers

sheets, 4 linen - to allow for periodic washing

bolster cover, 2 linen - to allow for periodic washing

pillow cases, 4 linen - to allow for periodic washing

blankets, 2 woolen - will not be seen

quilt - 8.203 in MORR collection

Bed hangings, complete set of curtains, valance, bedspread, etc. of glazed chintz - copied from present ones or these rehabilitated and reused

Chest of drawers - 7.68 in MORR collection

Linen press - 850 in MORR collection

Dining table - 7.1 in MORR collection

Table, tilt top - 7.45 in MORR collection

Chairs, 5 side - 7.8, 7.9 and 7.223 in the MORR collection plus 2 reproduced copies of the same set

Armchair - reproduced to match the 7.7 set making the 13th chair to

correspond with the entry in Mrs. Ford's inventory

Armchair - 7.17 in MORR collection .

Chair, side - 7.10b in MORR collection

Stool - 7.85 in MORR collection, or reproduction of a low joint stool
if this is too tall for a 5-year old boy

Clock - 7.115 in MORR collection

Mirror - 7.163 in MORR collection

Andirons - 6.221a and b in MORR collection, or preferably an iron pair
with brass finials

Fireback - 6.225 in MORR collection

Fire tools, shovel, tongs and poker - 6.228a-c in MORR collection

Bellows - 6.182 in MORR collection

Warming pan - 6.415 in MORR collection

Teakettle - 6.151 in MORR collection

Trivet - 6.222 in MORR collection

Foot warmer - 6.516 in MORR collection

Plate warmer - 6.163 in MORR collection

Candlesticks, 3 with tallow candles, one fine pair and one chamber
style - in MORR collection (to be selected)

Candle snuffer and tray - 6.11 in MORR collection

Sword, silver mounted hunting type -

Tableclothes, 2 linen to fit dining table - to allow for periodic
laundrying

Table covers, 2 linen for serving table - to allow for periodic
laundrying

Napkins, 10 linen - to allow for periodic laundrying

Tureen -
Soup plates, 12 pewter
Ladle -
Soup spoons, 6 silver -
Bread basket, with bread -
Pitcher -
Mugs, 4 pewter -
Dinner knives, 5 -
Dinner forks, 5 -
Carving set -
Condiment dishes - salt, vinegar, mustard?
Dessert plates, 12 pewter -
Bowl, with apples of proper type - 4.285 in MORR collection (if
appropriate)
Dinner plates, 12 pewter -
Platters, 3 pewter -
Tea service for 6, porcelain -
Decanters, 1 pint and 1 quart -
Glasses, 12 wine -
Books, c. 18 representing Mrs. Ford's library as listed in the inventory
of her estate: bible, quarto
Scotts Family Bible, 3 volumes
History of Greenland, 2 volumes
Universal History, 4 octavo volumes
small religious works, 8
Window curtains, 3 pairs - corresponding to existing ones

Sewing baskets, 2 with mending and stitchery in progress -

Slate, with slate pencil -

HABS Kitchen

Across the service hall visitors will look into Mrs. Ford's overworked kitchen. This room, as Washington noted, is the only refuge from the bitter cold for at least 20 people, the servants of both households. At the same time the place is continually busy with the preparation of the multiple sets of meals the circumstances dictated, with the servants eating their frugal meals, and with the cleaning up which necessarily follows. Food is continually cooking at the hearth and being prepared for pot or oven. Skillful work goes on in what must have been a near chaotic setting.

The great fireplace is properly the center of attention. The functional andirons sit in an ample bed of hot embers and support the remains of nearly burned out logs. An iron soup kettle hangs on a trammel over the coals keeping hot. Another large kettle in a second trammel holds hot water. One of the meats for the main course roasts in a reflector oven placed directly in front of the fire. The second meat cooks in a three-legged iron kettle standing on the hearth over a heap of embers. A dutch oven with coals on the cover as well as beneath it bakes one of the side dishes while vegetables boil in one of two other legged kettles on the hearth. A dough trough stands to the right close enough to the fire to induce rising. Potholders, a skillet, cooking spoons, skimmers, forks, spatula and ladles hang conveniently at hand. A peel for taking loaves of bread in and out of the oven leans against the chimney. The oven's removable door is in place. A plank table top which provides the working surface for the head-

quarters cooks rests on two barrels and extends about six feet north-and-south with one near the south wall but leaving enough space for a man to work there. The table has on it an hourglass, kitchen knives for cutting up meat and vegetables, spoons for stirring and seasoning, a dish of salt and one of sugar, containers of spices, a mixing bowl, a pitcher and several kitchen dishes filled with relatively non-perishable food in preparation such as a bowl filled with flour or cornmeal, a plate heaped with eggs, some onions, potatoes or root vegetables. The food items will change from time to time, but always represent ingredients needed to prepare one or two of the dishes to be served at Washington's dinner. A wooden bucket from discarded scraps stands beneath the table, and a steelyard hangs from a beam above it. A sawbuck work table stands against the south wall of the kitchen west of the large work table of the headquarters cooks. This smaller one serves Mrs. Ford's cook. Since the Fords' dinner is in progress, this table has three serving dishes of Mrs. Ford's three kettles of hot food from the fireplace, holders, spoons, a dish of salt, a gourd bottle of vinegar, spice boxes, a mortar and pestle and a coarse towel. A bucket for waste stands beneath the table, and a churn beside it. Against the west wall of the kitchen on either side of the door are benches holding water buckets. The bench to the right has two filled buckets for use in kitchen work and another smaller one of drinking water. The latter has a dipper in it. The bench to the left provides water for the headquarters cooks. It holds four buckets. The one farthest from the door has a dipper hanging above it. Paralleling the north wall is a makeshift trestle table of planks on sawhorses at which the servants eat their meals. This table has a long bench at either side

and an old chair at each end. On the table are a stack of 18 tinware soup plates, a stack of 18 tinware dinner plates, 18 pewter soup spoons and two tinware platters. The table is not large enough for all the servants to eat at once, so 10 places are set with spoons - four on each side and one at each end. The remaining spoons lie by the stack of soup plates. Mrs. Ford's dresser stands at the east end of the kitchen to the right of the fireplace. Its open shelves and closed cabinet contain her kitchen and serving ware not actually in use. Two or three tin candlesticks with tall candles and a tinderbox also are on the dresser. A woman's large checked apron hangs beside it.

To furnish the kitchen requires:

Table - original or reproduction with removable top, c. 6' x 2½" and two barrels to support it

Table - original or reproduction with a removable top of loose boards, c. 6' x 2½" resting on two sawhorses c. 28" high

Table - 7.131 in MORR collection

Benches, 2 for water supply - 7.19 and 7.203 in MORR collection

Benches, 2 for seating - original or reproduction

Chairs, 2 - 7.97 and 7.10d in MORR collection

Dresser -

Dough trough -

Andirons, pair of iron kitchen type -

Fire shovel, plain iron -

Fire poker, plain iron -

Trammels, 2 -

Kettles, iron with bails but not legs, 1 large and 1 medium -
Kettles, iron with legs, 3 medium and 1 small -
Kettles, brass, 3 medium and small sizes -
Dutch oven, iron -
Reflector oven, tinware -
Skillet, iron, large -
Ladles, 3 brass and iron cooking -
Skimmers, 1 large and 1 smaller -
Spatula -
Spoons, kitchen, 3 large, 3 medium and 3 small -
Fork, flesh -
Forks, kitchen, 3 -
Dippers, tinware, 1 gourd -
Spoons, 18 pewter soup -
Soup plates, 18 tinware - reproduced to resemble those in Washington's
camp chests
Dinner plates, 18 tinware - reproduced to resemble those in Washington's
camp chests
Platters, 2 tinware - reproduced to resemble those in Washington's camp
chests
Knives, kitchen, 1 large and 2 small -
Hourglass -
Bowl, mixing, wooden -
Pitcher, tinware -
Dishes, tinware, 6 of assorted sizes and shapes for work table of
military cooks -

Boxes, spice, 3 for headquarters cooks, 3 for Mrs. Ford -
Gourd bottle -
Dish, redware, for Mrs. Ford's salt -
Serving dishes, 2 pewter -
Platter, pewter -
Dishes, redware, for Mrs. Ford's dresser -
Peel -
Mortar and pestle -
Steelyard -
Churn - 6.324 in MORR collection
Buckets, wooden, 2 for garbage, 7 for water - reproduced
Candlesticks, 3 tinware with tallow candles -
Tinderbox -
Broom - reproduction of type ordered by Washington for headquarters
 use
Potholders, 5 -
Towel, coarse linen -
Apron -
Curtains, window -
Wash basin, soap, towels?

HABS Room (Buttery)

The last room visitors pass as they move from the kitchen to the exit contains most of the winter food supply of the Ford family and also the supply of staples and preserved food for the headquarters staff. What they see and smell should remind viewers that every household needed to lay by a

large part of whatever the family expected to eat before the next summer's crops became available. The room and its furnishings should also drive home the necessary frugality of Washington's table during that hard winter.

Mrs. Ford has a barrel of flour, a barrel of cornmeal, a barrel of apples, a barrel of potatoes, a large sack of beans, a keg of cider, a large crock of sauerkraut all against the cold north wall. On shelves above them she has a smaller crock of salt, two gallon jugs of vinegar, a wrapped sugar loaf, a sugar cutter, three cheese boxes, a bread box, a tea canister, a small cloth bag of coffee beans, a basket of dried apple slices, a jug of maple syrup and a small tub of brown sugar. Bundles of medicinal herbs hang drying from the ceiling beams above the shelves. On top of the flour barrel are the scoop, sieve and flour pan. The headquarters supplies line the south wall and shelves at the east end. They comprise two barrels of flour (one unopened), two barrels of cornmeal (one unopened), one barrel of salt, one barrel of salted meat, one barrel of salted fish, one keg of vinegar, one keg of white sugar and two of brown, three bags of potatoes, one bag of turnips, two bags of beans, one bag of lentils, a basket of cabbages, a basket of black walnuts, three cheese boxes, tin boxes - one each - of tea, pepper, raisins, a larger tin box for left-over bread and a crock of butter. A flour sieve for the headquarters cooks hangs above the flour barrels; scoops for flour, meal, beans and lentils also hang conveniently near; as does a flesh fork for the salt meat and fish. A candle lantern stands on an unopened barrel.

Furnishings for the buttery consist of:

Barrels, 8 for dry contents, 4 with removable covers, 2 uncovered -
reproduced

Barrels, 3 for wet contents with removable covers - reproduced

Kegs, 2 for dry contents with removable covers - reproduced

Kegs, 2 for wet contents with spigot - reproduced

Tub, wooden -

Boxes, 6 cheese -

Sacks, 8 large cloth -

Sack, small cloth -

Baskets, 3 -

Crocks, 1 large, 1 medium -

Jugs, 2 gallon, 1 larger -

Boxes, 5 tin, assorted sizes -

Sieves, 2 flour -

Scoops, 4

Fork, flesh -

Lantern, tin candle -

Pan, tin -

Sugar loaf -

Sugar cutter -

Tea canister - 6.22a, b in MORR collection

Curtain, plain -

HABS Undesignated (Pantry)

Through an open door at the far end of the buttery visitors standing in the service hall will get a glimpse into the pantry. They may have caught another glimpse across the kitchen into this corner room. What little they can see reinforces their understanding of the crowded, makeshift conditions that the servants faced. The headquarters cook and perhaps his assistant sleep in the pantry. Here the dishes are washed, and during the dead of winter some of the headquarters laundry must be done. The shelves provide storage for the serving dishes used at Washington's dinners as well as for the cooking vessels and appliances of his cooks when not actually in use at the crowded hearth.

The pantry has a dry stone sink under the window where the Ford servants usually wash dishes. A plain table against the north wall beside the sink provides a work surface for stacking dishes as they are washed and dried. Cords strung above the table hold drying dishcloths and towels. A wooden tub under the table adds to the dishwashing facilities for the headquarters staff. Along the east wall a low bench holds two large wooden tubs in which headquarters servants do some clothes washing. A water bucket and a crock of soft soap stand on the floor beside the bench. The servants may also iron clothes and table linen here. Shelves on the east wall hold the serving dishes of the headquarters queensware and the cooking gear not in use at the hearth - kettles, teakettle, ovens, skillets, spits, chopping bowl and knife. The cook's camp cot with straw pallet, pillow, coarse linen sheets and two blankets takes up much of the remaining floor space. The assistant cook's bedroll stands at the foot of the cot.

The pantry requires as much of the following list as will be visible from the service hall:

Store sink -

Table -

Bench -

Cot, folding camp - reproduced

Tubs, 3 wooden

Bucket, wooden

Crock -

Queensware tureens, 2 of the headquarters set -

Queensware serving dishes, 12 assorted including 3 platters, 4 bowls -

Kettles, 2 copper, medium size -

Kettle, iron -

Teakettle, tinware -

Dutch oven, iron -

Reflector oven, tinware -

Skillets, 2 iron, medium size -

Spits 4 iron -

Bowl, wooden chopping -

Chopping knife -

Smoothing irons, 2 -

Pallet, straw filled - reproduced with 18th century style ticking

Tick for cot, straw filled - reproduced with 18th century style ticking

Sheets, 4 coarse linen to fit cot - to allow for occasional washing

Blankets, 4 wool army style -

Pillow case, 2 coarse linen - to allow for occasional washing

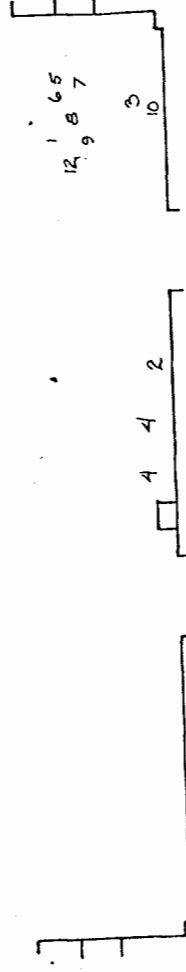
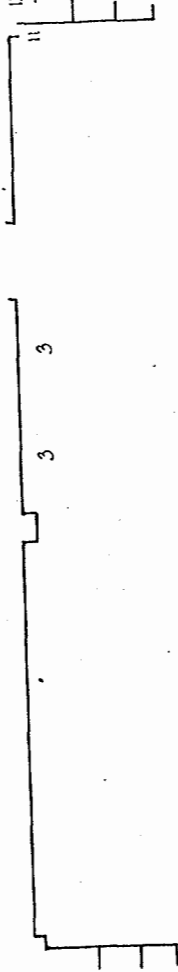
Towels, 4 coarse linen, worn -

Dishcloths, 2 coarse linen -

Curtain, window, plain -

CENTER HALL 1ST FLOOR

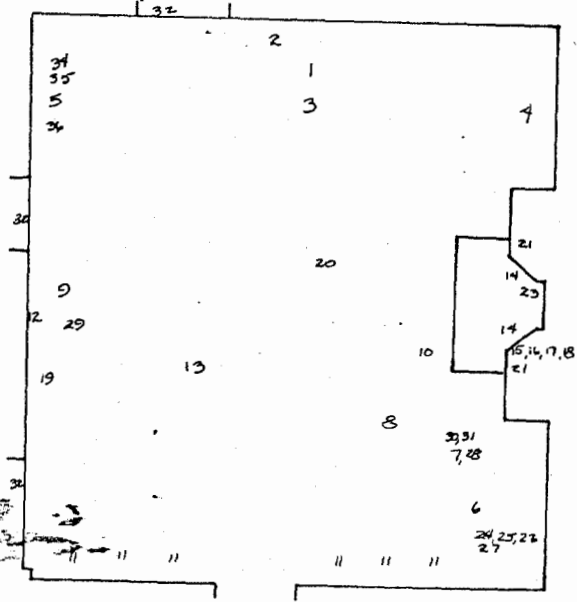
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- 2. TABLES
- 3. CHAIRS 7.16d
- 4. STOOLS
- 5. INKSTAND
- 6. SAND SHAKER
- 7. QUILL PEN
- 8. PAPER
- 9. TABLE COVER
- 10. BLANKET
- 11. BROOM
- 12. FOOT WARMER

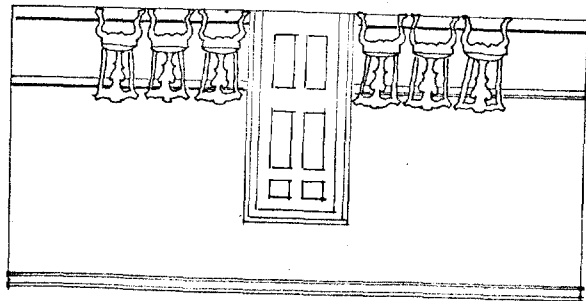
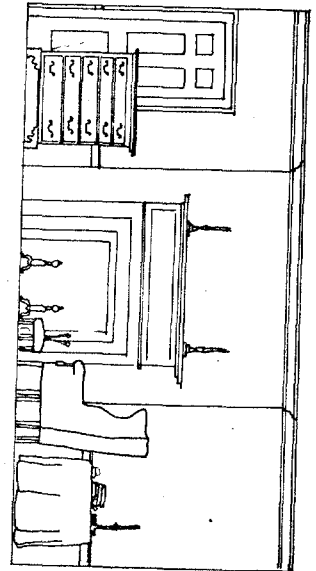
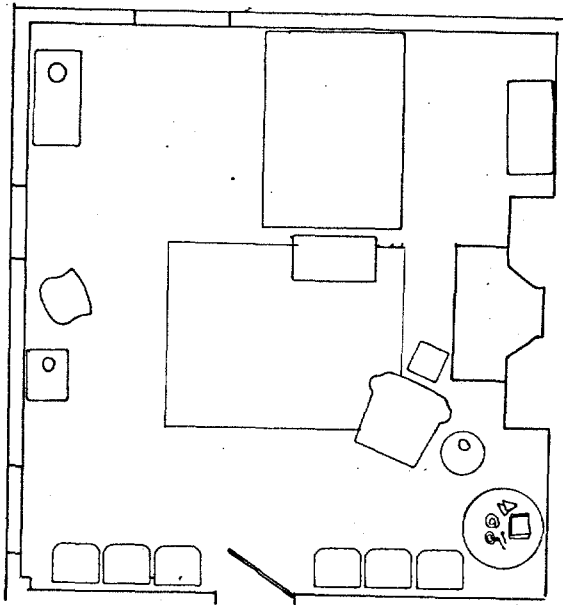
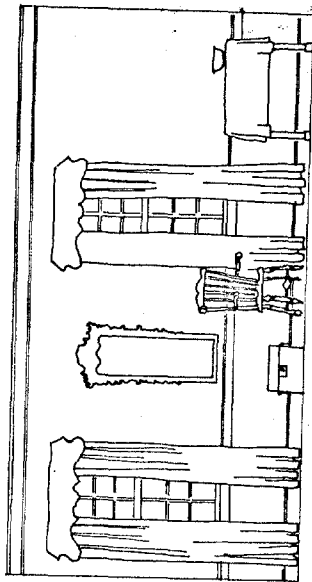
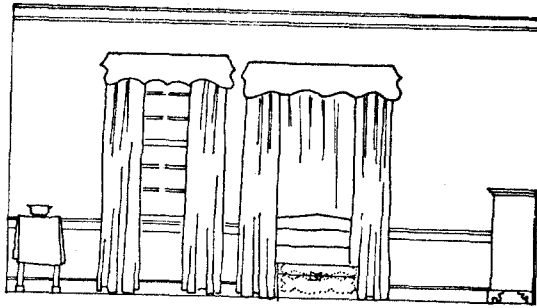


SCALE ON ALL DRAWINGS 1/4" = 1'-0"

BEDROOM N° 1

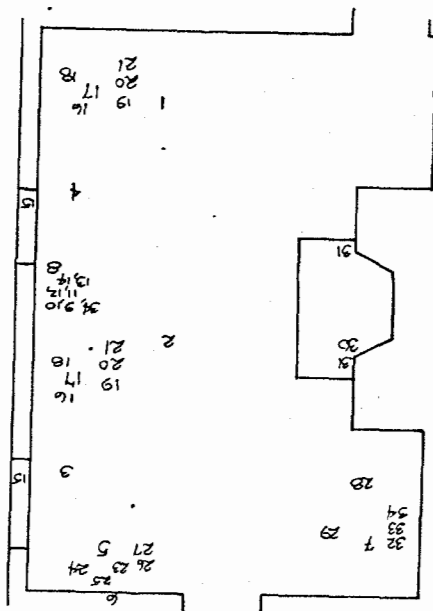
1. BED 7.185
2. " HANGINGS
3. BEDDING
4. CHEST OF DRAWERS 7.71
5. DRESSING TABLE 7.217
6. BREAKFAST " 7.20
7. CANDEE STAND 7.139
8. ARMCHAIR, EASY 7.65
9. " WINDSOR 8.57
10. FOOT STOOL
11. CHAIRS 7.7
12. MIRROR 208
13. CARPET
14. ANDIRONS 6.239
15. FIRE SHOVEL
16. " TONGS
17. POKER
18. BELLOWS
19. TRUNK
20. PORTMANTEAU
21. CANDLE STICKS 2.48 2.49
22. TRIVET 6.471a
23. TEAKETTLE 6.471b
24. CUPS & SAUCERS
25. TEASPOONS
26. TABLE CLOTH
27. NAPKINS
28. COVER FOR CANDLE STAND
29. WORK BASKET
30. BOOKS
31. NEWSPAPERS
32. CURTAINS
33. VALANCES
34. BASIN
35. TOWELS
36. COVER FOR LINEN TABLE



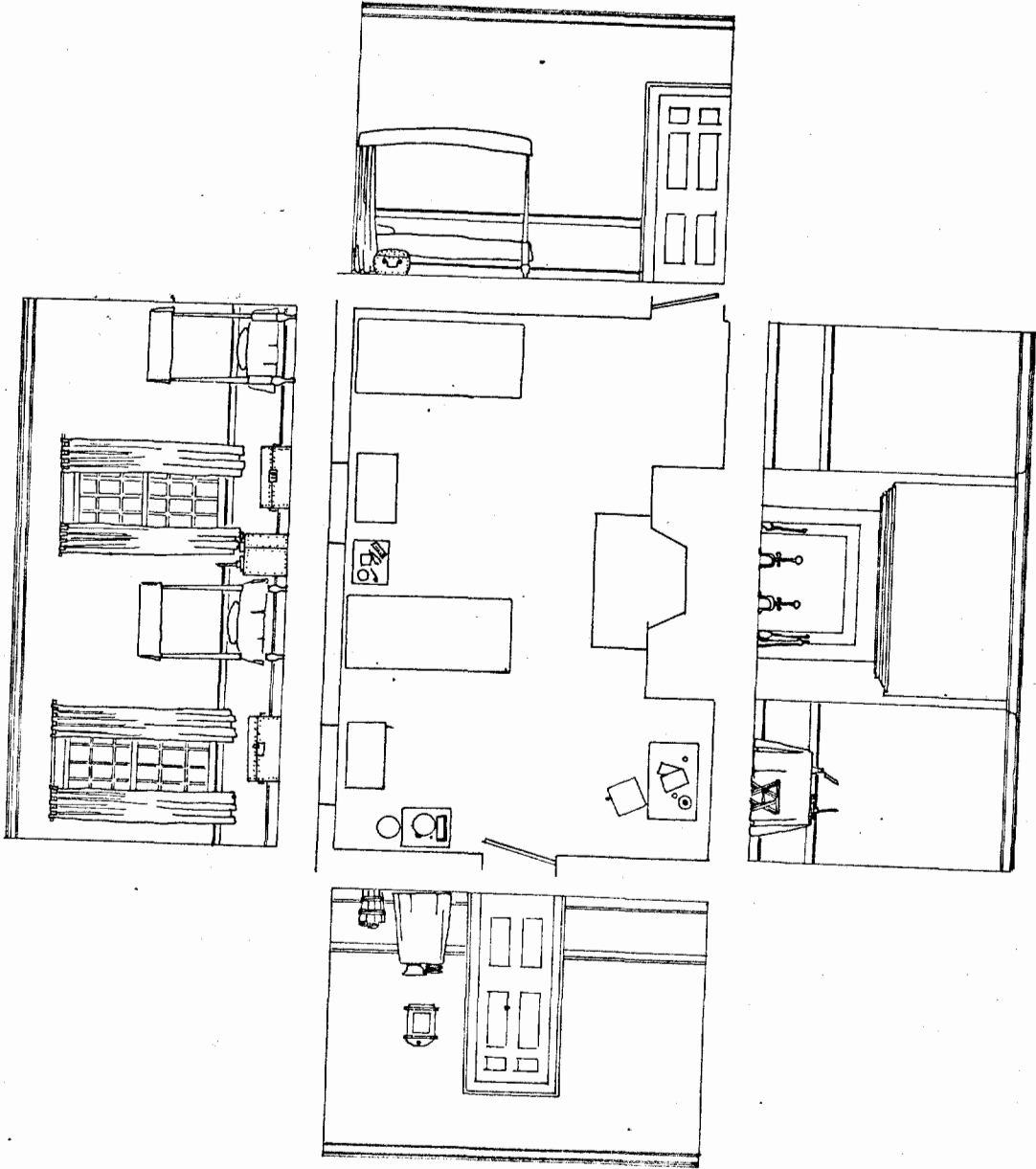


BED ROOM N^o 3

1. BED
2. BED
3. PORTMANTEAU
4. "
5. STAND
6. MIRROR
7. TABLES
8. BOX
9. PIPE
10. PIPE TONGS
11. TOBACCO BOX
12. CANDLE STICK
13. "
14. NEWSPAPER
15. CURTAINS
16. BED CURTAINS
17. MATTRESSES
18. PILLOWS
19. SHEETS
20. PILLOW CASES
21. BLANKETS
22. COVER?
23. BASIN
24. PAIL
25. SOAP
26. _____
27. SHAVING CASE
28. BRAISE COVER
29. STOOL
30. ANDIRONS
31. FIRE TOOLS
32. INKSTAND
33. PAPER
34. CANDLESTICK

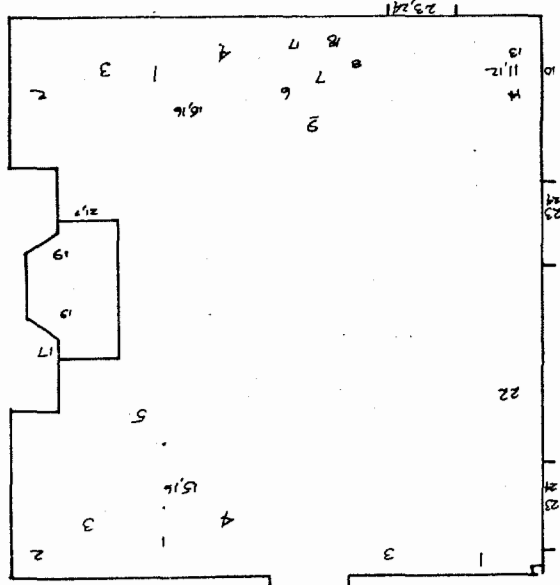


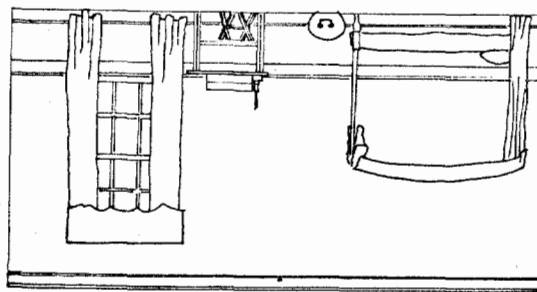
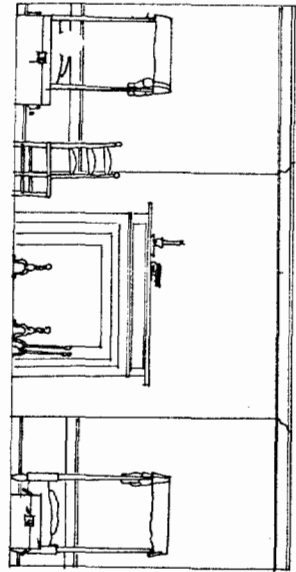
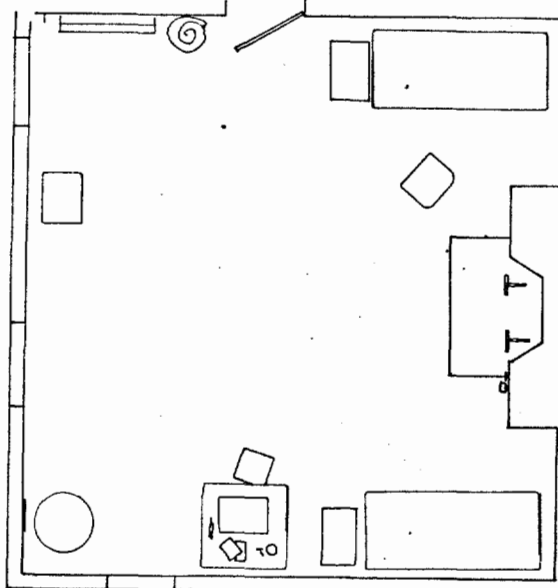
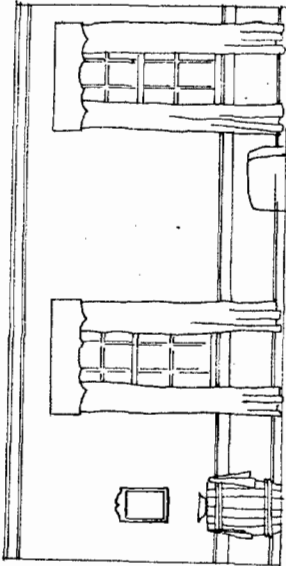
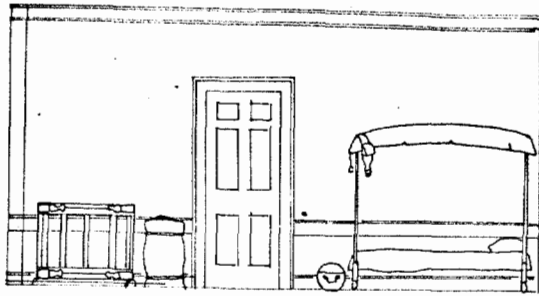
BED ROOM N° 2



BEDROOM N^o 2

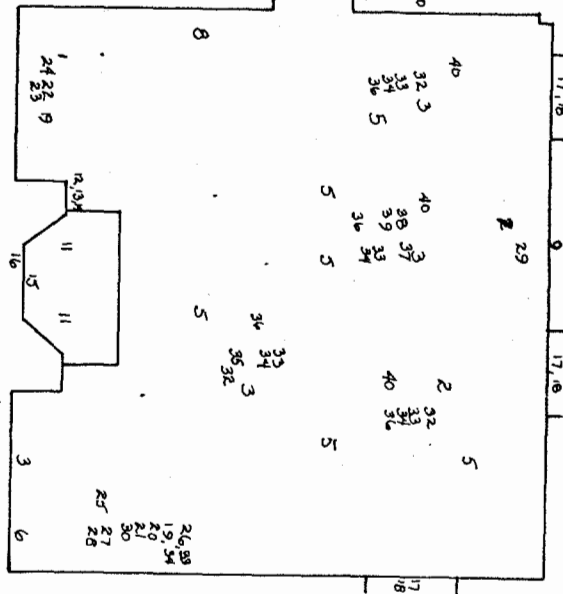
1. BEDS
2. BED HANGINGS
3. BEDDING
4. PORTMANTEAU
5. CHAIR 7.84
6. TABLE
7. PORTABLE DESK
8. QUILL PENS
9. STOOL
10. MIRROR 7.109
11. BARREL
12. BASIN 6.322
13. SOAP
14. TOWELS
15. HOLSTERS
16. PISTOLS
17. CANDLESTICKS
18. BOOKS
19. ANDIRONS 6.239, 6.166
20. FIRE TONGS 6.237
21. SHOVEL
22. BEDDING CASE
23. CURTAINS
24. VALANCES

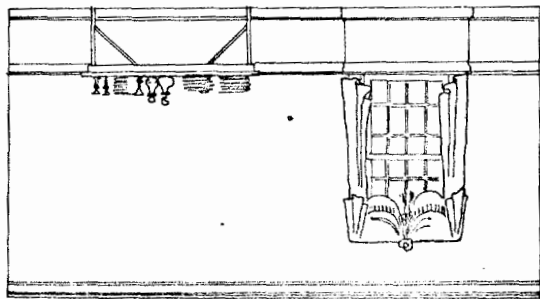
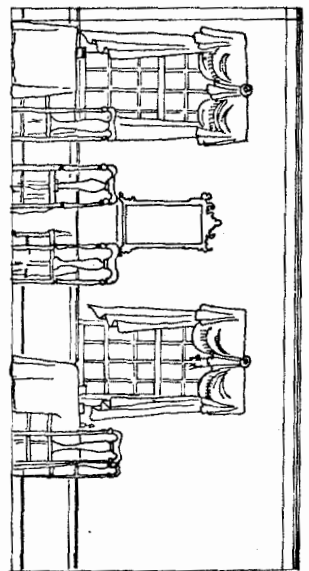
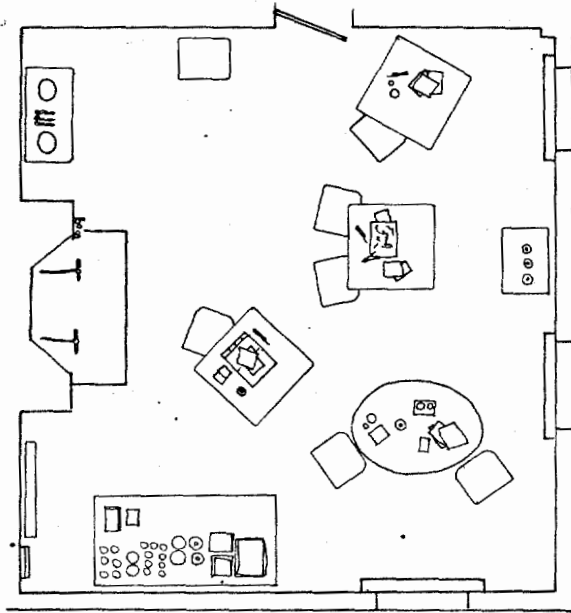
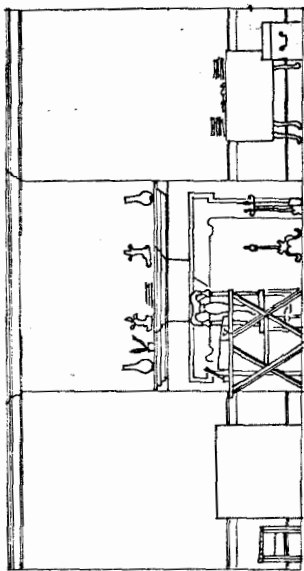
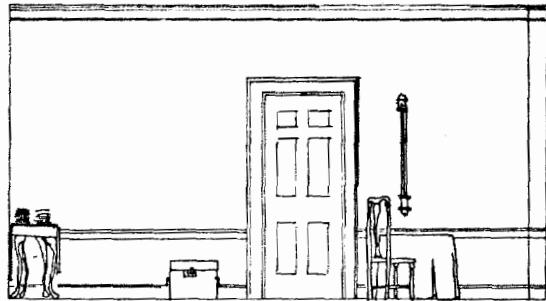




PARLOR

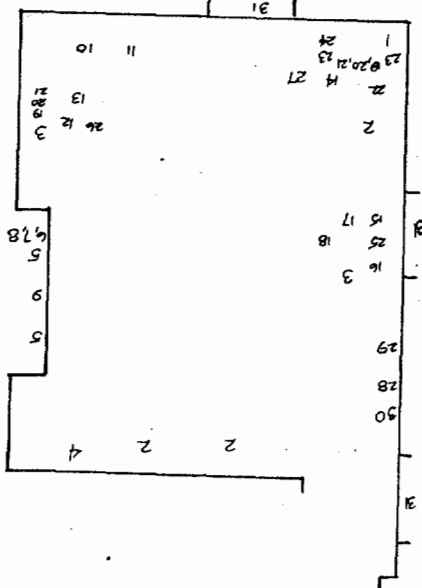
- 1. TABLE 7.2
- 2. " 7.52
- 3. TABLE
- 4. TABLES
- 5. CHAIRS
- 6. STOOL
- 7. CHEST
- 8. TRUNK
- 9. MIRROR 7.124
- 10. BAROMETER 7.34
- 11. ANDIRONS 6.364
- 12. FIRE SHOVEL 6.269
- 13. FIRE TONGS 6.270
- 14. POKER 6.268
- 15. FIREBACK 6.230
- 16. GARNITURE
- 17. CURTAINS
- 18. VALANCES
- 19. QUEENSWARE
- 20. BREAD BASKET
- 21. SUGAR CANISTER
- 22. KNIVES
- 23. FORKS
- 24. CARVING SET
- 25. NAPKINGS + LINENS
- 26. DECANTERS 4.308
- 27. GOBLET'S
- 28. CUPS & SAUCERS
- 29. CANDLESTICKS
- 30. CANDLE SNUFFERS
- 31. INKSTAND 2.17, 2.18, 2.19
- 32. CANDLESTICKS
- 33. INKSTANDS 50.12.1, 50.12.2
- 34. SANDERS
- 35. PORTABLE WRITING DESK 7.36
- 36. QUILL PENS
- 37. BLANK BOOKS
- 38. DIVIDERS
- 39. MAP
- 40. TABLE COVERS

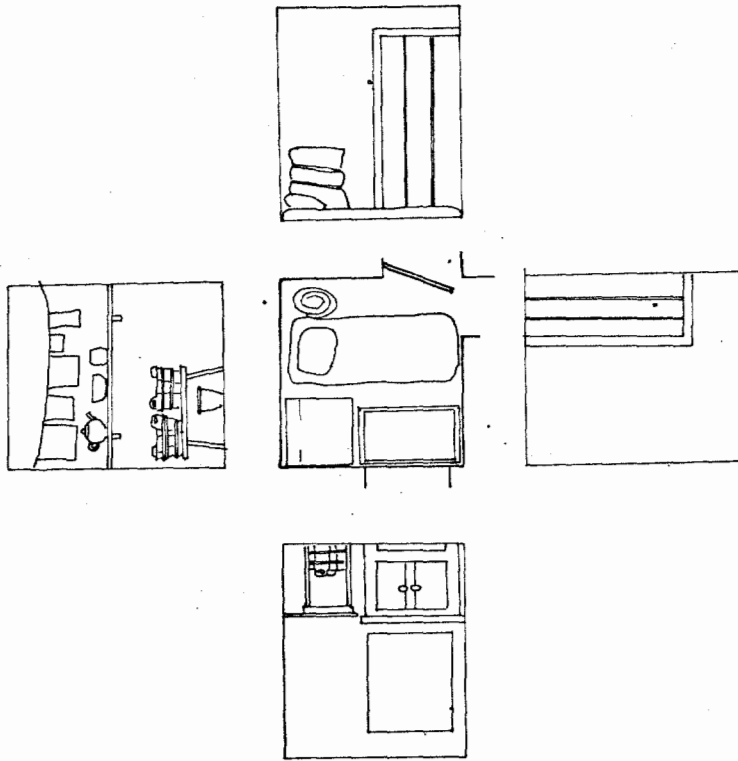




OFFICE

1. SECRETARY 715
2. WINDSOR CHAIRS 7.25, 7.29, 7.15, 7.27, 7.135
3. TABLES
4. STOOLS
5. ANDIRONS 6.36, 3.2
6. FIRE TONGS 6.224
7. FIRE SHOVEL 6.224
8. FIRE POKER
9. KETTLE
10. TRUNK 7.198
11. MAP CASE
12. SCALE
13. DIVIDERS
14. TELESCOPE
15. SHAVING CASE
16. TOWEL
17. CUP & SAUCER
18. BASIN
19. INKSTAND 56.12.1, 50.12.2
20. QUILL PENS
21. SANDERS
22. PAPER
23. CANDLESTICKS 12.13
24. CANDLE SNUFFERS
25. CANDLESTICK 6.290
26. MAP
27. WRITING DESK
28. WASHINGTON'S GREAT COAT
29. " HAT
30. " SWORD
31. WINDOW CURTAINS

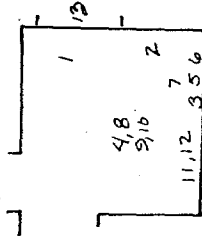




UNDESIGNATED PANTRY.

THIS ROOM DOES NOT
CONFORM TO THE DESCRIPTION
AND THE BLUE PRINT. IT
CANNOT CONTAIN ALL ITEMS
LISTED IN MR. LEWIS' REPORT.
THE BLUE PRINT ALSO SHOWS
A DOOR, WHEREAS THE DESCRIPTION
SHOWS A WINDOW.

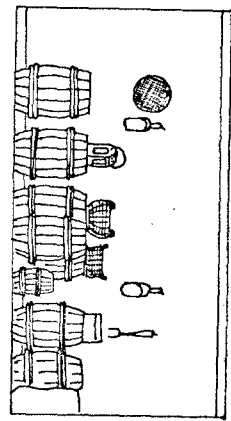
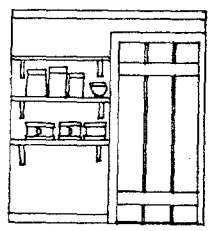
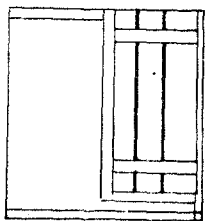
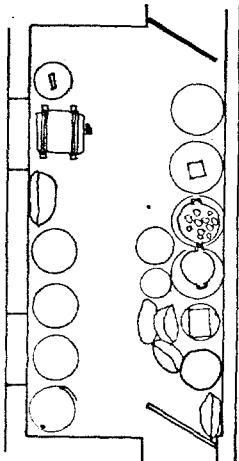
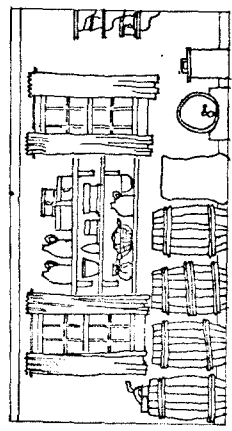
1. SINK
2. TABLE
3. BENCH
4. COT
5. TUBS
6. BUCKET
7. CROCK
8. PALLET
9. PILLOW
10. BLANKETS
11. TOWELS
12. DISHCLOTHES
13. CURTAIN.



1111

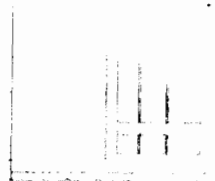
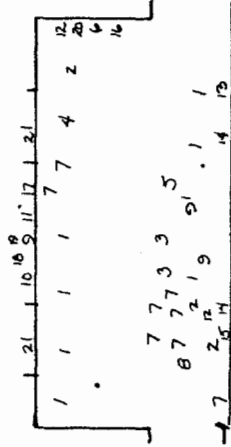
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REVIEW

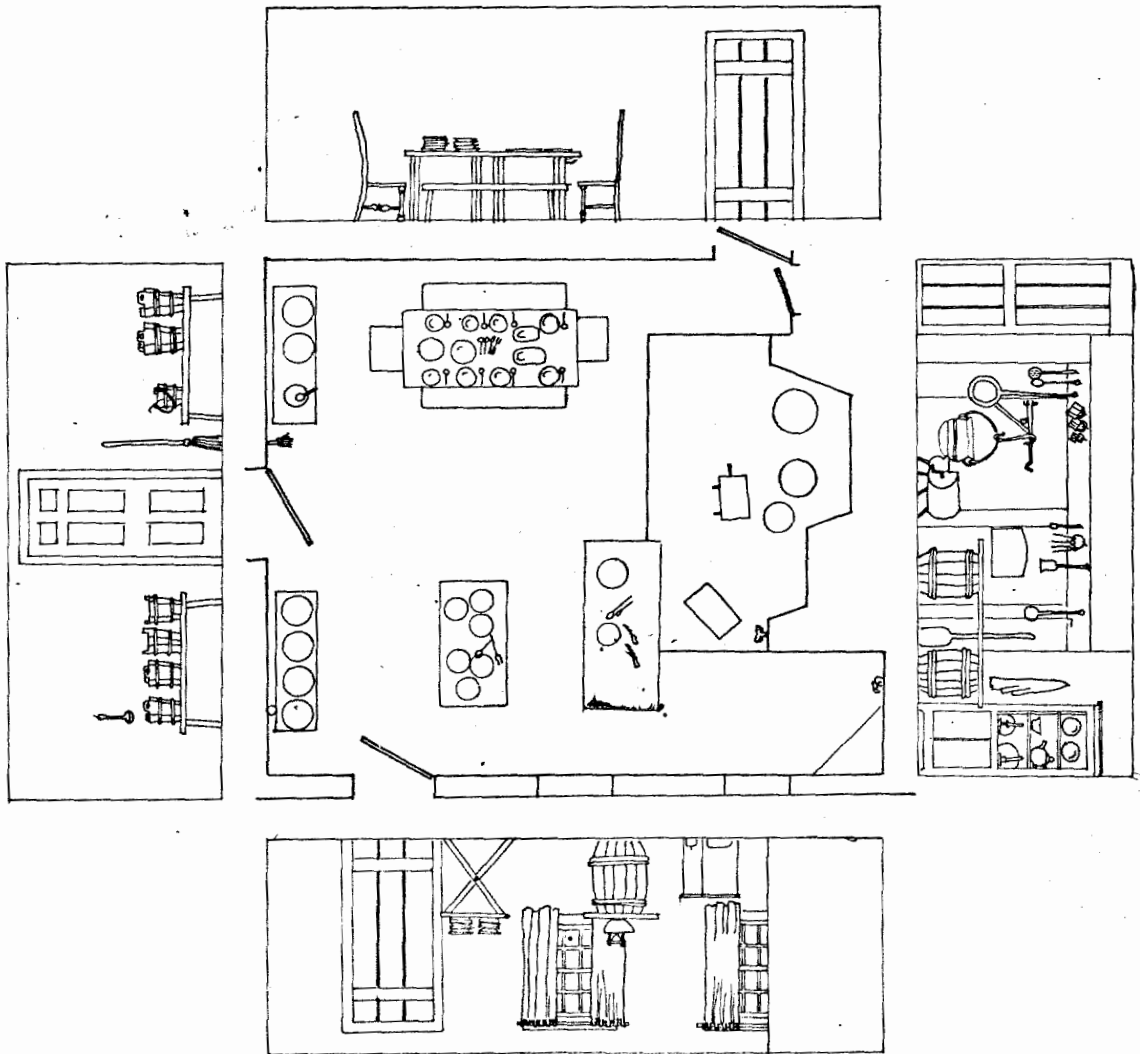
ITEMS
REPORT. E
O S HOW'S
HE DESCRIPTION



PANTRY (BUTTERY)

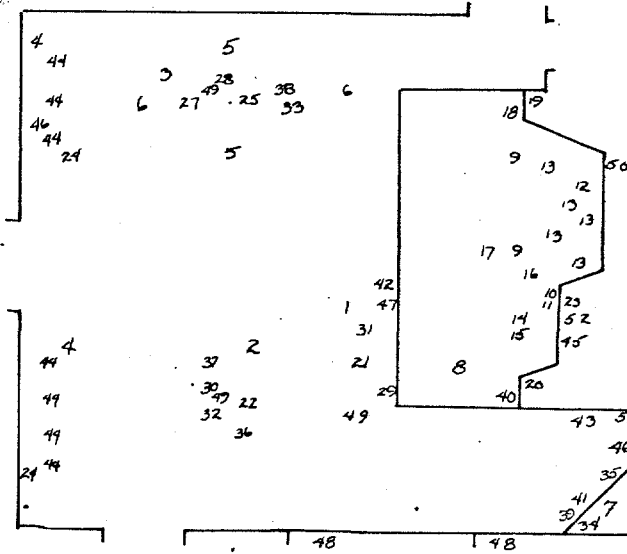
1. BARRELS (DRY)
2. " (WET)
3. KEGS (DRY)
4. " (WET)
5. TUB
6. BOXES
7. SACKS (LARGE)
8. " (SMALL)
9. BASKETS
10. CROCKS
11. JUGS
12. BOXES
13. SIEVES
14. SCOOPS
15. FORK
16. LANTERN
17. PAN
18. SUGAR LOAF
19. " CUTTER
20. TEA CANISTER
21. CURTAINS

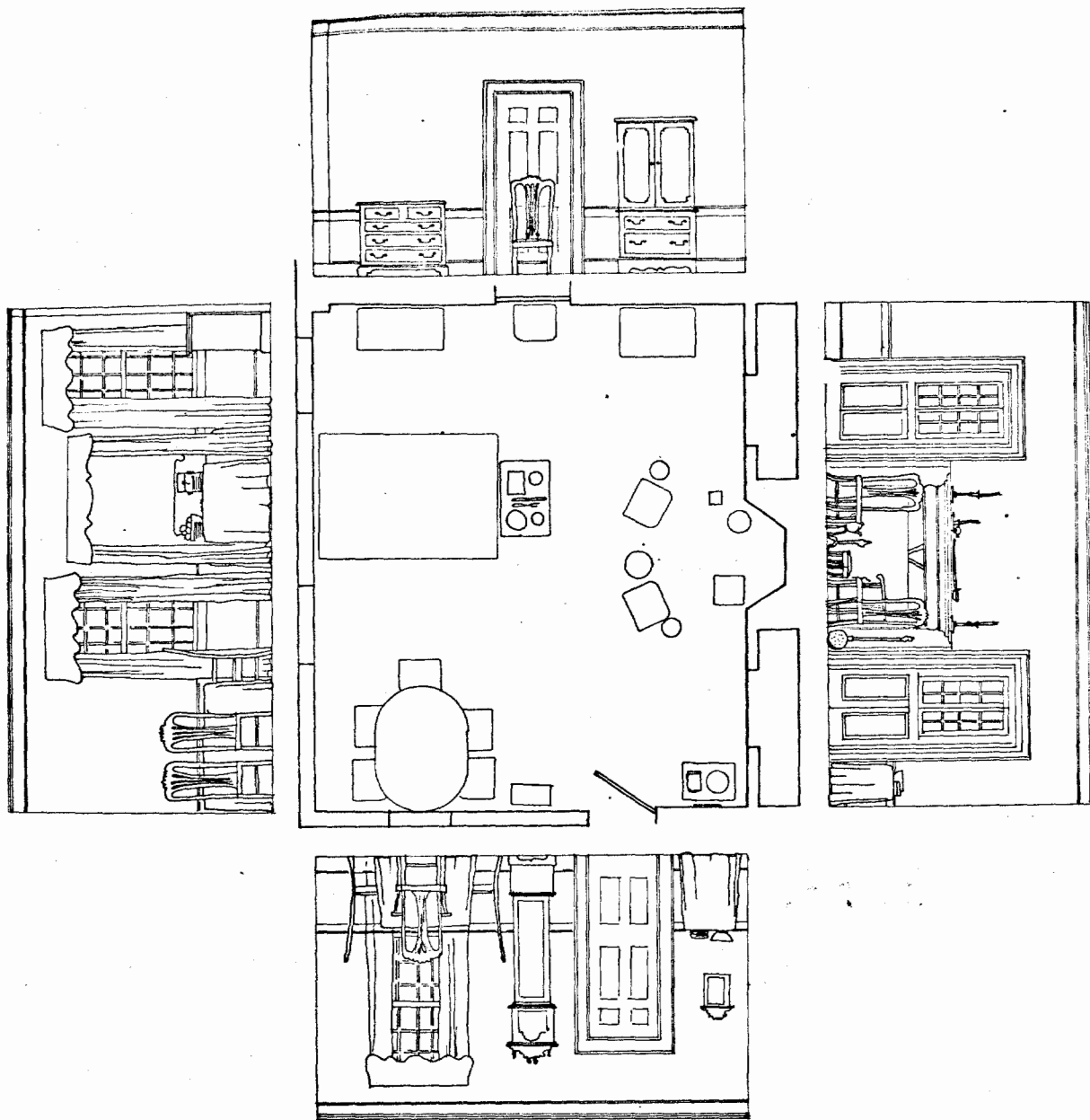




KITCHEN

- 1. TABLE
- 2. TABLE
- 3. TABLE 7-131
- 4. BENCHES 7-19, 7-203
- 5. BENCHES
- 6. CHAIRS 7-97, 7-1074
- 7. DRESSER
- 8. DOUGH TROUGH
- 9. ANDIRONS
- 10. FIRE SHOVEL
- 11. " POKER
- 12. TRAMMELS
- 13. KETTLES
- 14. " "
- 15. " "
- 16. DUTCH OVEN
- 17. REFLECTOR OVEN
- 18. SKILLET
- 19. LADLES
- 20. SKIMMERS
- 21. SPOONS
- 22. FORKS
- 23. " "
- 24. DIPPERS
- 25. SPOONS
- 26. SOUP PLATES
- 27. PLATES
- 28. PLATTERS
- 29. KNIVES
- 30. HOUR GLASS
- 31. BOWL
- 32. PITCHER
- 33. DISHES
- 34. SPICES
- 35. BOTTLE
- 36. DISH
- 37. DISHES
- 38. PLATTER
- 39. DISHES
- 40. FEEL
- 41. MORTAR & PESTLE
- 42. STEELYARD
- 43. CHURN
- 44. BUCKETS
- 45. POTHOLDERS
- 46. TOWEL
- 47. APRON
- 48. CURTAINS
- 49. CANDESTIOS
- 50. TINDER BOX
- 51. BROOM

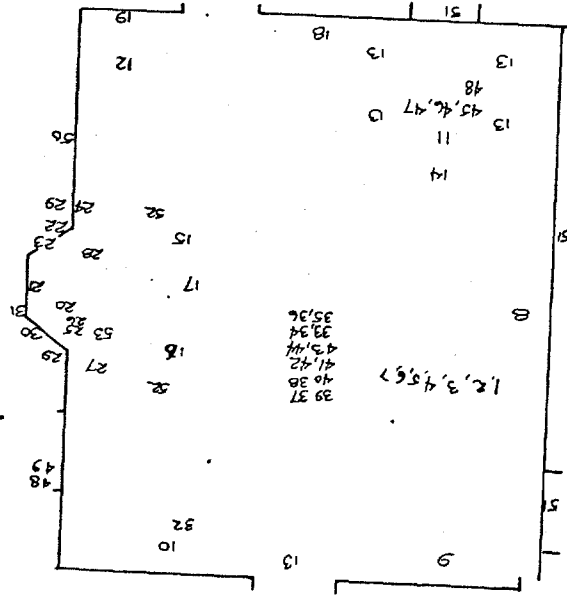


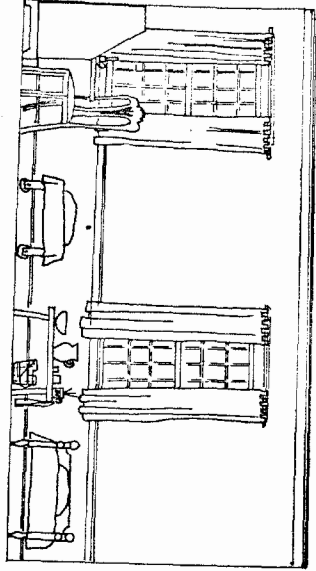
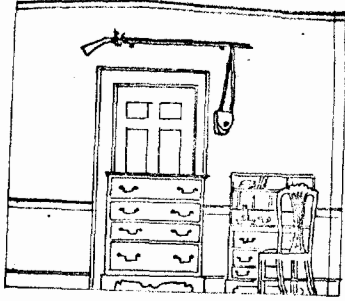
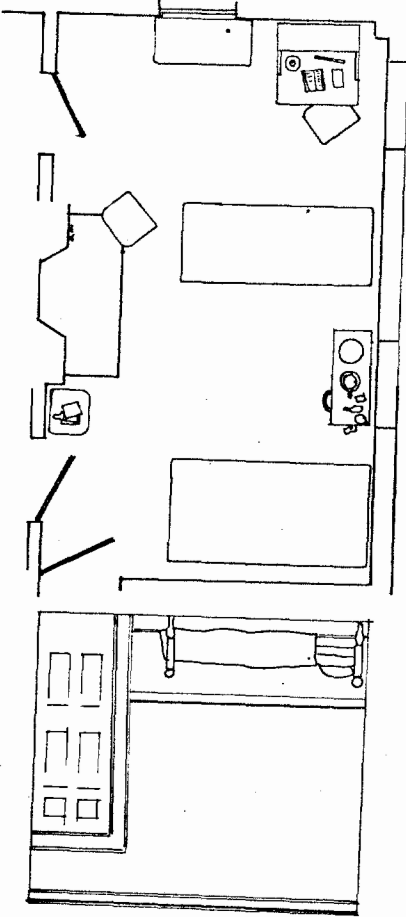
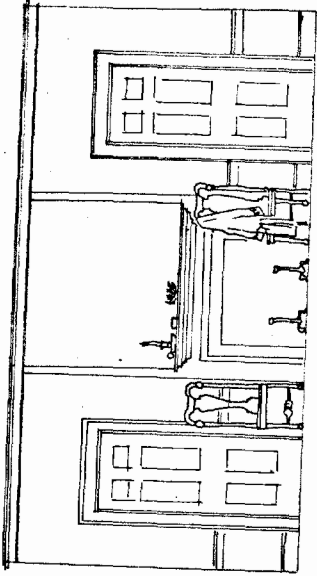


2700 E. 1st St.

DINING ROOM

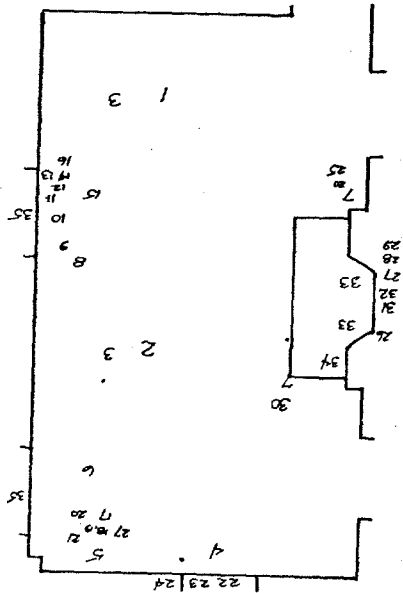
- 1. BED 7-183
- 2. BEDDING
- 3. BOLSTER
- 4. PILLOWS
- 5. SHEETS
- 6. COVER
- 7. PILLOW CASES
- 8. BED HANGINGS
- 9. CHEST OF DRAWERS 7-68
- 10. LINEN PRESS 860
- 11. DINING TABLE 7-1
- 12. TABLE 7-45
- 13. CHAIRS 7-8, 7-9, 7-25
- 14. ARMCHAIR 7-7
- 15. " 7-17
- 16. CHAIR 7-1076
- 17. STOOL 7-85
- 18. CLOCK 7-115
- 19. MIRROR 7-163
- 20. ANDIRONS 6-221a, b
- 21. FIRE BACKS 6-225
- 22. FIRE TOOLS 6-228 a-c
- 23. BELLOWES 6-182
- 24. WARMING PAN 6-415
- 25. TEA KETTLE 6-151
- 26. TRIVET 6-222
- 27. FOOT WARMER
- 28. PLATE " 6-163
- 29. CANDLESTICKS
- 30. CAUDLE SNUFFER 6-11
- 31. SWORD
- 32. NAPKINS
- 33. TUREEN
- 34. SOUP PLATES
- 35. LADLE
- 36. SPOONS
- 37. BREAD BASKET
- 38. PITCHER
- 39. MUGS
- 40. DINNER KNIVES
- 41. FORKS
- 42. CARVING SET
- 43. PLATES
- 44. BOWL
- 45. PLATES
- 46. PLATTERS
- 47. TEA SERVICE
- 48. DECANTERS
- 49. GLASSES
- 50. BOOKS
- 51. CURTAINS
- 52. SEWING BASKETS
- 53. SLATE

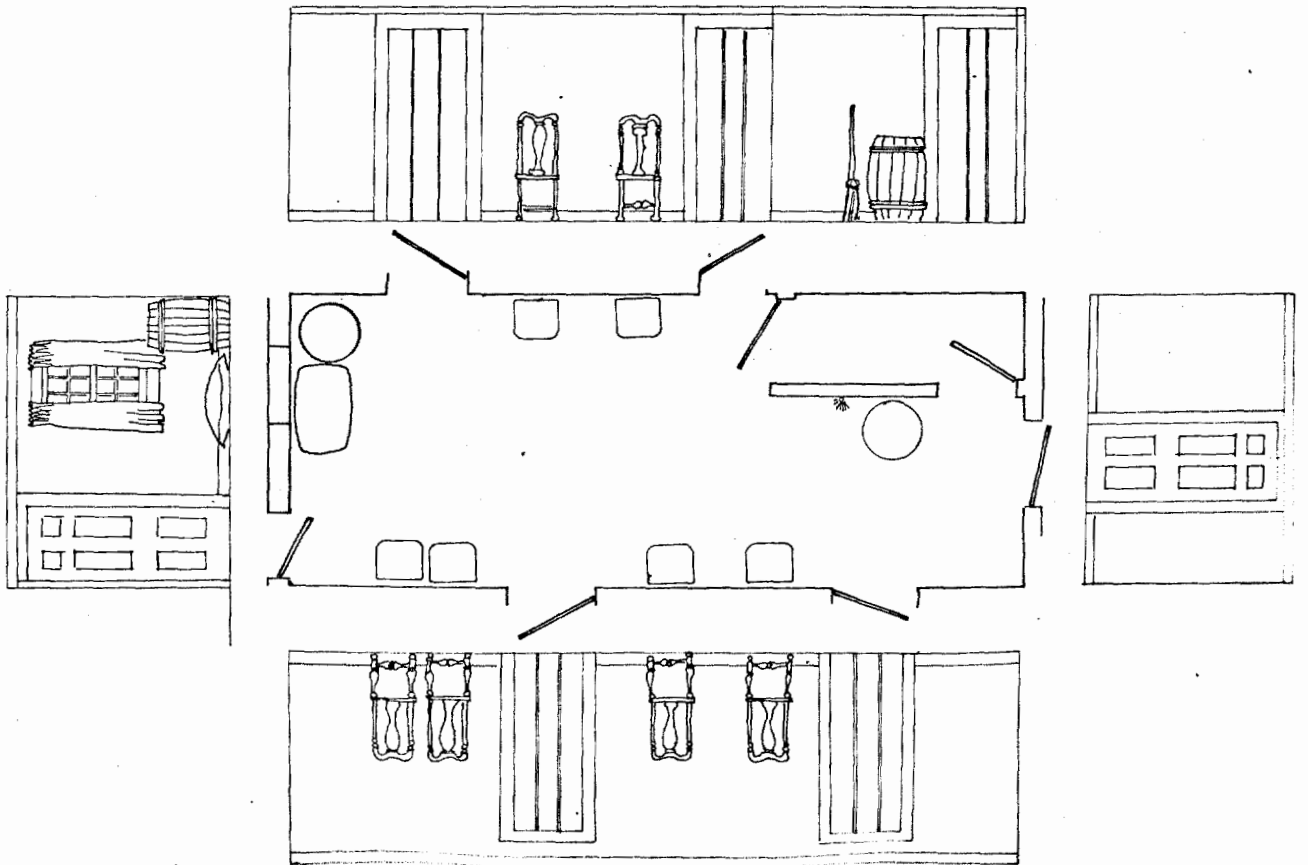




LIBRARY

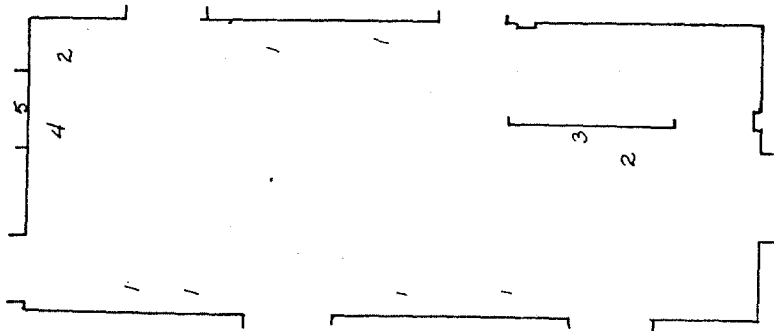
1. BED 55.9.1
2. BED 7.204
3. BEDDING
4. CHEST OF DRAWERS 7.200
5. DESK 7.14
6. CHAIR 7.7
7. CHAIRS 7.67, 7.107^a
8. BENCH
9. BASIN 6.96
10. PITCHER 6.109
11. SOAP
12. HAIRBRUSH
13. TOOTHBRUSHES
14. MUG.
15. PAIL
16. TOWEL
17. BOOKS
18. INKSTAND
19. QUILL PEN
20. PAPER
21. FLUTE
22. GUN 1.89
23. POWDER HORN
24. HUNTING BAG-
25. SLATE
26. POCKET KNIFE
27. CANDLESTICKS 812, 813
28. TINDERBOX
29. GUNFLINTS 12-20 + MILITARY BUTTONS
30. JACKET
31. MITTENS
32. BIRDS NEST
33. ANDIRONS 6.245^a, 6
34. FIRE TOOLS
35. CURTAINS



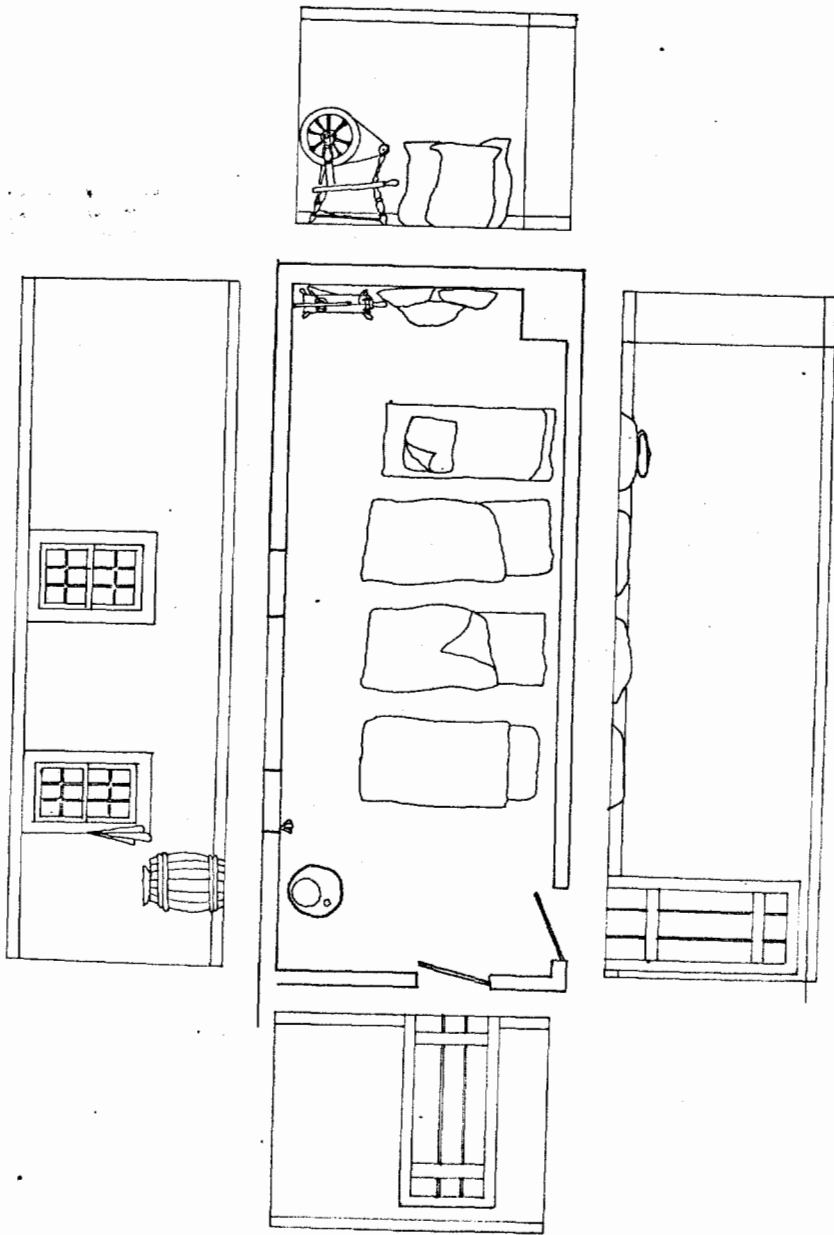


PANTRY (SERVICE HALL)

1. CHAIRS 7/106
2. BARRELS
3. BROOM
4. BAG w/ BEANS
5. CURTAINS

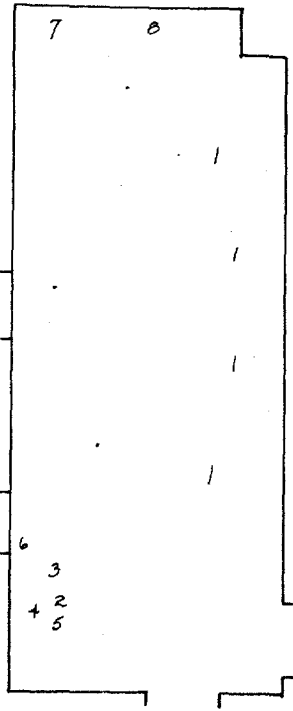


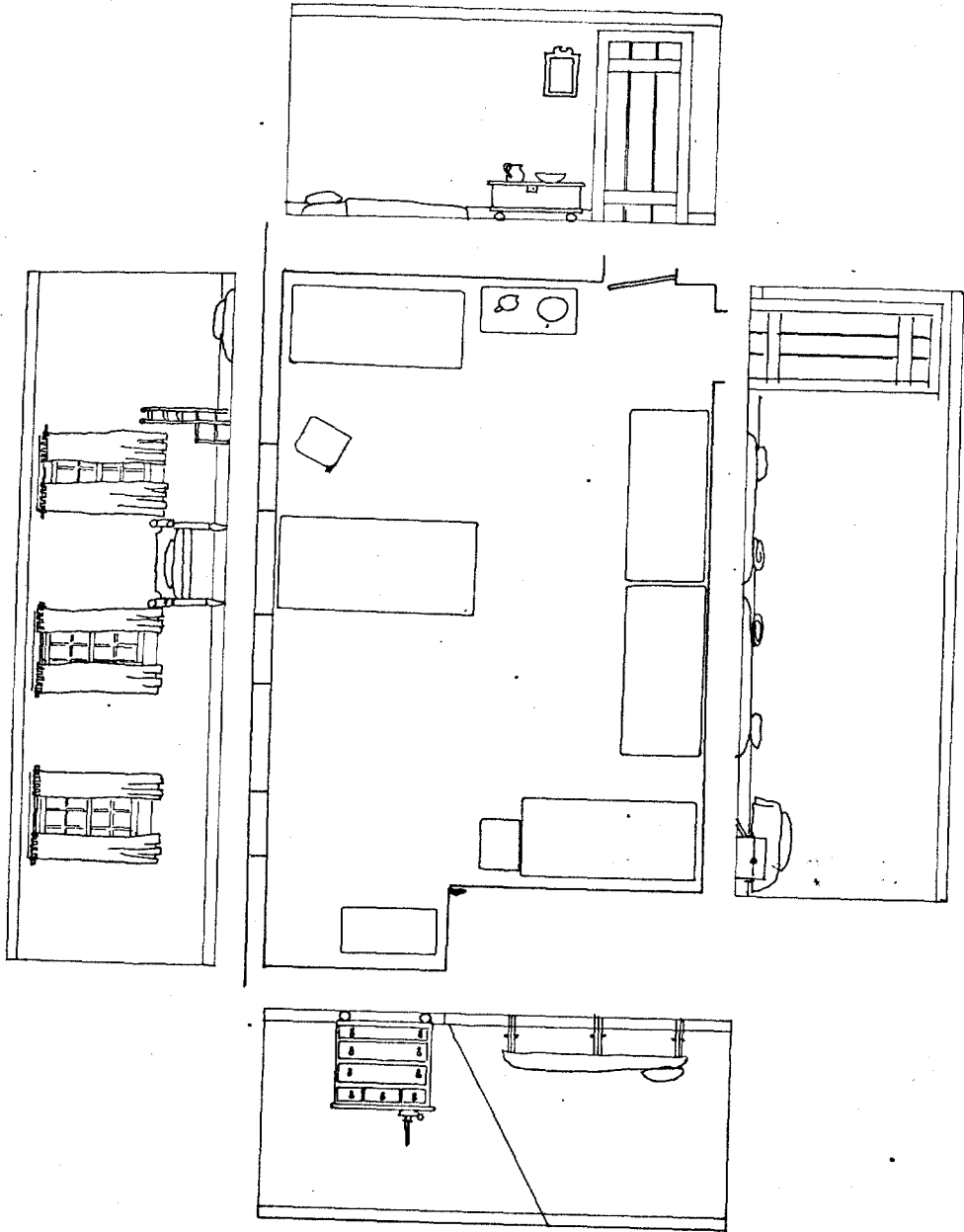
111



NORTHEAST ROOM OVER KITCHEN

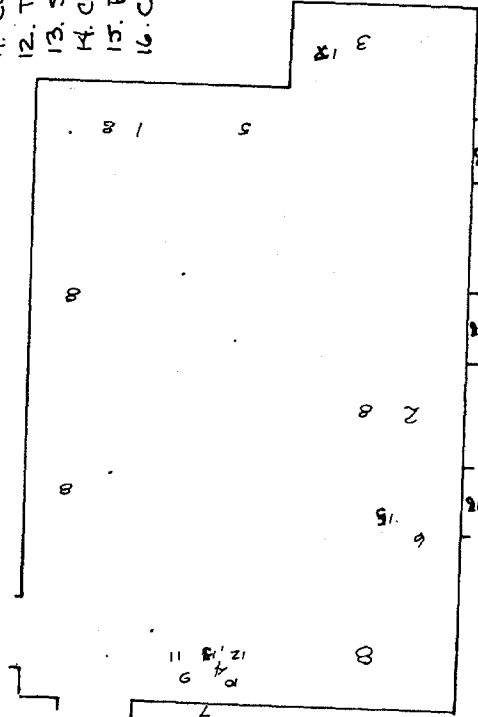
1. BEDDING
2. BARREL
3. BUCKET
4. PAN
5. SOAP
6. TOWEL
7. SPINNING WHEEL 8:149
8. BAGS



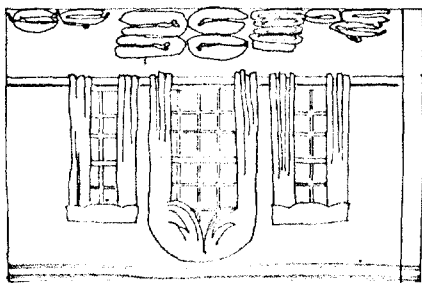
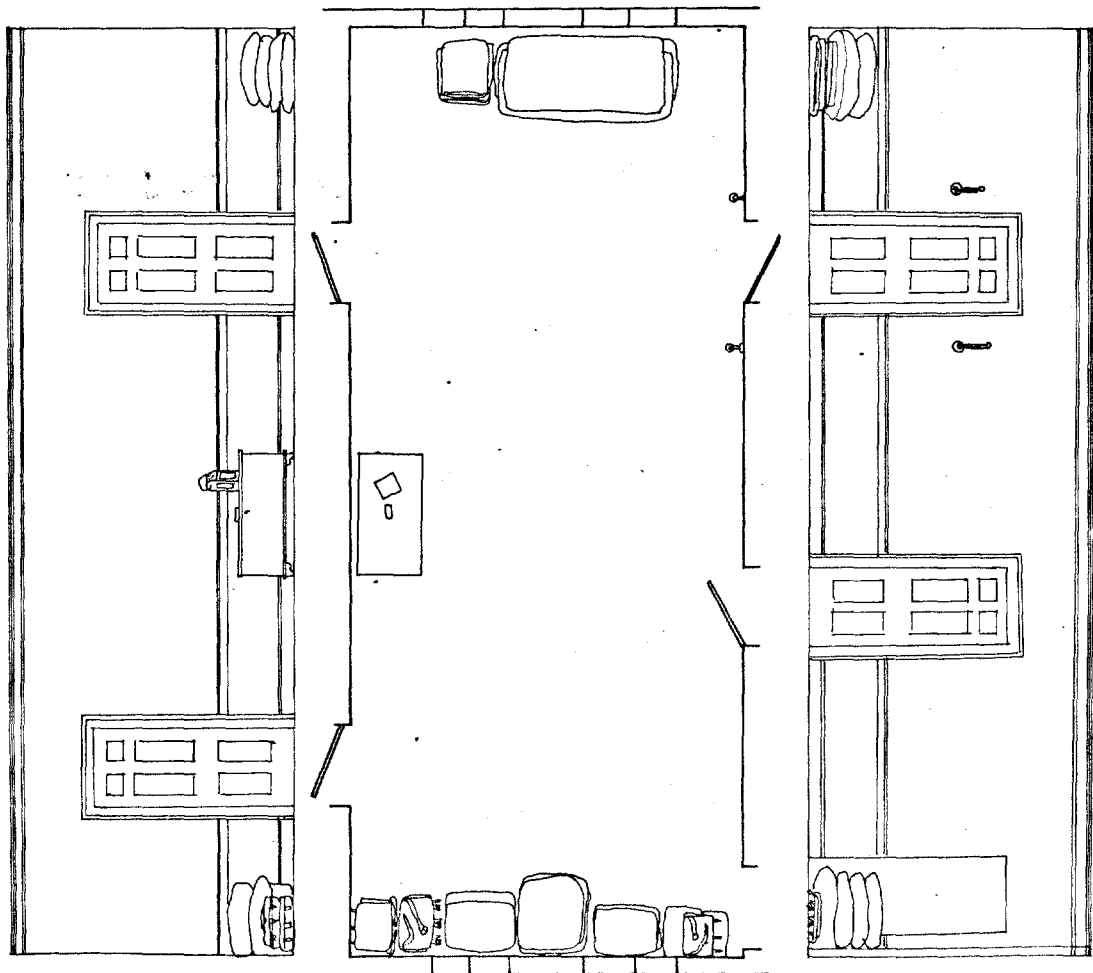
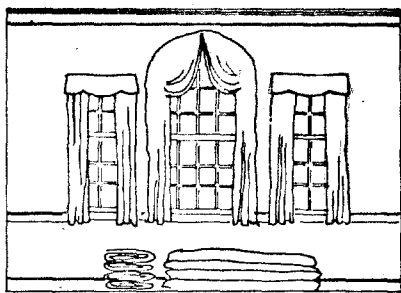


SOUTHEAST ROOM OVER KITCHEN

1. COT
2. BED
3. CHEST OF DRAWERS 7.66
4. CHEST 7.122
5. TRUNK
6. CHAIR 7.38
7. MIRROR 7.111
8. BEDDING
9. BASIN 6.91
10. PITCHER 6.74
11. COVERS
12. TOWELS
13. SOAP
14. CANDLE STICK 115
15. BASKET
16. CURTAINS

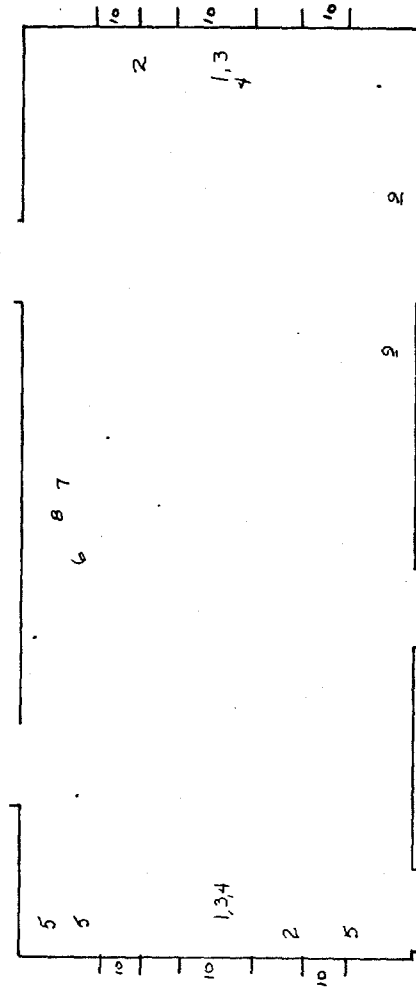


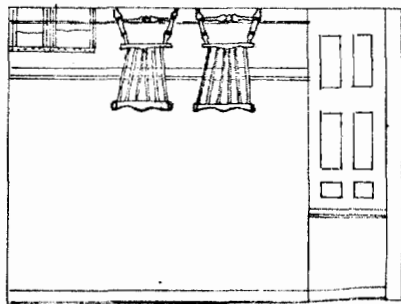
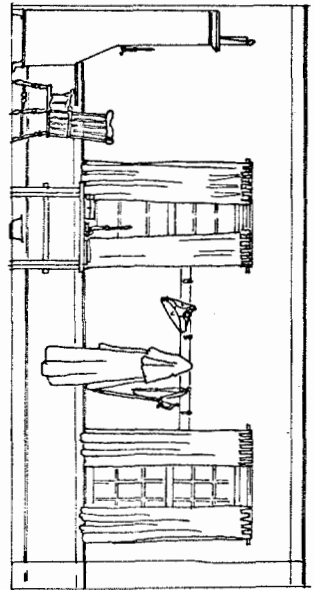
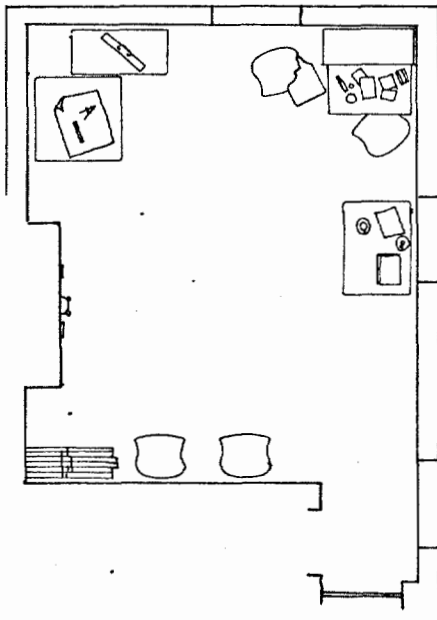
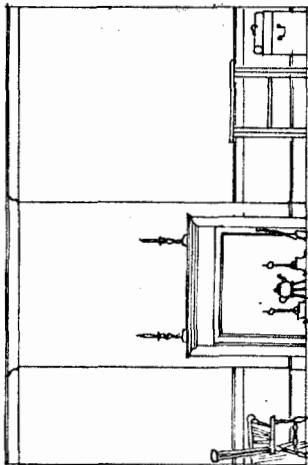
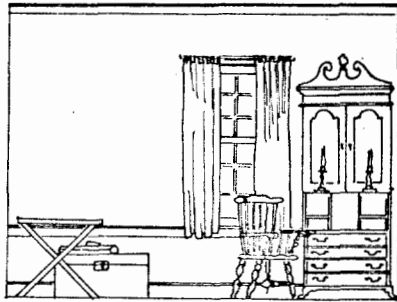
PLAN OF HOUSE



CENTER HALL 2nd FLOOR.

1. PALLETS
2. BLANKETS
3. LEATHER STRAPS
4. ROPE TIES
5. KNAPSACK HAVESACKS
6. BLANKET CHEST. 7-74
7. CANDLE LANTERN
8. TINDER BOX
9. SCONCES 216, 220
10. CURTAINS





CHECKLIST OF FURNISHINGS REQUIRED

FURNITURE

Bedsteads and Cots

Washington's Chamber

High post 7.185

Aides' Chambers

Folding camp 7.35

Folding camp - 4

Servants' Chamber

Low post

Cot, folding camp

Ford Boys' Chamber

Low post 142

Trundle (55-9-1)

Mrs. Ford's Room

High post 7.183

Pantry

Cot, folding camp

Benches

Ford Boys' Chamber

Wash bench

Kitchen

Water bench - 2

Seating - 2

Pantry

Wash bench

Chairs

Center Hall, 1st Floor

Windsor side - 3 7.16a
 7.16b
 7.16c

Dining/Aides' Work Room

Rush seat fiddle-back - 5 7.106a
 7.106b
 7.106c
 7.192
 7.193

Washington's Office

Windsor - 4 7.15
 7.25a
 7.27a
 7.29 or
 7.135

Center Hall, Upstairs

Washington's Chamber

Easy 7.65
Windsor arm 857
Side - 6 7.7

Aides'/Guest Chamber

Side 7.84

Servants' Chamber

Side 7.38

Service Hall, 1st Floor

Side - 6 7.106

Ford Boys' Chamber

Side - 3 7.67
 7.107a
 7.7

Mrs. Ford's Room

Arm - 2 7.17
 7.7

Side - 6

7.8
7.9
7.223
7.7
7.7
7.107b

Kitchen

Side - 2 7.97
 7.107

Chests

Dining/Aides' Work Room

"Camp" 7.145

Center Hall, 2nd Floor

Blanket 7.74

Washingtons' Chamber

Of drawers 7.71

Aides' Chamber (back)

"Camp" 7.121

Servants' Chamber

Of drawers 7.66

"Camp" 7.122

Ford Boy's Chamber

Of drawers 7.200

Mrs. Ford's Room

Of drawers 7.68

Linen press 850

Clock

Mrs. Ford's Room

Tall case 7.115

Desks

Dining/Aides' Work Room

Portable 7.36

Washington's Office

Secretary-bookcase 7.13

(Portable)

Aides'/Guest Chamber

Portable

Ford Boys' Chamber

Writing 7.14

Mirrors

Dining/Aides' Work Room

Large 7.124

Washingtons' Chamber

Large 208

Aides'/Guest Chamber(back)

Small

Servants' Chamber

Small 7.111

Mrs. Ford's Room

Marquetry 7.163

Stools

Center Hall, 1st Floor

Folding camp - 4

Dining/Aides' Work Room

Folding camp

Washington's Office

Folding camp - 6

Washingtons' Chamber

Foot

Aides'/Guest Chamber

Folding camp

Aides' Chamber (back)

Folding camp

Mrs. Ford's Room

Joint 7.85 ?

Tables

Center Hall, 1st Floor

Gate-leg 7.191

Folding/camp dining - 2

Dining/Aides' Work Room

Dining - 2
7.2
7.32

Folding camp dining	
Folding camp officer's - 4	
Washington's Office	
Folding camp officer's - 2	
Washingtons' Chamber	
Dressing	7.217
Breakfast	7.20
Candle stand	7.139
Aides' Chambers	
Folding camp officer's - 2	
Mrs. Ford's Room	
Dining	7.1
Tilt top	7.45
Kitchen	
Work	
Dining (makeshift)	
Trestle	7.131
Pantry	
Work	
<u>Miscellaneous Furniture</u>	
Center Hall, 1st Floor	
Foot warmer	6.248
Dining/Aides' Work Room	
Barometer	7.34
Washington's Office	
Shaving case	

Aides' Chamber (back)

Shaving case

Servants' Back Chamber

Spinning wheel 8.149

Kitchen

Churn 6.329

Dresser

Dough trough

FIREPLACE EQUIPMENT

Andirons

Dining/Aides' Work Room

Brass 6.364

Washington's Office

Brass topped 6.363

Washingtons' Chamber

Brass topped 6.239

Aides'/Guest Chamber

Brass topped 6.236

Aides' Chamber (back)

Iron 6.380

Ford Boys' Chamber

Brass topped 6.265

Mrs. Ford's Room

Brass 6.221

Kitchen

Iron, kitchen type

(N.B. Mrs. Ford probably had only one or possibly two pairs of fine brass andirons; three or four perhaps had brass finials; the rest without brass. The ones designated above probably tend to be too fancy.)

Fire Tools

Dining/Aides' Work Room

Tongs 6.270

Shovel 6.269

Poker 6.268

Washington's Office

Tongs 6.224

Shovel

Poker

Washingtons' Chamber

Tongs

Shovel

Poker

Bellows 6.362

Aides'/Guest Chamber

Tongs 6.237

Shovel

Aides' Chamber (back)

Tongs

Shovel

Ford Boys' Chamber

Tongs

Shovel

Poker

Mrs. Ford's Room

Tongs 6.228b

Shovel 6.228a

Poker 6.228c

Bellows 6.182

Kitchen

Shovel

Poker

Firebacks

Dining/Aides' Work Room 6.230

Washington's Office

Washingtons' Chamber

Aides'/Guest Chamber

Aides' Chamber (back)

Ford Boys' Chamber

Mrs. Ford's Room 6.225

Kitchen

LIGHTING EQUIPMENT

Dining/Aides' Work Room

Candlesticks, brass - 6

Candlesticks, iron - 4

Snuffers and tray, brass

Washington's Office

Candlesticks, brass - 2 12 or
 1059
 13 or
 1060

Snuffers, steel

Candlestick, iron 6.290

Center Hall, 2nd Floor

Lantern

Sconces, brass - 2 216
 220

Washingtons' Chamber

Candlesticks, silver plate - 2 2.48
 2.49

Aides'/Guest Room

Candlesticks, iron - 2

Aides' Chamber (back)

Candlesticks, iron - 2

Servants' Chamber

Candlestick 115

Ford Boys' Chamber

Candlesticks, brass - 2 812
 813

Tinderbox

Mrs. Ford's Room

Candlesticks, silver or
brass - 2

Candlestick, brass chamber

Snuffer and tray

Kitchen

Candlesticks, tinware - 3

Tinderbox

Buttery

Lantern

General

Candles, tallow - 34 plus
replacements

WRITING EQUIPMENT

Inkstands

Center Hall, 1st Floor

Field

Dining/Aides' Work Room

Pewter

2.17
2.18
2.19

Field

R or
50.12.1
50.12.2
plus R

Washington's Office

Field - 2

Aides' Chamber (back)

Field

Ford Boys' Room

Pewter

Sanders

Center Hall, 1st Floor

Dining/Aides' Work Room - 5

Washington's Office - 2

Paper

Center Hall, 1st Floor

Writing, quarto sheets - 8

Dining/Aides' Work Room

Writing, quarto sheets - 200

Blank books - 2

Washington's Office

Writing, quarto sheets - 20

Ford Boys' Chamber

Writing, quarto sheets - 20

Ink Powder

Dining/Aides' Work Room

Packages - 10

Washington's Office

Packages - 2

Sealing Wax

Dining/Aides' Work Room

Sticks - 1 pound

Washington's Office

Stick

Wafers

Dining/Aides' Work Room

Package

Quill Pens

General - 34

Slates and Slate Pencils

Ford Boys' Chamber

Mrs. Ford's Room

CERAMICS

Porcelain

Dining/Aides' Work Room

Garniture - 5 pieces

4.319

or

4.419

Mrs. Ford's Room

Bowl

4.285

Queensware

Dining/Aides' Work Room

Salt cellars - 4

Cups and saucers - 7

Drinking mugs - 6

Dinner plates - 20

Soup plates - 10

Mustard pots - 2

Washington's Office

Cup and saucer

Washingtons' Chamber

Cups and saucers - 2

Pantry

Bowls - 4

Platters - 3

Serving dishes, assorted - 5

Tureens - 2

Redware

Servants' Back Chamber

Pan

Ford Boys' Chamber

Mug

Kitchen

Food preparation, assorted
bowls, pans, pitchers, etc.

Salt dish

Buttery

Crock, medium

Jug, 1 gallon

Stoneware

Buttery

Crock, large

Jugs - 2, 1 gallon & larger

Clay

Aides' Chamber (back)

Tobacco pipe

GLASSWARE

Decanters

Dining/Aides' Work Room

1 quart - 2

Mrs. Ford's Room

1 quart

1 pint

Drinking glasses

Dining/Aides' Work Room

Goblets - 10

Mrs. Ford's Room

Wine glasses - 12

METALWARE

Brassware

Washingtons' Chamber

Trivet 6.471a

Teakettle 6.471b

Mrs. Ford's Room

Trivet 6.222

Teakettel 6.151

Foot warmer 6.516

Warming pan 6.415

Kitchen

Kettles - 3

Ladles, iron handled - 3

Skimmers, iron handled - 2

Copperware

Pantry

Kettles - 2

Ironware

Dining/Aides' Work Room

Knives, ivory handled dinner -
10

Forks, ivory handled dinner -
10

Carving set

Washington's Office

Kettle, small legged

Mrs. Ford's Room

Knives, dinner - 5

Forks, dinner - 5

Carving set

Kitchen

Kettles, with bails -
1 large
1 medium

Kettles, with legs -
3 medium
1 small

Dutch oven

Skillet

Spatula

Spoons - 3 large
3 medium
3 small

Ford Boys' Chamber

Wash basin 6.96

Pitcher 6.109

Mrs. Ford's Room

Dessert plates - 12

Dinner plates - 12

Soup plates - 12

Platters - 3

Mugs - 4

Pitcher

Kitchen

Soup spoons - 18

Platter

Serving dishes - 2

Buttery

Tea canister 6.220

Tinware

Dining/Aides' Work Room

Bread basket, japanned

Sugar canister, japanned

Washington's Office

Wash basin

Mrs. Ford's Room

Plate warmer 6.136

Kitchen

Fork, flesh

Forks, kitchen - 3

Knives, kitchen - 1 large
2 small

Mortar and pestle

Trammels - 2

Peel

Buttery

Fork, flesh

Pantry

Kettle

Dutch oven

Spits - 4

Knife, chopping

Flatirons - 2

Pewter

Washingtons' Chamber

Wash basin

Aides'/Guest Chamber

Wash basin

6.322

Aides' Chamber (back)

Wash basin

Servants' Chamber

Wash basin

6.91

Pitcher

6.74

Reflector oven

Dipper

Dinner plates - 18

Soup plates - 18

Platters - 2

Pitcher

Dishes, assorted - 6

Spice boxes - 6

Buttery

Boxes, assorted - 5

Pan

Pantry

Reflector oven

Silverware

Washingtons' Chamber

Teaspoons - 2

Mrs. Ford's Room

Ladle

Soup spoons - 6

INSTRUMENTS AND WEAPONS

Personal Implements

Dining/Aides' Work Room

Dividers

Washington's Office

Dividers

Scale

Telescope

Aides' Chamber (back)

Pipe tongs 6.455

Ford Boys' Chamber

DC

Pocketknife

Flute

Household Implements

Center Hall, 1st Floor

Broom

Service Hall, 1st Floor

Broom

Kitchen

Broom

Hourglass

Steelyard

Buttery

Scoops - 4

Sieves, flour - 2

Sugar cutter

Weapons and Accessories

Washington's Office

Sword, scabbard and belt

Aides'/Guest Chamber

Holsters - 2 pairs

Ford Boys' Room

Fowling piece 1.89

Powder horn

Hunting bag

Gunflints - 12 to 20

Mrs. Ford's Room

Sword and scabbard

WOODEN CONTAINERS

Barrels and Kegs

Aides'/Guest Chamber

Dry

Servants' Back Chamber

Dry

Service Hall, 1st Floor

Dry

Wet

Kitchen

Dry - 2

Buttery

Dry - 8 (4 with removable cover)

Wet - 3 (with removable cover)

Kegs, dry - 2 (with removable cover)

Kegs, wet - 2 (with removable cover)

Boxes

Aides' Chamber (back)

Packing

Buttery

Cheese - 6

Buckets and Tubs

Aides' Chamber (back)

Water

Servants' Back Chamber

Water

Ford Boys' Chamber

Water

Kitchen

Garbage - 2

Water - 7

Buttery

Tub

Pantry

Tubs - 3

Water

LEATHER CONTAINERS

Portmanteaux

Washington's Chamber

Aides' Chamber - 4

Trunks

Dining/Aides' Work Room

Washington's Office

7.198

Washington's Chamber

Servants' Chamber

Map Case

Washington's Office

BASKETS

Washington's Chamber

Sewing

Servants' Chamber

Sewing

Mrs. Ford's Room

Sewing - 2

Bread

Buttery

PUBLICATIONS

Books

Dining/Aides' Work Room

Reference

Washingtons' Chamber

Reading - 2

Aides'/Guest Chamber

Reading - 5

Ford Boys' Chamber

Latin

Latin grammar

Music

Catechism

Mrs. Ford's Room

Bible, quarto

Scott's Family Bible, 3 volumes

History of Greenland, 2 volumes

Universal History, 4 volumes

Religious works - 8

Newspapers

Washingtons' Chamber

Philadelphia

New York

Aides' Chamber (back)

Virginia

TEXTILES

Bags

Servants' Back Chamber

Rice - 3

Service Hall, 1st Floor

Bean

Buttery

Bean, lentils, potatoes,
turnips - 8

Coffee

Bed Hangings

Washingtons' Chamber

Set with spread

Aides' Chambers

Field bed sets - 5

Mrs. Ford's Room

Set with spread

Bedding

Center Hall, 1st Floor

Blanket, military

Center Hall, 2nd Floor

Blankets, military - 9

Pallets - 9

Washingtons' Chamber

Blankets - 2

Bolster, feather

Bolster covers - 2

Featherbed

Mattress, hair or flock

Pillows, feather - 2

Pillow cases, linen - 4

Sheets, linen - 4

Aides' Chambers

Blankets, military - 10

Coverlet

Mattresses, chaff - 5

Pillows, feather - 5

Pillow cases, linen - 10

Sheets, linen - 20

Servants' Chambers

Blankets, military - 9

Featherbed

Mattress, chaff

Pallets - 7

Pillows - 2

Pillow cases, linen - 4

Quilts - 4

Sheets, linen - 8
coarse linen - 8

Tick cot

Ford Boys' Chamber

Blankets - 5

1.43
& R

Coverlet

8.203

Mattresses, chaff - 2
Pillows, feather - 3
Pillow cases, linen - 6
Quilt
Sheets, linen - 8

Mrs. Ford's Room

Blankets - 2
Bolster, feather
Bolster covers - 2
Featherbed
Mattress, hair or flock
Pillows, feather - 2
Pillow cases, linen - 4
Quilt
Sheets, linen - 4

Pantry

Blankets, military - 4
Pillow, chaff
Pillow cases, coarse linen - 2
Sheets, coarse linen - 4
Tick, cot

Costume

Washington's Office

Uniform overcoat or cape

Uniform hat

Ford Boys' Chamber

Jacket

Mittens

Kitchen

Apron

Curtains and Valances

Center Hall, 1st Floor

Dining/Aides' Work Room

Window curtains - 3 pairs

Valances - 3

Washington's Office

Window curtains - 2 pairs

Center Hall, 2nd Floor

Washingtons' Chamber

Window curtains - 3 pairs

Valances - 3

Aides'/Guest Chamber

Window curtains - 3 pairs

Valances - 3

Aides' Chamber (back)

Window curtains - 2 pairs

Service Hall, 2nd Floor

Servants' Chamber

Window curtains - 3 pairs

Service Hall, 1st Floor

Window curtains - 1 pair

Ford Boys' Chamber

Window curtains - 2 pairs

Mrs. Ford's Room

Window curtains - 3 pairs

Kitchen

Window curtains - pairs

Buttery

Window curtains

Pantry

Window curtains

Knapsacks/Haversacks

Center Hall, 2nd Floor - 5

Servants' Chamber - 2

Table and Chest Covers

Center Hall, 1st Floor

Baize

Dining/Aides' Work Room

Baize - 4

Washingtons' Chamber

Linen - 2

Aides' Chamber (back)

Servants' Back Chamber

Coarse linen

Ford Boys' Room

Linen

Kitchen

Coarse linen

Pantry

Coarse linen - 4

Miscellaneous Textiles

Washingtons' Chamber

Carpet

Sewing in basket

Aides'/Guest Chamber

Servants' Chamber

Sewing in basket

Mrs. Ford's Room

Sewing in baskets - 2

Kitchen

Pantry

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS

Dining/Aides' Work Room

Linen

Baize

Servants' Chamber

Linen - 4

Mrs. Ford's Room

Linen - 2

Table Linen

Dining/Aides' Work Room

Tablecloths - 3

Table napkins - 10

Washingtons' Chamber

Tablecloth

Table napkins - 2

Mrs. Ford's Room

Tablecloths - 2

Table napkins - 10

Towels

Washington's Office

Linen

Washingtons' Chamber

Linen - 2

Aides' Chambers

Linen - 4

Servants' Chamber

Linen - 6

Washington's Office

Map

Center Hall, 2nd Floor

Leather straps - 10

Rope ties - 8

Aides' Chamber (back)

Tobacco box

Ford Boys' Chamber

Bird's nest

Kitchen

Gourd dipper

Gourd bottle

Bowl, wooden

Pantry

Bowl, wooden

PERISHABLES

Soap

Aides' Chambers - 2

Servants' Chambers - 2

Ford Boys' Chamber

Food

Dining/Aides' Work Room

Salt

Wine (in decanters)

Mrs. Ford's Room

Bread

Apples

Wine (in decanters)

Milk

Salt

Kitchen

Salt

Sugar

Cornmeal

Eggs

Onions

Potatoes

Turnips

Dough

Buttery

Sugar loaf

Apples

Dried apple slices

Potatoes

Tea

Coffee

Flour

Cabbages

Black walnuts

Bundles of herbs drying