



Historic Furnishings Report

COLONIAL

THE MOORE HOUSE

National Historical Park / Virginia

HISTORIC FURNISHINGS REPORT
THE MOORE HOUSE
COLONIAL NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
Yorktown, Virginia

by
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U.S. Department of the Interior / National Park Service
Harpers Ferry Center
1985

APPROVED BY MEMORANDUM
FROM REGION
DATE: July 29, 1986

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MARCH 7, 1981, COLONIAL NATIONAL HISTORICAL
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PREFACE

Three patriotic organizations have contributed significantly to the furnishings of the Moore House. These societies are The Children of the Daughters of the American Revolution, The Daughters of the American Revolution, and The Daughters of the Society of the Cincinnati. They furnished the Family Parlor, the Boys' Room, the Surrender Room, the Dining Room, and provided other furnishings throughout the house. This restoration began in the 1930s and a fine collection of eighteenth-century furniture, including some original Moore family items, was collected.

During the 1930s, research into the field of decorative arts was just beginning. The major collections of furnishings were in the process of being formed. The restoration of Colonial Williamsburg began in 1926. Henry Francis DuPont's decorative arts collection at Winterthur was founded in 1930 and, at the same time, Henry Ford began assembling his collection of technological innovations at Greenfield Village in Michigan.

Professional historians, however, have been slow to recognize the validity of the study of decorative arts or material culture and that the availability of information has been growing slowly. Recent research in the field of material culture has greatly changed our view of life in eighteenth- and nineteenth-century America from those views held when the early restorations of the 1930s were completed. Particularly in the past ten years, new information has dramatically changed historic house museums throughout the country. Mount Vernon was repainted in shockingly bright colors believed to be the original colors from samples found beneath mantels. Colonial Williamsburg has gone through many changes, and is still changing, as new information comes to

light. Curtains and candlesticks have been removed from the rooms at Williamsburg and socks and undergarments added. Fine English furniture has been replaced with Virginia-made furniture, now believed to have been more commonly used in Virginia than English imports.

The purpose of this report is to make recommendations for the Moore House based on what we know today of life in eighteenth-century Tidewater Virginia. The National Park Service is extremely fortunate that they have such a fine collection of eighteenth-century furnishings with which to work. It would be extremely difficult and costly to find these furnishings today. This report primarily recommends the rearrangement of certain furnishings to better serve their interpretive purposes and the removal of specific furnishings now known not to have been found in Tidewater Virginia in 1780.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I would like to especially thank Richard H. Maeder, Superintendent, Colonial National Historical Park, and his staff for their assistance throughout this project. James N. Haskett, Assistant Superintendent, Interpretation and Visitor Services, provided invaluable help with ideas, sources, and shared his extensive knowledge of the military history of the site. James Shea, Museum Technician, answered innumerable questions and provided curatorial assistance.

I would also like to particularly thank William Jedlick, Regional Curator, for his support and for sharing his connoisseurship skills to develop the removal and acquisition lists.

I wish to thank many people on the staff at Colonial Williamsburg and in their research library, particularly Linda Rowe, Research Associate who has been heading the York County Project funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities. The eighteenth-century inventories gathered and organized under the auspices of this project provided the basis for the furnishings plan. I also wish to thank Wallace Gusler, Chief Conservator of Furniture and Arms, for examining the Moore House furniture and sharing his knowledge of eighteenth-century Virginia cabinetmaking practices. Elizabeth Gusler, Teaching Curator, Colonial Williamsburg, answered many questions on life in eighteenth-century Virginia. Linda Baumgarten, Curator of Textiles, provided invaluable assistance on Virginia textiles.

The staff of the Division of Historic Furnishings also deserves many thanks especially Dr. David Wallace who transcribed Dr. Smith's book list, Nancy Konstantinidis for her word processing skills, Sarah Olson for her editing, and Betty Strand and John Brucksch for their support. Bill Brown provided many valuable suggestions for the Surrender Room based on his knowledge of military life in the eighteenth century.

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

PRIOR PLANNING DOCUMENTS

Planning documents affecting the use and management of the structure are:

Peterson, Charles E. Historic Structure Report. The Moore House. Washington, D.C., 1935; 1981.

Rickey, Nan V. "A Prospectus for the Interpretation of Yorktown Battlefield, Colonial National Historical Park," Denver Service Center, Division of Interpretive Planning, 1970.

LIST OF CLASSIFIED STRUCTURES STATUS

The structure on the site has been entered on the List of Classified Structures, Management Category A.

INTERPRETIVE OBJECTIVES

The visitor will be introduced to the Moore House, the site of the negotiations for the surrender of the British Army of Lord Charles Cornwallis. The room in which this occurred will be the focal point of all interpretive activity while the remainder of the building serves merely as a complement to the parlor. The house has been furnished over the past half-century by a variety of groups including The Children of the American Revolution, The Daughters of the Ameri-

can Revolution, and the Daughters of the Society of the Cincinnati. This document's purpose is to insure that the furnishings as accurately as possible reflect the Moore family and provide an accurate background of life in the Yorktown area in 1781. The furnishings plan will serve as a guideline for any future donations. To the greatest extent possible, living interpretive roles of a pertinent nature will be used to add impact of the importance of the activities which occurred here. While interpretation will be constantly evolving, the parameters of audience size, flow patterns, time constraints, and martialling points to a great extent predetermine what will be done within the house.

OPERATING PLAN

Visitors will have access only to the halls and staircases while receiving interpretive services. There will be partial barriers at each doorway. Because of the size of the rooms and the doorways, major portions of any group interpretation is centered on the downstairs hallway or outside. Visitors will enter the front door, view the Surrender Room and receive any specialized interpretation in the hallway. From this point onward, visitors tour the house on their own. During periods of extremely heavy visitation, the upper floors may be closed off. The hours of operation will be from 10 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. on weekends only from Easter to mid-June and from Labor Day through October, and every day from mid-June to Labor Day. There will be one to two interpreters stationed in the house for security and living history demonstrations.

HISTORICAL DATA

ANALYSIS OF HISTORIC OCCUPANCY

The Moore House, Yorktown

The best short description of the Moore House prior to Augustine Moore's residence there is an October 24, 1766, advertisement in the Virginia Gazette. Robert Smith, the owner at that point, advertised the house for sale:

To be sold, Five hundred acres of Land, in York County, about a mile below the town, on the river, and almost surrounded by Wormley's Creek, so that less than a mile of fencing will enclose the whole. The land is very good for tobacco, and all sorts of grain, and as pretty a situation as any in the country. For terms apply¹ to the subscriber, living on said land.
Robert Smith

Smith did not sell the land immediately. On April 30, 1767, he mortgaged the farm to the Honorable William Nelson to secure a debt; and, then, in July of that year, placed a second mortgage on the farm with David Jameson.² A year later, on August 14, 1768, Smith's brother-in-law, Augustine Moore purchased the farm for £1250 and other obligations.³ Moore paid off the mortgages on December 18, 1769, and he retained ownership of this land until his death in 1787.⁴ At that

1. Advertisement, the Virginia Gazette, no. 805, October 24, 1766.

2. York County Records, Deeds, no. 7, pp. 312-314, 357-359, 440-444.

3. Ibid., August 14, 1768.

4. York County Records, Wills and Inventories, no. 23, p. 164, November 8, 1787, Augustine Moore.

time, his wife Lucy inherited a life interest in the estate. After her death, the property was willed by Moore to his friend General Thomas Nelson.

The exact date on which Moore took up residence in the Smith house is not known. However, several advertisements by Moore in the Virginia Gazette indicate that he moved to York sometime between the fall of 1768 and the winter of 1769.

At the time, Moore was the owner of an inn called the Halfway House, located between York and Hampton. He inherited Halfway House and three other plantations in Charles Parish, York County, at his father's death in 1767.⁵ Augustine Moore had probably been running Halfway House for a number of years. His name first appears in the York County Court records as applying for a license to keep an ordinary in 1762.⁶ On July 28, 1768, Moore advertised in the Virginia Gazette:

To be Rented for term of years or Sold, The half-way House between York and Hampton. For conditions inquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.
Augustine Moore

This same advertisement is repeated in the Gazette in August and September.⁸ Then on November 2, 1769, Moore placed a similar advertise-

5. York County Records, Wills and Inventories, no. 21, pp. 323-325.

6. York County Records, Judgments and Orders, III (1759-1763), p. 321, February 15, 1762.

7. Advertisement, the Virginia Gazette, no. 897, July 28, 1768.

8. Ibid., no. 900, August 11, 1768; no. 902, September 1, 1768.

ment in the Virginia Gazette but no longer described himself as "living on the premises." The advertisement read:

To be let, and entered on the 5th of next month, the
halfway House between York and Hampton. Inquire of⁹
the subscriber at York. October 17, 1769. Aug. Moore

Although the evidence suggests that Moore was no longer living at Halfway House, he continued to be involved with the management of the Inn. For example, in January of 1776, he advertised in the Virginia Gazette for a blacksmith for Halfway House.¹⁰ According to the records, Moore did not sell Halfway House until January of 1780, when he and Lucy sold 90 acres "in Charles Parish, York County known by the name of Halfway House between York and Hampton" to Mallory Todd, for four thousand pounds.¹¹

With the purchase of the Robert Smith property Moore became a major landholder in York County. Although he was not one of the largest landholders in the County, by comparison with other Yorktown residents, he owned property of some size.

The 1782 York County Land Book lists Moore's taxable property as containing 500 acres.¹² Other Yorktown residents, such as General Nelson, owned 810 acres (he also owned valuable Yorktown property); David Jameson owned 870 acres; William Lightfoot is listed as owning

9. Ibid., no. 963, November 2, 1769.

10. Ibid., no. 52, January 26, 1776.

11. Moore to Todd, York County Deed Book (1777-1791), no. 6, p. 69.

12. Richmond, Virginia State Archives, York County Land Book, 1782, Augustine Moore.

210 acres; W. Diggs is listed as owning 1400 acres.¹³ A copy of the 1782 Land Tax is contained in Appendix I.

By 1790, Augustine Moore's estate contained 800 acres.¹⁴ Lucy Moore also inherited one lot in Yorktown from her mother in 1754.¹⁵ In addition to land, Augustine Moore owned other taxable property. The Personal Property tax records show Moore as owning a total of 20 slaves and one two-wheeled carriage.¹⁶ Appendix II contains a copy of the 1788 York County Personal Property Tax Records.

In 1775, on June 23 and 30, Moore advertised in the Virginia Gazette for 2 runaway slaves:

Run away from the subscriber, near Y-t, on Tues. last, 2 negro men, viz. Jemmy, a tall stout black fellow, about 45 years old, has a large head and face, and 1 of his foreteeth, which are large, broke near the middle. Charles, a stout young tawny fellow under 20 years old, has a remarkable large mouth and feet, and has lost part of the third finger of his right hand. As they left their work in the field, they went off with only their shirt and trousers. Charles had a new pair of coarse rolls, and Jemmy's was his last year's, which were of very good rolls, much wore; but he went to Capt. John Chisman's, where he had a wife, and from thence took with him other clothes together with his wife, and a boy of 12 or 14 years old, with all the luggage. I will give 20 s. to any person who will

13. Ibid., David Jameson, William Lightfoot, W. Diggs.

14. Richmond, Virginia State Archives, York County Land Book, 1790, Augustine Moore Est.

15. York County Records, Wills and Inventories (1746-1759), no. 20, p. 309, Mildred Smith, December 10, 1753.

16. York County Personal Property Tax Records.

bring either of the fellows to me, or will confine
them in prison, so that I get them again. Augustine
Moore¹⁷

Augustine Moore's business interests were varied. As a youth he lived with William Nelson and worked with his mercantile business. He was apprenticed to Nelson on March 16, 1746, at the age of 15 (he was born March 7, 1731).¹⁸ The practice of sending a young child to a relative or friend to be educated or learn a trade, a custom in England, was fairly common in eighteenth-century Virginia.¹⁹

The length of Moore's apprenticeship with the Nelsons is not clear from the records. However, he was married by 1753 as Lucy is referred to as Lucy Moore in her mother's will written in that year. The evidence indicates Moore was in charge of Halfway House from 1762 until 1780. However, he moved to Yorktown sometime between 1768 and 1769 and may have been renting Halfway House. At that time, he possibly rejoined the Nelsons' mercantile business. In 1773, Moore was taken into partnership with Nelson and Co.²⁰ Several letters written at the time Moore became a partner in Nelson and Company provide some

17. Advertisement, the Virginia Gazette, no. 21, June 23, 1775.

18. Charles E. Hatch, Jr., "The Moore House: A National Shrine," William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine (October 1941) vol. 21, no. 4, p. 298.

19. For example, see Elisabeth Donaghy Garrett, "The American Home, Part 1, 'centre and circumference': the American domestic scene in the age of the Enlightenment," The Magazine Antiques, January 1983, pp. 214-226.

20. October-November 1773, nos. 376-379, William and Thomas Nelson Letter Book 1766-1775, Colonial Williamsburg Research Collection, Microform Collection, Miscellaneous Reel, #262.

insight into Augustine Moore's personality. On November 7, 1773, Thomas Nelson, Jr., wrote to Thomas Hunt:

Finding that we were not so well acquainted with merchandise as we could wish, we have taken into partnership Mr. Augustine Moore, who lived formerly with our Father, a Man conversant in business and of the greatest integrity; so that the Firm is now Thos. Nelson Jr. and Co.²¹

To another business acquaintance, Robert Cary Esq. and Co., Nelson wrote:

We have taken in another Partner and opened a New Concern; This Gentleman, Mr. Augustine Moore was brought up under my Father, with whom he afterwards [for?] many years and conducted himself in, such a manner as to gain the esteem of all that knew [him] but particularly his Patron and his family.²²

The partnership of Nelson and Co. was dissolved in 1776. It began again after the war, in 1782.²³ Moore's pursuits during the war years are not known. Charles Hatch, Jr., in an article on the Moore House in The William and Mary Quarterly, suggests that he assisted the American Army through the furnishing of supplies.²⁴ A letter written by Moore's niece also indicates that he was carrying on a business-related activity.²⁵

21. Ibid., To Messrs. Thos. & R. Hunt, Virginia, November 7, 1773.

22. Ibid., To Robert Cary Esq. & Co., Virginia, December 7, 1773.

23. Emory G. Evans, Thomas Nelson of Yorktown: Revolutionary Virginian (Williamsburg, Virginia: The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, 1975), pp. 64, 127.

24. Hatch, "The Moore House," William and Mary Quarterly, p. 297.

25. Williamsburg, Virginia, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation Research Library, The Ambler Papers, no. 1, Mildred Smith to Betsy Ambler, York, 1780.

Moore took an active part in local politics, as was characteristic of the Virginia gentleman landowner. He served as a Justice of the Peace and a Judge of the Court of York County. Moore took his oath of office, April 20, 1767.²⁶ One example of his duties was the placement of advertisements such as the following one in the Virginia Gazette, May 20, 1773:

Augustine Moore, Gentleman, a Justice of the Peace, and one of the Judges of the Court of the said County, to all Sheriffs, Mayors, Constables, and Headboroughs ... Arthur Miller, a debtor escaped and should be apprehended.²⁷

Moore was an assemblyman in the House of Burgesses beginning with the session of February 10, 1772, and ending with the session of May 5, 1774.²⁸ He replaced Philip Whitehead Claiborne who was elected but who died before the beginning of the February session. Moore also served as Sheriff for York County in 1776.²⁹

Moore was connected with the Nelson family not only in business affairs but by marriage. His wife, Lucy Smith, was the niece of "Scotch" Tom Nelson. Her mother, Mildred Reid, was the sister of Tom Nelson's wife, Margaret Reid.³⁰

26. York County Records, Judgments and Orders 1765-1768, April 20, 1767, pp. 246-247.

27. Advertisement, the Virginia Gazette, no. 1138, May 20, 1773.

28. William G. and Mary Newton Standard, The Colonial Virginia Register (Albany, New York: Joel Munsell's Sons, 1902), p. 191.

29. York County Records, Judgments and Orders, Order Book no. 4, December 16, 1776, p. 130.

30. John Baer Stoudt, Nicolas Martiau (Norristown, Pennsylvania: The Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania, XII, 1932), p. 52.

Augustine and Lucy had a son, Augustine, born January 21, baptized February 16, 1766, possibly while living at Halfway House as the birth is recorded in the Charles Parish register.³¹ No further references to this child have as yet been located. He is not mentioned in either Augustine's or Lucy's wills. The absence of information about this child suggests that he died in infancy. Although the Moores' own son does not appear to have lived to maturity, existing records indicate that Lucy and Augustine took on some of the responsibility for Lucy's brother's children.

Thomas Nelson and Augustine Moore shared in providing for the children of Lucy's brother Robert Smith. Smith died in 1775 leaving nine children. According to a letter written by his son, Augustine, most of his father's estate went to his creditors.³²

Several surviving documents provide evidence that a number of these children lived at the Moore House between 1777 and 1797. Lucy Moore mentions six of these children in her will. To her niece Mildred, she leaves a black woman and child, her bedroom furnishings, some silver and 10 pounds in cash. Her niece Lucy is given a trunk and a dressing table and glass. To nephew John, she leaves a black boy, silver, 40 pounds, and "the bed he commonly sleeps on...." Nephew Thomas is left a bed and 40 pounds. Nephew George receives the "Bed he formerly occupied..." and 40 pounds. Nephew Augustine receives

31. Landon C. Bell (ed), Charles Parish, York County Virginia History and Registers (Richmond: The Virginia State Library Board, 1932), p. 136.

32. Williamsburg, Virginia, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation Research Library, Dr. Augustine Smith Papers 1779-1843, Letter Book, to William Erskine, York, April 12, 1790.

the rest of her property and is named as executor. In two cases, Lucy specifically mentions furniture in her house used by her nephews.³³ In 1783, Augustine Moore was officially appointed guardian to Calthorpe Smith, orphan of Robert Smith and brother or half-brother to the above mentioned children.³⁴

Two letters written by Mildred Smith to her friend Betsy Ambler at the time of the siege indicate that Mildred was living with an aunt and uncle.³⁵ She refers to these relatives as if they were her guardians. Although she does not mention them by name, her description of the house outside York and the fact that she and her brothers are mentioned in Lucy Moore's will certainly suggest that Augustine and Lucy are the aunt and uncle with whom she was living.

Mildred wrote to Betsy in 1780 about one of her beaux and compared him to the visiting French officers:

... there is something so flattering in the attentions of these elegant French Officers and tho'not one in ten of them can speak a word of English yet... their devotion to the ladies of York is so flattering, that almost any girl of sixteen would be enchanted; but you know how little effect they can ever have on me, nor would I exchange one rational hour's conversation with my solid English B__d for all the bagatelles these sprightly Frenchmen lavished daily on me -- Apropos of poor B__d, he had abjured his own country and got a

33. Will, Lucy Moore, April 27, 1797, York County Records, Wills and Inventories, no. 23 (1783-1811), p. 492.

34. York County Records, Judgments and Orders, Order Book no. 4, March 18, 1783, p. 319.

35. Colonial Williamsburg Foundation Research Center, Williamsburg, Virginia, Eliza Jacquelin Ambler Papers, nos. 1 (1780) and 4 (1782).

commission in our army. I really and truly believe from principle, but my uncle and aunt still look coldly on him -- Alas I must endeavor to do so too. What prospects have I for ever having it in my power to reward his constancy -- none, for as my aunt says, poverty and dependence must be the portion of those who marry a stranger without a shilling.³⁶

Mildred then went on to say that she might possibly be seeing her friend in Richmond soon if her aunt and uncle decide to move. Again, the implication is that she was living with her aunt and uncle. She wrote:

Many of our town folk talk of leaving this place should the French ships leave the river, if they do my uncle will probably repair to R____d, his profession there will support him -- how delightful the thought of being again in the arms of my first and best friend, how do I look forward with delight to the period when our infant attachment shall be ripened into maturer friendship....³⁷

Another letter from Betsy to Mildred indicates that Mildred did go to Richmond with her aunt and uncle, probably only for a short time as subsequent letters indicate that Mildred was back in Yorktown. Betsy wrote to Mildred from Richmond in 1781:

No sooner had you from necessity been forced to join us and we were looking forward to days³⁸ of happiness than we are compelled to separate again.

36. Ibid., no. 1, Mildred Smith to Betsy Ambler, York, 1780.

37. Ibid.

38. Ibid., no. 3, Betsy Ambler to Mildred Smith, Richmond, 1781.

The next surviving letter is dated 1782, from Mildred back in York to Betsy in Richmond:

... again are we quietly seated in our old mansion
--but -- oh, how unlike what it once was...

The time passed in the neighborhood of R³⁹₃₉d near
you - tho often spent in fear and trembling...

In the same letter Mildred specifically mentions that her home is outside York, which again confirms the theory that she was living with the Moores, and she describes its condition:

Ours is not so totally annihilated, being more remote
from the shock and battery -- but heaven knows it is
shocking enough.⁴⁰

These letters suggest that the Moore family was not in residence at the Moore House during the siege.

Several of Mildred's brothers also lived at the Moore House for a time, as is indicated in Lucy Moore's will. Thomas, along with John and George who were specifically mentioned in Lucy Moore's will, may have also spent a few years at the Moore House right after their father died. In 1780, Thomas Nelson, Jr., became the guardian of Thomas and his brother Augustine.⁴¹ Several surviving letters, written by Augustine indicate that he was raised and educated by Thomas Nelson, Jr.⁴² One letter suggests that he went to live with the

39. Ibid., no. 4, Mildred Smith to Betsy Ambler, York, 1781.

40. Ibid.

41. Hugh S. Watson, Jr., "Climbing the Family Tree: Geneology: Questions and Answers," Newport News Daily Press, February 26, 1951.

42. Smith Papers, To Rev. William Bennet from A. Smith, York, October 17, 1790.

Nelsons prior to his father's death. He wrote in 1789 about General Thomas Nelson, "To his care and attention I owe my entire education; and my support for near twenty years past...."⁴³

Thomas Nelson had paid for Augustine to go to Edinburgh to study to become a doctor. Dr. Smith returned to York in 1789 shortly before Thomas Nelson died. He wrote to his friends in Edinburgh explaining his situation and informs them that he has moved in with his aunt. He wrote to a friend Dr. Bennet in 1790:

You may have known heretofore that my expectations exclusive of my own exertions, rested solely on the friendship of a relation of mine under whose auspices I had been educated from a child,... At my return to Virginia I found that generous Friend, that affectionate Father I might call him, sinking with rapidity to the grave.... This irreparable stroke untimely prevented my attempting any more ambitious scheme than that of settling down in my native Village and becoming a Country Practitioner.... I entered with the most eminent Practitioner in the Village⁴⁴... My practice is laborious and not very productive.

To another friend, Mr. Erskine at Edinburgh, he wrote describing his living situation:

The loss of such a friend [General Thomas Nelson] will render it more difficult for me to get initiated into practice. My Aunt, who lives near York, has insisted on my living with her as she is alone -- I have good Quarters⁴⁵ free, but expect to get but little practice.

43. Ibid., To Mr. Erskine from A. Smith, York, May 16, 1789.

44. Ibid., To Rev. William Bennet from A. Smith, York, October 17, 1790.

45. Ibid., To Mr. Erskine from A. Smith, York, May 16, 1789.

The aunt Augustine refers to is most likely Lucy Moore. Her husband had died in 1787 and the other nieces and nephews were grown up and on their own. Augustine inherited the major portion of Lucy Moore's household goods and he was the executor of her will as well. Lucy's relationship with Augustine indicates she was the aunt with whom he was living. Augustine married Alice Grymes Page in 1793 and had probably moved to his own establishment by that time. He began paying a personal property tax in the Borough of Yorktown in 1790.⁴⁶ He paid tax on one black over age 12 and one horse or mule. In 1792, he was taxed on an additional white tythe. In 1794, his taxable property increased to one white tythe, three black tythes, and three horses or mules.⁴⁷

Dr. Smith wrote two letters in 1791 on behalf of his aunt about her accounts in England.⁴⁸ They indicate that the Moores (if one assumes he is writing about Lucy Moore) did order goods directly from England in return for their tobacco and that the accounts in England were long standing. The following are excerpts from letters, both written to a Mr. Graham Frank, in 1791:

York, Jan. 30, 1791

By this same ship you will receive a Bill on Donald Burton for 168 st. on acct. of my Aunt -- I should have written to you in the name of my Aunt as she seemed to desire, and enclosed the first bill myself

46. Richmond, Virginia, State Archives, York County Personal Property Records for 1790, Augustine Smith.

47. Ibid., 1792 and 1794, Augustine Smith.

48. Smith Papers, To Mr. Frank from A. Smith, York, January 30, 1791, and to Mr. Graham Frank from A. Smith, York, Virginia, August 17, 1791.

but in consideration of our Friend W. Jameson's being better acquainted with the State of the Acc't between you and my Aunt, I thought it advisable to get him to understate the business -- We are in hopes that this Bill with the proceeds of the Tobacco you have will nearly strike a Balance in our Acct. -- If it should not, we will as soon as acquainted with the State of her Acct. either ship more Tob. -- or remit a small Bill for the balance.

My Aunt is in tolerable health and desires to be remembered by you.

York, Virg. 17th Aug.

1791

By the Swan, Capt. Dale, I wrote you, and by my Aunt's desire sent you a small commission for her. Since then I have learned that the above ship foundered on our coast. I have therefore now to desire that you will, by first conveyance send my Aunt six pr. calamanco shoes such as you have sent heretofore, and one pr. of Clogs. -- She is to learn by our Friend Mr. Jameson, that you were disappointed in not receiving her Tob. -- of the last crop. But the Accts. of sales from yr. Island were so low as to dissuade her from shipping -- She talks of sending you her next crop with some orders, but says she can order nothing of any consequence 'til the old acc't be settled and therefore⁵⁰ begs...that you will send her Acc't Current.

49. Smith Papers, To Mr. Frank from A. Smith, York, January 30, 1791.

50. Smith Papers, To Mr. Graham Frank from A. Smith, York, Virginia, August 17, 1791.

EVIDENCE OF ORIGINAL FURNISHINGS

At the time of the siege, October 18, 1781, Augustine and Lucy Moore had been occupying the Moore House for at least 11 years. For a number of those years, several of their nieces and nephews also appear to have been living with them. The Moores purchased the house from Lucy's brother Robert. However, it seems unlikely that they would have purchased any furnishings from Robert as he had a growing family and would have moved his possessions along with them.

Unfortunately no inventory from the Augustine and Lucy Moore residence in the house has survived. However, some evidence is provided in Lucy Moore's will and in the inventory of her nephew Dr. Augustine Smith, who inherited the major portion of Lucy's personal property. Three other wills and accompanying inventories are included in this report: Lucy's mother's will and inventory from whom Lucy inherited one-third of her personal possessions; the will and inventory of Lucy's nephew John Smith, who inherited several items from her; and the inventory of her nephew Lawrence. Lawrence was the son of Lucy's oldest half-brother Edmund Smith and was her contemporary; he died in 1788.

A small group of eighteenth-century furnishings descended in the family of Augustine Smith with a history of having come from the Moore House. Supported by the inventory of Augustine Smith, these items provide some evidence as to the styles and quality of the Moore House furnishings.

Several references to the purchase of books and one clothing reference, mentioned previously, are also included.

Transcriptions of the wills and inventories are placed in the body of the text for ease of reading. Complete facsimiles are located in the appendixes.

Room Usage

Several clues to room usage are provided by Lucy Moore's will. In that document she refers to her bedroom furnishings and a piece of furniture in a bedroom over her "dining room." Other information is provided by the size and configuration of the rooms themselves and standard Virginia practice at the time. "Dining room," "parlor," and "hall" are the room designations in Virginia inventories which refer to the public spaces or more formal rooms in the house. The furnishings in these rooms appear to be largely interchangeable. For example, a house which might not be large enough to have both a dining room and parlor would have dining tables and ceramics listed in the parlor. The term "hall" is also used to describe rooms with parlor and dining furnishings. Dining room furnishings also indicate several parlor functions and sometimes even that of an office. Lord Botetourt's dining room contained his desk and a writing table.

Most Virginia inventories which have a separate dining room listing also have a separate room listing for a parlor. Since Mrs. Moore specifically mentions a dining room, the Moore House would also have had a room set aside for the parlor. These rooms would have both been on the river front side of the house according to Virginia practice. It was not a standard practice for the dining room placement to bear any particular relationship to the location of the kitchen.

The other most common first floor room usage in Virginia between 1760 and 1790 is a bedroom. Almost without exception Virginia inventories of this period show bedroom furnishings on the first floor and it is

a room with the best bed furnishings in the house. A few inventories which specify the master bedchamber show that it could be on either the first or second floor. In the cases where the master bedchamber is on the second floor, the quality of the first floor bed furnishings suggests that it was reserved for a guest chamber. Those inventories which specify children's rooms show that those rooms contained furnishings of a lesser quality. At the Moore House, the room next to the parlor was in all likelihood a bedchamber.

The size of the fourth room on the first floor at the Moore House suggests that it served the function of what was termed in eighteenth-century inventories a closet. Closets in the eighteenth century ranged from the small enclosure we know today to a small room with one or more windows. They ranged in function from an all-purpose storage area to dressing or powdering rooms. There were three rooms in the Moore House which might be termed closets: the small first floor room, and the small room at the head of the stairs facing the river, and the room off of the big second floor bedroom. These rooms probably all had multipurpose functions. The first floor closet was most likely a storage area, possibly containing a desk for household accounting. The second floor closets were most likely storage areas, with the one off the large bedroom possibly also serving as a dressing room, and the closet at the front of the house probably also serving as a sleeping area when needed.

Second floor rooms in most Virginia houses served as bedchambers. The second floor at the Moore House provided bedchambers for the Smith children who lived with the Moores. The large bedchamber with the closet/dressing room next to it may have been either the Moores' bedchamber or a guest chamber. The master of the house did not necessarily have the largest room. Lord Botetourt's room at the Governor's Palace was the smallest of the bedrooms.

Which room at the Moore House was used to draw up the surrender terms is not known. No surviving evidence provides any documentation. However, information about the setting of other surrenders, such as that at Appomattox, indicates that the drawing up of surrender terms would have been a very formal occasion. At Appomattox, two separate tables were set up in the same room and messengers passed between them. The formality of the occasion suggests that the largest and most formal of the first floor rooms would have been used. However, at this time, without further documentation, the evidence does not justify moving the Surrender Room. It is recommended that it remain in the small parlor. The setting should be extremely formal and should suggest that furnishings were moved into the room and arranged to suit the officers.

SURRENDER ROOM	HALL OR PASSAGE	DINING ROOM
1ST FLOOR BEDROOM		CLOSET

FIRST FLOOR

SECOND FLOOR

LUCY AND MILDRED'S ROOM		GUEST BEDROOM
BOYS' ROOM		CLOSET

Probate Records, Lucy Moore

Lucy Moore's will makes specific bequests of her bedroom furnishings and her silver. These items would in the eighteenth century have been among her most valuable possessions. Since the residue of the furnishings was left to Dr. Augustine Smith, no specific bequests were made to him, and he may have received some additional bedroom furnishings. A comparison of the total number of bedroom furnishings with other inventories of the period, however, shows that it is possible the furnishings she lists is a fairly accurate accounting of the bedroom furnishings.

Lucy lists a total of 1 bedstead, 4 beds (possibly also including 3 bedsteads), 1 chest of drawers, 1 dressing table, 2 looking glasses, 6 flagged chairs, 2 trunks and bed furnishings, consisting of sheets, blankets, coverlids, a bolster, and pillows with cases. The inventory of Lucy's brother, Lawrence, also lists 1 bedstead and 4 beds and bed furnishings. Other bedroom furnishings discernible from his inventory are 1 easy chair, 1 dressing table, and 1 looking glass.

Lucy Moore's listing of only one bedstead is unusual for a house the size of the Moore House and for a family as well-to-do as were the Moores. A comparison of other Virginia inventories of the period shows that most houses the size of the Moore House contained bedsteads in every bedroom. The eighteenth-century term "bed" sometimes included both featherbed and bedstead. This explanation has been taken as the most likely one; however, there are two other possible explanations. Augustine Smith inherited the residue of Lucy's estate and it was, therefore, not necessary for her to list the furnishings intended for him. It is also possible that the nephews did not sleep in the main house. Several references have survived which indicate that the young boys in a family often slept in an outbuilding which

would not have had the same quality of furnishings as the main house. For example, at Carter's Grove, the boys slept above the schoolroom in the schoolhouse.

LUCY MOORE'S WILL, APRIL 27, 1797
(See Appendix IV, for Complete Facsimile)

...Item I give and bequeath to my niece Mildred Smith my Negro woman Phillis with her child Ludee; also the Furniture of my chamber consisting of a black walnut Bedstead with a suit of curtains, a bed, bolster, and pillows with their Cases, a pair of Sheets, a pair of Blankets, and a Quilt or Counterpane, likewise a chest of drawers with a dressing glass, six walnut chairs flagged; and a hair trunk. I also give my said niece Mildred six silver tablespoons, six silver teaspoons, and a pair of sugar tongs: and further in consideration of my love and affection I give her ten pounds cash to be paid her by my Executor. Item to my niece Lucy Smith I give my large red trunk with the dressing table and glass which usually stand in the room over my dining room. Item I give to my nephew John Smith my Negro boy George son of Sarah, my silver watch, six silver tablespoons, six silver teaspoons and a pair of sugar tongs and a silver soup spoon, also the bed he commonly sleeps on with its furniture consisting of a pr. sheets pr. blankets, and a cover-lid, also, as a further mark of my love and affection, I give to my said nephew John Smith forty pounds to be paid by my Executor hereafter named. Item I give my nephew Thomas Smith one bed with its furniture and also forty pounds to be paid him by my Executor.

Item I give my nephew George Smith the bed he formerly occupied with suitable furniture; and forty pounds to be paid by my Executor. My further Will and Desire is that my Executor hereafter named at a convenient time, do give my servant Sam five pounds as a mark of my Recollection of his services and to assist him in undertaking some honest means of livelihood.

Lastly I do give and bequeath to my nephew Doctor Augustine Smith all the rest and residue of my goods, chattels, property and claims of whatsoever sort they

may be and I do hereby constitute and appoint my said nephew Augustine Smith the whole and sole Executor of this my last Will and Testament.

Probate Records, Dr. Augustine Smith

Dr. Augustine Smith, Lucy Moore's nephew and executor of her will, died 8 years after Lucy in 1805. He inherited the bulk of the Moore House furnishings. Several items in his inventory suggest that he did keep his inherited furnishings. For example, "six walnut chairs with flagg bottoms" are listed and Augustine's sister inherited from Lucy Moore "six walnut chairs flagged." Chairs such as these often came in large sets. It would seem likely that Dr. Smith inherited the other half of a larger set.

One of the books listed in Dr. Smith's inventory is Bartlett's Farriery. A copy of Bartlett's Farriery was purchased by Augustine Moore in 1764. A number of the other books listed were published early enough to have belonged to Augustine Moore. Dr. Smith's book list has been annotated to show those books which might have been inherited from Augustine Moore.

A number of eighteenth-century furnishings with a history of having come from the Moore House descended in the Augustine Smith family and correspond to items listed in Smith's inventory. A detailed provenance for these items is included in the section on "existing original furnishings."

The following items have a history of having belonged to Augustine and Lucy Moore and have descended in the Smith family. They are: 1 mahogany round topped table, 1 cut-glass wine glass, 1 brass candlestick, 1 silver spoon marked "DM" (possibly Daniel Moore's initials, Augustine's father), 1 silver ladle, 1 silver bucket, 4 Chinese porcelain dinner plates, and 1 windsor chair.

Corresponding items from Augustine Smith's inventory are:

one mahogany round table	\$ 6.00
9 wine glasses (cut glass)	\$ 2.00
or	
six old fashioned wine glasses and	
two cider glasses	\$ 1.50
5 brass candlesticks	\$ 5.00
10 teaspoons	
1 toddy ladle	
1 cream bucket	
one [dozen] shallow [plates] red china	\$ 4.00
six windsor chairs	\$12.00

There is also a dressing table in the house with a history of Moore ownership. The provenance of this table is not as clearly defined as for the above items. However, Dr. Smith's inventory does list "one small walnut dressing table and one tea chest mahogany. . . \$10.00."

In the correspondence from the 1930s with descendents of Augustine Smith, there is also mention of a large mirror broken in transit from the Chicago World's Fair. The Dr. Smith inventory lists "two pier glasses. . . \$10.00" and "one chamber looking glass. . . \$2.50."

DR. AUGUSTINE SMITH'S PERSONAL INVENTORY
JUNE 27, 1805

Inventory of the personal estate of Doctor Augustine Smith dec^d of York Town June 27, 1805:

Negroes:

Barnaby	aged 32 yrs	\$ 300.00
Judy	aged 33 yrs	333.33
Mary	aged 22 yrs	300.00
Mary Ann	aged 16 yrs	300.00
Sarah	aged 35 yrs	250.00
Frankey	aged 13 yrs	200.00
Sam	aged 12 yrs	300.00

[Aug. Smith]

Tom	aged 9 yrs	\$ 150.00
Billy	aged 9 yrs	200.00
Robin	aged 6 yrs	150.00
Sukey	aged 4 yrs	100.00

Horses:

One grey horse	aged 6 yrs	\$ 80.00
Old sorrel mare	aged 16 yrs	50.00
Younger sorrel mare	aged 12 yrs	50.00
Young sorrel horse	aged 5 yrs	75.00
Grey colt	aged 1 yr	35.00
One red cow		15.00
One pied cow		15.00

Household Kitchen Furniture:

One half dozen walnut chairs with leather bottoms	\$ 45.00
One armed chair walnut with leather bottom	4.00
Six winsor chairs	12.00
Six walnut chairs with flagg bottoms	6.00
Six walnut chairs with leather bottoms	3.00
Two wal chairs armed with flagg bottoms	2.00
One common chair armed with flagg bottom	5.00
One easy chair (mahogany)	10.00
One walnut chair	2.00
One mahogany desk and bookcase	40.00
One walnut desk and bookcase	30.00
One walnut buffet with glass doors	15.00
One pair small walnut dining tables	14.00
One large walnut table	7.00
One mahogany table	15.00
One round walnut breakfast table	2.00
One oval walnut breakfast table	4.00
One small walnut table	1.00
One mahogany square tea table	10.00
One mahogany round table	6.00
One small cherry table	2.00
One corner walnut table	2.00
Three small pine tables	2.00
One candlestand walnt	.50
One corner cupboard walnt	3.00
Two teaboards walnt	2.50

[Aug. Smith]

One Japan teaboard and six waiters	\$ 3.00
One pine side board painted	1.25
Two pier glasses	10.00
One chamber looking glass	2.50
Two broken glass frames	2.00
One pine desk and bookcase and one large pine table	7.00
One small walnt dressing table and one tea chest mahogany	10.00
One paper screen	.51
Two painted bedsteads with high posts and sacking bottoms	10.00
One low painted D ^o with sacking bottom	4.00
One low painted bedstead with cordes	1.50
One corded bedstead (poplar)	2.50
One mattress stuffed with wool	10.00
One mattress stuffed with hair	20.00
Six beds and five bolsters	180.00
Nine pillows	18.00
One crib bed	6.00
One cradle bed	3.00
Two pair and three odd blankets	10.00
40 lb feathers	20.00
One Marseilles quilt and one Liverpool counterpane	35.00
One calico quilt	10.00
Six white Virginia cloth counterpanes	19.00
One Virg. cloth counterpane chequed	3.00
Three pair fine sheets	6.00
Two pair coarse sheets	6.00
One D ^o [Humbruns]	1.50
Five do pillow cases	2.50
Six old table cloths	2.00
Two old Humbruns table cloths	2.00
Six damask napkins	2.00
Six diaper napkins	2.00
Suit Virg. cloth bed curtains	10.00
5 small Va. cloth window curtains	1.00
3 callico curtains	2.00
Six china bowls	10.00
5 China rugs	2.00
4 teapots	2.00
3 china cake plates	3.00
Six red & white cups & saucers	1.50
10 coffee cups blue china	1.00
5 tea cups & 13 saucers	2.00
One small slop bowl blue china	.25

[Aug. Smith]

Milk pot & sugar dish	\$.50
One black & one glass sugar dish	1.50
One white stone cream pot & punch strainer	.20
One pint mug delph & one do stve	.25
One glass salver, funnel, watter bottle & two pickle saucers	3.00
One pint tumbler glass	.50
Three small tumblers	.37½
Two quart decanters & a pair handsome slides	4.00
Six pint decanters	3.00
9 wine glasses (cut glass)	2.00
4 wine glasses plain	.25
Six old fashioned wine glasses & two cyder glasses	1.50
Four goblets (cut glass)	2.00
Three porter glasses	1.50
One handsome flowered glass	.50
Four sweetmeat glasses	1.00
Two Queens china tureens	1.50
Ten Queens china dishes & two fish strainers	5.00
One doz. deep plates blue china	5.00
Two do shallow	7.00
One D° shallow D° red china	4.00
One large pudding dish blue	1.50
One wash stand basin china	1.00
Two tart moulds	.50
7 deep dishes (delph)	1.75
One rim & castors (cut glass)	8.00
One rim & castors plain	3.00
A stand with 3 small bottles	8.00
One doz. pewter dishes shallow & one deep dish	18.00
One dozen and eleven pewter plates	16.25
7 pewter plates shallow & 3 water plates pewter	5.00
14 candlemoulds & one tin candle box	8.00
5 milk basins pewter	2.50
Two old tin coffee pots, funnel & mill	5.00
5 tea cannisters & one sugar box	1.00
1 large case with 10 bottles	5.00
Six gin cases with bottles	9.00
One pair scales & wts	4.00
3 demijohns 5 gals ea.	4.50
5 stone jugs	3.00
15 stone pots	7.50
5 do smaller & one stove trough	1.50

[Aug. Smith]

Two copper kettles	\$ 25.00
Six iron pots	8.00
Four pair hooks & racks	6.00
Two Bell metal skillets	10.00
One do mortar & 2 spits	3.00
One collender flour box, paper box & frying pan	2.00
One pair large kitchen andirons	5.00
One do: steel do: tongs & shovel	8.00
3 pair old andirons	3.00
3 pair tongs & one shovel	2.00
One neat fowling piece	15.00
3 old guns	15.00
A Gigy with 2 bodies and harness a single chair	15.00
A turnbell	15.00
Handmill & 2 grindstones	10.00
Hand lanthorn	.50
One saddle & bridle	7.00
One saddle	3.00
One oil stone	.25
A canoe	7.00
A plough	2.00
Four large [staps ?]	15.00
4 salt cellars	
1 cream bucket	
1 toddy ladle	
1 soup spoon	
11 large spoons	
10 teaspoons	
1 pr. sugar tongs	
1 doz. large green handled knives & forks	8.00
10 white do do	5.00
11 small white do do	4.00
5 brass candlesticks	5.00
Two pair snuffers with stands	2.00
One backgammon box	2.00
A neat silver watch	25.00
Steelyards & Pea	2.00
Small spice mortar	3.00
A warming pan	3.00
Thermometer	4.00
Flute	4.00
[Books-See pp. 30-40]	

Witnessed by: Henry Howard, Thomas Nelson,
Lawrence Gibbons, Peyton Smith

Annotated List of Books on Dr. Augustine Smith's Personal Inventory

On the list that follows the original inventory entry appears in [], followed in each case by an identifying author/title, where possible. Books marked with an asterisk are post-1780 titles. The pre-1780 books could possibly have belonged to Moore.

[One large Bible, \$3; one small do. bound with red morocco, \$1.50]. Bibliographical Information. These could be English editions, pre-1780; the first American Bible was published in 1782.

[Three common prayer books, \$1]. These could be pre-1780 English edition(s) of the Book of Common Prayer (Church of England); the first American edition appeared in 1789.

[Stachouse history of the Bible, 2 vol., \$10]. Stackhouse, Thomas. A New History of the Holy Bible (London, 1744).

[Sepluckes [sp?] on the Gospel, 2 vol., \$2]. Not identified.

[Stanhopes paraphrase Ep. and Go., 2 vol., \$2]. Stanhope, George. A paraphrase and comment upon all the epistles and gospels, appointed to be used in the Church of England. . . . 4 vols. (2d ed., 1706; 8th ed., 1761).

[Bulstrodes essays, 1 vol., 50¢]. Bulstrode, Whitelocke. Essays (London, 1724).

[New duty of Man, 1 vol., \$1]. Not identified.

[Burnet on the 39 articles, 1 vol., 50¢]. Burnet, Gilbert. An exposition of the thirty-nine articles of the Church of England (London, 1699; 6th ed., 1759).

[Nelsons festivals, 1 vol., \$1]. Not identified; probably on the festivals of the Church of England.

- [Bisses Sermons, 1 vol., 50¢]. Bisse, Thomas. The beauty of holiness in the Common-prayer, as set forth in four sermons. . . . in 1716. (10th ed., London, 1744).
- *[Linns do. 1 do., 50¢]. Linn, William. Sermons historical and characteristical (New York, 1791).
- [Blairs do. 2 do., \$1.50]. Blair, Hugh. Sermons. The 3d Dublin edition of 1777 was in one volume; by 1794, there were four volumes.
- [Christians Magazine, 2 vol., \$1]. The Christian's Magazine, or, A treasury of divine knowledge (London, 1760-67).
- *[Russels modern Europe, 5 vols., \$8]. Russell, William. The history of modern Europe. . . . (London, 1779, in 2 vols.; 1786, in 5 vols.).
- [Lelands His. of Ireland, 3 vol., \$1.50]. Leland, Thomas. The history of Ireland from the invasion of Henry II. . . . (London, 1773).
- [His. of America 2 do., \$1]. This could be Robertson, William. History of America (London, 1777), or, Russell, William, The history of America. . . . (London, 1778), each issued in two volumes.
- [Abbe Raynals His. of America, 2 vol., \$1]. Raynal, Guillaume T.F., abbe. A philosophical and political history of the British settlements and trade in North America, 2 vols. (Edinburgh, 1776).
- *[Jeffersons notes 1 do., \$1]. Jefferson, Thomas. Notes on the state of Virginia (Paris, 1784). In the same year, Jefferson also published his Notes on the establishment of a money unit and of a coinage for the United States.

- *[Dambergers Travels, 1 vol., \$1.50]. Taurinius, Zacharias [writing under the pseudonym Christian Frederick Damberger]. Travels in the interior of Africa. . . . from the years 1781 to 1797 (London, Boston, and New York, 1801).
- *[Blairs Lectures 3 do., \$3]. Blair, Hugh. Lectures on rhetoric and belles lettres (Edinburgh, 1783).
- [Harris's Hermes, 1 vol., \$1.50]. Harris, James. Hermes, or A philosophical inquiry concerning universal grammar (London, 1751).
- [Locks essays 2 do., \$2]. No collected edition of John Locke's essays has been identified. This might refer to a two-volume edition of his Essay concerning human understanding (15th ed., London, 1760).
- [Montesquieus Spirit of Laws, 2 vol., \$2]. Montesquieu, Charles Louis de Secondat, baron de la Brede et de. The spirit of laws (2 vols., London, 1750).
- [Duncans Logic 1 do., \$1]. Duncan, William. The elements of logic (6th ed., London, 1760).
- [Littletons life of Cicero, 2 vol., \$4]. Lyttelton, George. Observations on the life of Cicero (London, 1730). This was a 50-page pamphlet. What Smith may have had was The Works of George Lyttelton, Baron Lyttelton (2 vols., London, 1774), which begins with his Observations on the life of Cicero.
- [Addisons works 4 do., \$2]. Addison, Joseph. The works of the right honourable Joseph Addison (4 vols., London, 1730).
- [Popes works, 6 vols., \$6]. Pope, Alexander. The works of Alexander Pope Esq. in six volumes. . . . (London, 1764).
- [Odyssey 4 do., \$2]. Pope, Alexander. The Odyssey of Homer, translated from the Greek by. . . . (4 vols., London, 1760).

[Illiad & Odyssey 8 do., \$5]. Pope, Alexander. The Iliad of Homer (6 vols. in 3, London, 1715-20) and The Odyssey of Homer (5 vols., London, 1725).

[Milton, 2 vols., \$2]. Milton, John. The works of John Milton, historical, political and miscellaneous (2 vols., London, 1753).

[Thomson 4 do, \$6]. Thomson, James. The works of James Thomson (4 vols., London, 1750).

[Hevey's works 4 do., \$2]. Hervey, James. The works of James Hervey (vol. 4, Edinburgh, 1769).

*[Youngs works, 6 vols., bound in 3, \$3]. Young, Edward. The Works of Edward Young (4 vols., London, 1757 ff.; 3 vols., 1792 ff.).

[Shakesperes Plays 8 do., \$8]. Shakespeare, William. Plays (8 vols., London, 1765).

[Humes Pol. Dis., 1 vol., 50¢]. Hume, David. Political discourses (Edinburgh, 1752).

[The world 5 do., \$2.50]. The world, ed. by Adam Fitz-Adam (Edward Moore] 6 vols., London, 1753-57].

[Plain Dealer, 2 vol., \$1]. The plain dealer: Being select essays on several curious subjects, relating to friendship, love and gallantry, marriage, morality, mercantile affairs, painting, history, poetry and other branches of polite literature (2 vols., 2d ed., London, 1734).

[Turkish Spy, 8 do, \$4]. Marana, Giovanni Paolo. Letters written by a Turkish spy. . . . (8 vols., 5th ed., London, 1692-94).

[Jewish Spy 5 do., \$2.50]. Argens, Jean Baptiste de Boyer. The Jewish spy: being a philosophical, historical and critical correspondence. . . . (5 vols., London, 1765).

- [Life of Mahomet, 1 vol., 50¢]. Boulainvilliers, Henri, comte de. The life of Mahomet. . . . (London, 1731). There was also a Life of Mahomet. . . . published in Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1802.
- [Fitzosborns Letters 1 do., 50¢]. Melmoth, William. The letters of Sir Thomas Fitzosborne on several subjects (3d ed., London, 1750).
- [Independent Whig, 1 vol., 50¢]. The independent Whig, or, A defence of primitive Christianity, and of our ecclesiastical establishment. . . . (London, 1720; Philadelphia, 1720).
- [Telemachus 2 do., \$1]. Fenelon, Francois de Salignac de la Mothe. The adventures of Telemachus (2 vols., London, 1719).
- [Cambrays Dialogues, 1 vol., 50¢]. Fenelon, Francois de Salignac de la Mothe, archbishop of Cambrai. Dialogues concerning eloquence (Lond, 1722), or, Dialogues of the dead (4th ed., London, 1760).
- [Relfs Poems 1 do., 50¢]. Not identified.
- [Parnels Poems, 1 vol., 50¢]. Parnell, Thomas. Poems on several occasions (London, 1722).
- [Hoyle 1 do., 50¢]. Hoyle, Edmond. Mr. Hoyle's games. . . . (15th ed., London, 1770).
- [World underground, 1 vol., 50¢]. Not identified.
- *[Volneys Lectures 1 do, \$1]. Volney, Constantin Francois. Lectures on history (1800).
- [Swifts Tracts, 2 vol., \$1]. Swift, Jonathan. Probably a collection of Swift's political essays, but not identifiable under this title.

- [Comedies & Tragedies 2 do., \$1]. Unidentified collection of plays, probably English.
- [Salmons Gazetter, 1 vol., 50¢]. Salmon, Thomas. The modern gazetteer; or, A short view of the several nations of the world (London, 1746).
- [Bacons Essays one do., 25¢]. Bacon, Francis. Essays: or Councils, civil and moral (London, 1718 and earlier).
- [Kennets roman antiquities, 1 vol., \$1.50]. Kennett, Basil. Romae antiquae notitia; or, The antiquities of Rome (8th ed., London, 1726).
- [Cunns Euclid 1 do., \$2]. Cunn, Samuel. Euclid's elements of geometry. . . . revised by Samuel Cunn (2d ed., London, 1728).
- [Simsons Euclid, 1 vol., \$2]. Simson, Robert. The elements of Euclid. . . . (Glasgow, 1756).
- [Old Magazines 11 do. odd, \$2]. Unidentifiable.
- [Gessners Idylles, 1 vol., \$3]. Gessner, Salomon. Idylles et poemes champetres (Lyons, 1762), or Idyls, or pastoral poems (Edinburgh, 1798).
- *[The farmers boy 1 do., 50¢]. Bloomfield, Robert. The farmer's boy; a rural poem (London, 1800).
- [The Art of Bookkeeping, 1 vol., 75¢]. Not identified.
- [Priestley English Grammar, 1 vol., 50¢]. Not identified.
- [Lucr. Carus 1 do., 50¢]. Lucretius Carus, Titus. De rerum natura (London, 1717), or Of the nature of things (2 vols., London, 1743).

[Bartlets Farriery, 1 vol., \$1]. Bartlet, John. The Gentleman's Farriery: or, A practical treatise on the diseases of horses (London, 1773).

*[Tales of the Castle 5 do., \$2]. Genlis, Stephanie, comtesse de. Tales of the castle: or, Stories of instruction and delight (5 vols., London, 1785).

*[Theatre of Education in Boards, 4 vol., \$2]. Genlis, Stephanie, comtesse de. Theatre of education (4 vols., London, 1781).

[Don Quixotte 4 do., \$2]. Cervantes Saavedra, Miguel de. The history of the valorous and witty knight-errant, Don Quixote of the Mancha. . . . (4 vols., London, 1740), or The history of the renowned Don Quixote de la Mancha. . . . (4 vols., London, 1749).

[Humphrey Clinker, 3 vol., \$1]. Smollett, Tobias George. Humphrey Clinker (3 vols., 3d ed., London, 1771).

*[Zeluco 2 do., \$1]. Moore, John. Zeluco: Various views of human nature. . . . (London, 1786).

[Henrietta 2 do, 50¢]. Lennox, Charlotte. Henrietta (2 vols., London, 1758).

*[Cecilia, 5 vol., \$1]. Burney, Fanny. Cecilia, or Memoirs of an heiress (5 vols., London, 1782).

[Sailor Boy 1 do., 25¢]. Not identified.

[Sir Roger and his son Joe 2 do., 50¢]. Not identified under this title, but probably an edition of Joseph Addison's Sir Roger de Coverley papers from The Spectator.

[History of England, 2 vol., \$2]. Two possibilities are Goldsmith, Oliver, An history of England in a series of letters. . . . (2 vols., London, 1764), or, Ralph, James, The history of England: during the reign of K. William, Q. Anne, and K. George I. . . . (2 vols., London, 1744).

- [Johnsons dictionary 1 do., \$2]. Johnson, Samuel. A dictionary of the English language (London, 1755).
- [Dyches Dictionary, 1 vol., \$1]. Dyche, Thomas. A new general English dictionary. . . . (11th ed., London, 1761).
- [Lucanus 1 do., 25¢]. Lucanus, Marcus Annaeus. Lucan's Pharsalia translated into English verse by Nicholas Rowe (London, 1718). A two-volume Latin edition of Lucan's Pharsalia was published in London in 1751.
- [Plinius 1 do., \$1]. Pliny the Younger. Epistolae et Panegyricus (London, 1722).
- [Valerii Maximi, 1 vol., 25¢]. Valerius Maximus. Dictorum, factorumque memorabilium libri novem. . . . (Venice, 1575; Rotterdam, 1671).
- [Titi Livii 4 do., \$4]. Livius Patavinus, Titus. Historiarum ab urbe condita. . . . (4 vols., Edinburgh, 1764).
- [Minucii 1 do., 25¢]. Minucius Felix, Marcus. His Octavius (London, 1682).
- [Q. Curtius, 1 vol., 50¢]. Curtius Rufus, Q. De rebus gestis Alexandri Magni. . . . (London, 1705).
- [O. vel Patere ellegantly bound, 1 vol., \$1]. Not identified.
- [Nepos elleg[ant]ly bound, 1 vol., \$1.50]. Nepos, Cornelius. Opera. . . . (Frankfurt, 1609, and other editions).
- [Virgil do. do. 1 do., \$2]. This could have been a volume of Virgil's Opera or of his Aeneid in Latin or in English (London, 1743), elegantly bound.
- [Virgil Delph, 1 vol., \$1.50]. Virgilius Maro, Publius. Opera. . . ad usum serenissimi Delphini. . . . (Paris, 1675; 4th ed., 1726).

[Ovid translated 1 do., \$1]. Ovidius Naso, Publius. Metamorphoses, in fifteen books translated into English (London, 1717; 4th ed., 1756, both single volumes).

[L.A. Fla. 1 do., 50¢]. Not identified.

[C. Ju. Casaris, 1 vol., 50¢]. Julius Caesar, Caius. C. Julii Caesaris quae extant. . . in usum Delphini (9th ed., London, 1780).

[Martials Epigrammatum 1 do., 25¢]. Valerius Martialis, Marcus. Epigrammatum libros xv. . . . (London, 1695).

[Smarts Horace translated, 1 vol., 50¢]. Smart, Christopher. The works of Horace: translated literally into English prose. (London, 1756).

[Ains. Lat. Dic. 2 do., 25¢]. Ainsworth, Robert. Thesaurus linguae Latinae compendiarus, or, A compendious dictionary of the Latin tongue. . . . (4th ed., 2 vols., London, 1752; earlier editions were in one volume).

[Lot of old Books, 97 vol., \$1]. Not identifiable, but probably late 17th, early 18th century books in worn condition.

[Lexicon 1 do., \$2]. Not identified; possibly a Greek dictionary.

[Boyers Dic., 1 vol., \$1.50]. Boyer, Abel. Dictionaire royal, françois et anglois. . . . (Paris, 1702), or The Royal dictionary abridged. . . . (3d ed., London, 1715).

[do. Grammar 1 do., 50¢]. Possibly Boyer, Abel. The compleat French-master, for ladies and gentlemen (8th ed., London, 1721).

[Telemaque, 1 vol., \$1]. Fenelon, Francois de Salignac de la Mothe, archbishop of Cambrai. Telemaque (1741).

[Regne de Louis XIV 2 do., \$1]. Possibly Voltaire, Francois Marie Arovet de. Le siede de Louis XIV (1st ed., Berlin, 1751).

[Recueil. 1 do., 75¢]. Possibly Boyer, Abel. Le compaignon sage et ingenieux, anglois et francois, ou Recueil des bon mots, pensees. . . . (5th ed., London, 1741).

[Recueil par Scot, 2 vol., \$1]. Not identified.

[Histoire de France 2 do., \$1]. Possibly Mezeray, Francois Eudes de. Histoire de France (Paris, 1643-51, in 3 vols.). There was a copy of this in the New York Society Library in 1758.

[Porneys French Gram, 1 vol., 50¢]. Pyron du Martre, Antoine [Porny, pseud.]. The practical French grammar (5th ed., Dublin, 1784).

[Perrins Els: of Fr: Con 1 do., 50¢]. Perrin, Jean Baptiste. The elements of French conversation. . . . The earliest edition identified was Philadelphia, 1794, but the appearance of a 21st edition in London, 1820, suggests that this work probably had appeared before 1780.

[Porneys Gramm Exers., 1 vol., 50¢]. Pyron du Martre, Antoine [Porny, pseud.]. Grammatical exercises, English and French. . . . (4th ed., London, 1780).

[L'Abeille Francoise 1 do., 50¢]. Nancrede, Paul Joseph Guerard de. L'abeille francoise. . . . Ouvrage utile a ceux qui etudient la langue francoise (Boston, 1792; Paris, 1797; presumably earlier editions as well).

[Comparaisons, 2 vol., \$1]. Not identified.

[Ital. Gram, 1 vol., \$1]. An Italian grammar, not identified.

[Spa. Gramm 1 do., 50¢]. A Spanish grammar, not identified.

[Guth. His. of Eng., 2 vols., \$4]. Guthrie, William. A general history of England. . . . to the late revolution in MDCLXXXIII (3 vols., London, 1744-51).

[Guth: Geo: 1 do., \$1.50]. Guthrie, William. A geographical, historical and commercial grammar (11th ed., London, 1788).

*[Morses Geo: 1 do., \$1]. Morse, Jedidiah. The American geography (1789).

Probate Records, Mildred Smith

MILDRED SMITH'S WILL
DECEMBER 10, 1753

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN I Mildred Smith of Yorkhampton, Parish in the County of York being Sick and Weak of Body but of a Perfect Sence and Memory do make this my last Will and Testament in manner and form as followeth that is to say. Imprimis first I give my Soul to God who gave it me hoping forgiveness of all my Sins through the Merits of my blessed Saviour Jesus Christ and my Body to the Earth from whence it came to be decently buried by Executors hereafter named. I Give and bequeath to my loving Son Robert Smith my Lot of Land in York Town adjoining to Capt. Thomas Reynolds to him and his Heirs forever. I give and bequeath to my loving Daughter Lucy Moore one Lot of Land in York Town lying on the Main Street at the lower end of the said Street to her and her Heirs forever. I Give and bequeath to my loving Son Lawrence Smith one Lot of Land in York Town adjoining to the Lot left him by his father to him and his Heirs forever and likewise five Negros Vizt: Frank Paul Harry Grace and Chloe and what Money I have in England I give to my said Son Larence.

And as to what other Estate I have of what kind soever after my Just Debts and funeral Expences are paid be equally divided between my Son Robert my Daughter Lucy and my Son Lawrence.

ITEM I do Appoint my Loving Son Robert Smith and my Brother Samuel Reade Executors of this my last WILL IN TESTIMONY whereof I have set my hand and Seal this 10th day of December 1753.

Sealed Signed in the
Presence of

Saml Reade
William Bushell Mildred Smith (L.S.)
Mildred Reade

At a Court held for York County the 21st day of January 1754.

This Will was proved by the Oaths of Samuel Reade William Bushell and Mildred Reade the Witnesses thereto Sworn to by Robert Smith and Samuel Reade the Executors therein named and Ordered to be recorded and on the Motion of the said Executors (who together with David Jameson their Security) entered into and acknowledged Bond as the Law directs Certificate was granted them for obtaining a Probat in due form.

Teste
Thos. Everard Cl: Cur:

Examd.

MILDRED SMITH'S INVENTORY
YORK COUNTY
NOVEMBER 15, 1755

AN INVENTORY & APPRAISMENT of the Estate of the late Mrs. Mildred Smith.

1	Bed & furniture	± 6 - 1 Do. & Do.	± 4:10/.....	±10:10:--
1	Do. & Do.....	2:10/. 1 Do. & Do.	± 2:--.....	4:10:--
1	Do. & Do.....	5:10/. 1 Bedstead & 2 pr. Sheets	31/...	7: 1:--
4	pr. Sheets...	± 3:14/. 5 pr. Sheets & Table Cloth	50/6.	6: 4: 6
4	Table Cloths 3 Towells & 5 Pillow Cases.....			1: 4:--
1	Suit old Curtains 10/. & old Napkins 1 old sheet & 1 old Sq: Table	18/6.....		1: 8: 6
1	pr. Irish Linnen	± 7; 5:10. -39½ Yards cotton		
	±4: 0: 7 3/4.....			11: 6: 5 3/4

[M. Smith]

5	Yards Cloth & Trimmings £ 8: 5:11½. 2 pr. Mens hose 17/6.....	9: 3: 5½
4	Pair Gloves 13/4d. 3 lb Brown thread 8/3d. 3/4.....	1: 1: 7½
1	Leather Trunk 10/. 1 Chest of Draws 10/.....	1:--:--
1	dozen Leather Chairs £ 9 - 6 Old Do. 24/.....	10: 4:--
5	Pewter Dishes 27/. 1 dozen Pewter Plates 28/.....	2:15:--
1	Pewter Cheese Plate 2/. 4 small Dishes 8/6.....	0:10: 6
2	Dishes & 11 Plates 15/. old Pewter 6/.....	1: 2:--
1	Copper Kettle £ 4 - 1 large Bell Metal Skillet & spit 22/8.....	5: 2: 6
1	large Bell Metal Morter & Pestle.....	0:15:--
2	pair Brass Candlesticks 10/. 1 Coffee Pott & Tea Kettle 7/6.....	0:17: 6
1	Iron Pott Hooks & Rack 18/. 1 old large Iron Pott 7/6.	1: 5: 6
1	Grid Iron 2/6. 1 half Bushell Tub & Pail 2/6	0: 5:--
3	Chests & 1 Elbow Chair 26/. 1 old side Saddle & a fish Kettle 15/.....	2:12:--
1	pr. Money Scales & an old Silver Watch.....	2: 7:--
8	Silver Spoons £ 4:10/. 2 Looking Glasses 35/.....	6: 5:--
	Parcel of old Books 30/. 1 Pewter Still 20/.....	2:10:--
20	milk Pans & 8 flatt Pots.....	1:11: 5
2	large Butter Potts & 2 small Do.....	0:10:--
1	pair old Scales 1 Jarr & 1 Cream Bason.....	0: 4:--
4	Chests & 2 flatt Irons 24/. cart & wheels 30/.....	3: 4:--
2	Iron Wedges & Coopers tools 5/. 3 Iron Wedges 3 old axes & a Fro 14/.....	0:19:--
	Parcel of old Iron 8 old Axes fleece hoe & 3 harrow hoes.....	1: 4:--
10	old Reap hooks 2/. 10 Sides of 1 skin of Leather L3...	3: 2:--
1	old Mare 40/. 1 Young Mare 60/.....	5:--:--
1	Sorrell Horse £5. 1 Sorrell Mare £5.....	10:--:--
21	head Cattle £26. 5 Year old Do. £2.....	28:--:--
29	Hoggs £8:15/. 14 Do. £4: 5/.....	30:12: 6
6	Ewes & a Ram 45/. 3 broad hoes & a hat Box 11/3d.....	13:--:--
46	Barrells of Corn £17: 5/. 23 Barrells Do. £8: 12: 6...	2:16: 3
	Cash 22/. Frank £40. Paul £45. Harry £40. Grace £40...	160: 2:--
	Chloe £35.....	35:--:--
	Cash in the hands of Mr. John Maynard of London Sterling £82:14:11.....	103: 4: 7
	4680 lb Tobacco at 15/.....	35: 2:--

£555: 3:10

Samuel Reade)
Robert Smith) Exors

Philip Dedman)
John Wootten) Appraisers.
John Tenham)

Returned into York County Court the 19th Day of August 1754 and ordered to be recorded.

Teste.

Thos. Everard Cl: Cur:

Ex. d

MILDRED SMITH, SETTLEMENT
NOVEMBER 15, 1755

To William Nelson Esqr.	<u>Pr.</u> Account.....	£65:18:11
To Quit Rents Paid.....		1:10: 6
To William Sheldon Sclater	<u>Pr.</u> Account.....	2: 5:--
To Joseph Stroud.....	<u>Do.</u>	0:10: 6
To Richard Ambler.....	<u>Do.</u>	0:16:--
To John Norton.....	<u>Do.</u>	4: 2: 4
To Thomas Pescud.....	<u>Do.</u>	4: 3: 3
To Doctr Tyrie.....	<u>Do.</u>	1:16:--
To John Richardson.....	<u>Do.</u>	1: 1: 6
To John Cary.....	<u>Do.</u>	2: 5:--
To Thomas Reynolds.....	<u>Do.</u>	1:18:--
To Norton Thruston & Co.....	<u>Do.</u>	1:19: 3
To Revd. John Camm.....	<u>Do.</u>	2:--:--
To Wm Wright.....	<u>Do.</u>	0: 4: 9
To Nicholas Dickson & Co.....	<u>Do.</u>	1:10:--
To Inspection of Tobo.....	<u>Do.</u>	1:16:--
To Doctr George Riddell.....	<u>Do.</u>	1: 3: 5
To Augustine Moore.....	<u>Do.</u>	1: 9: 1
		£95: 9: 6

To a Legacy left Lawrence Smith of the		
Money in England.....	£20:13: 8¼	
To Robert Smith 1/3 of ballance by her will.....		3:13: 3½
To Augustine Moore his Wifes 1/3 Pt <u>Do.</u>		3:13: 3½
To Lawrence Smith.....1/3 Pt <u>Do.</u>		3:13: 3½

£20:13: 8¼	£106: 9: 4½
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Cr.			
By her Share of the Personal Estate)			
of Lawrence Smith Gent.....)	L20:13: 8¼	L103:14:10	
By Transfer Tobo.....574			
paid Clerks fees out...277			
remains.	297. Sold R. Smith	2:14: 6½	
	L20:13: 8¼	L106: 9: 4½	

November 15th 1755. A State and Settlement of the Administration of the Estate of Mildred Smith decd. and Division of the same made in Obedience to an Order of York Court dated the 18th day of August last.

David Jameson
Nicholas Dickson
Jacob T. Ray.

Returned into York County Court the 17th day of November 1755 and Ordered to be recorded.

Teste

Thos. Everard Cl: Cur:

Probate Records, John Smith

JOHN SMITH'S WILL
DECEMBER 19, 1814

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN, I John Smith do make this my last Will and Testament in manner following:

I lend to my wife Frances Smith all my property of every kind after paying my debts during her life.

Item I give to my son John Smith after the death of my wife Frances Smith all my lands, but if he should die without heir or under the age of twenty-one years then I give my lands to my nephew John Page Smith son of my Brother Augustine Smith.

Item After the death of my wife, I give all my personal Estate to my son John Smith and her daughter Sarah

Griffin, if they both be living, then to be equally divided between them, but if either be dead at the time and leave no issue or should die after under the age of twenty-one years and without issue, then my desire is that the living one to have it all, but if both should die without issue and under the age of twenty-one years, then I give my nephew John Page Smith two of my negros such as he may chose, and the other I give to the heirs of John Russell my wife's late brother and to the heirs of Sarah Howard and Mary Mannis my wife's sisters.

Item My desire is, that if my wife cannot educate my son John, that she dispose of part of my personal Estate for that purpose, and deduct it from his part when divided, and she or my Executor may give him a good Arithmetic education and a Trade of his own choice.

Item I leave my wife the sole management of my Estate, and that she keep the Estate together for her support and her children, but if any thing should happing, that the Estate will not support them, then she may dispose of any of the personal Estate except negro's, but if hereafter Sarah Griffin should call upon her Mother for a settlement of her administration on her Father's Estate, and there should be any deficiency, it shall be made up out of Sarah Griffin's part of the negros' and not take one of John Smith's to pay it.

At a Court held for York County the 19th day of December 1814....

JOHN SMITH'S INVENTORY
DECEMBER 31, 1814

Inventory and Appraisement of the Estate of John Smith dec^d taken this 31st day of December 1814:

Negro man Tom \$300.	Edmund \$250.	Jack \$100.	Frank \$300.	950.--
Ben \$250.	Will \$150.	boy Abram \$130.	old Frances \$70.	600.--
Cloe and child \$200.	old Silvia \$40.	Venus \$250.		490.--

[J. Smith]

Luesa and child \$250. Harriet \$250. Jenny \$220.	720.--
Hannah \$180. Ethathanda \$150. Sukey \$120.	450.--
1 Sorrel horse \$80. old Gray mare \$30. 1 Roan ditto \$80.	190.--
1 Roan Colt \$40. 3 yoke Oxen \$80. young Do. \$8.	
old steer \$8.	136.--
10 cows \$80. 3 Heifers \$18. 1 yearling \$4. 5 calves \$7.50	109.50
28 sheep @ \$2.50. 5 sows & 10 pigs \$15. 18 young hogs \$27.	112.--
3 wild sows \$7.50. Gig and Harness \$50. ox cart yokes and chains \$25.	82.50
Tumbrel \$8. 3 ploughs \$10. three hoed harrow \$150.	19.50
5 axes \$5. three grubing hoes. 2 spades and adz \$5.	10.--
4 wedding hoes \$3. hand saw and two Sythes \$2.	5.--
1 Pr. black walnut tables \$14. 1 desk \$7. 1 dozen old chairs \$6.	27.--
5 flag chairs \$3.50. Large Cubbard and Crockeryware \$50.	53.50
Little cubbard and contence \$7. 1 dozen table spoons \$30.	37.--
11 Tea spoons and sugar tongs \$10. Ladle and soup spoon \$6.	16.--
17 dishes \$20. 31 large plates \$6. 2½ dozen small ditto \$2.50	30.50
Pitchers Mugs and Bowls \$4. Tea board \$2.50	6.50
Waiters Earthen and tin ware \$2. Candlesticks & Snuffers \$4.	6.--
Case Knives & Forks \$6. Old silver watch \$5. 2 guns \$14.	25.--
1 candle table and corner ditto \$5. chest Draws and three looking glases \$11.	16.--
4 Beds and furniture \$110. Table clothes \$10.	128.--
6 Counterpins and 5 pair sheets \$50. 1 pr. Stilards \$3.	53.--
6 Napkins 16 Towels. 4 Toylet covers and 9 piller cases \$10.	10.--
Carpet \$12. Sheep sheers and Coffee Mill \$1. wood ware \$3.	16.--
Candle molds and tea kettle \$3. 1 Safe \$3.	6.--
1 pr hand Irons and Smoothing d ^o . \$2. 3 Spinning Wheels one flax d ^o . and three pr. cards \$6.50	8.50
10 Lard Pots \$5. empty Bottles \$2. 6 Hhds. & 12 Bbls. \$7.	14.--
1 Cherry Table \$2. 500 ^{ea} Seed Cotton. 1 cherry chair \$1.	28.--
Back gammond Box \$1. 6 jugs and 4 Demijohns \$8.	9.--
Tea Canister and Bottle \$1. Soal and sipper Leather \$16.	17.--
1 quart lead pot 50/100 hand mill \$6.	6.50
2 pots. dutch oven. Frying pan and Iron Skillet \$6.	6.--
1 Bell mettle skillet \$5. Pot rack \$1. 2 grid Irons and Cullinder \$1.50.	7.50
Pine Table \$1. old cart. old grind stone and wheel Barrow \$2.50.	3.50
52 Barrels corn at \$3 a Barrel	156.--
70 feet Top Fodder at 9." a foot	9.75

[J. Smith]

a parcel of blade fodder. supposed to be 1000. ^{ea} at Cep	10.--
old Saddle and Bridle \$4. Oat straw \$2.	6.--
100 Bushels Oats at 3?. Shucks \$2.	52.--
4 Chamber Pots \$1.50. old Books \$2.	3.50
2000. ^{ea} Port at G/100	120.--

Agreeable to the announced order we have proceeded to appraise the Estate of John Smith as to us exhibited.

Miles C. Chisman
Edm.^d Patrick
Rob.^t Prefson

The above appraisement was this day sworn to before me by Miles C. Chisman, Edmund Patrick and Robert Prefson April 17th 1815.

H. Howard, I.P.

Returned into York County Court the 17th day of April 1815 and ordered to be recorded.

Teste.

Sam Sheild, cuc

Probate Records, Lawrence Smith

LAWRENCE SMITHS'S WILL
JULY 7, 1787

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN. I Lawrence Smith of York County do make this my Last Will and Testament in manner and form following. I direct that all my Lands be sold towards the discharge of my debts. After all my just Debts are paid, I leave whatever may be left of my Estate to my beloved wife Elizabeth so long as she continues my widow in order to build a house to live in and continues the maintenance of my three youngest children. At the death or marriage of my said wife my will and desire is that what I have left her may be equally divided among all my children then living or spouse of any of them as may die before her.

I constitute and appoint my beloved friends Diedrid Jameson, General Thomas Nelson, Thomas Smith and Edwardian Smith Executors of this my last Will and Testament voiding and annulling all other wills by me heretofore made. Signed and sealed this seventh day of July one Thousand seven hundred and eighty seven.

LAWRENCE SMITH'S INVENTORY
DECEMBER 15, 1788

In Obedience to York County Court Bearing date 15th December 1788 We the subscribers being appointed to appraise the Estate of Lawrence Smith Dec. did meet accordingly and being first sworn appraised the same as following viz:

Two Beds two Bolsters and 4 pillers	12:--:--
One bed quilt 2 counterpins 4 Blankets Sute of curtains	4:10:--
One Bed	1: 5:--
One Hugh painted Bedstead	8:--
Two pr. four feet square Mahogney Tables	8:--:--
One Round Mahogany Tea Table	1: 7: 6
One Round Walnut Table	6:--
One Round Walnut candle stand	3: 9
One Walnut desk and book case	1:10:--
14 Leather Bottom chears	4: 4:--
One Easy Chear	15:--
One Walnut Dressing Table	1:10:--
One large gilt frame looking glass	1:15:--
One dressing glass	15:--
One Round Mahogney Tea Board	6:--
10 silver table spoons	4:--:--
One large soop spoon	1: 4:--
One pair silver sugar tongs	5:--
One Doz. China Cups and Scossers	5:--
5 Queens China dishes	5:--
One tureen 2/6. 1 pudding dish 2.	4: 6
10 flat Queens China plates	2: 0
Teapot Sug. dish bowl mug milk pot Butter Bolt	3:--
Two salts and tumbler glass	2:--
One pair Brass candle sticks and snuffers	5:--
One pr End Irons brass tops and pr tongs	1:--:--
One large family bible	15:--
One large Spic glass	2:10:--
Three large putter dishes and 2 small ditto plates	1:--:--

[L. Smith]

One copper coffee pot	7: 6
One Bell metal skillet and spice mortar	4:--
One duch oven and 3 pots and Iron Tea Kettle	1:10:--
Frying pan spit flesh fork and ladle iron spoons	12:--
Canoe and chain	1: 1: 3
Bob a negro man	60:--:--

Miscellaneous Written Furnishings References

The following excerpt is from a letter written by Dr. Augustine Smith to Graham Frank, from York, Virginia, August 17, 1791, Dr. Augustine Smith Papers, 1779-1843, Colonial Williamsburg Research Library.

I have therefore now to desire that you will, by the first conveyance send my Aunt six pr. [pair] calamancs shoes such as you have sent heretofore, and one pr. [pair] of Clogs.

The following excerpts are from the Virginia Gazette Daybooks, 1750-1752, 1764-1766, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia. These Daybooks are incomplete. It is possible Moore made additional purchases of which there is no existing record.

May 17, 1764, Augustine Moore's account is charged for "Bartlet's Farriery -/10/-"

October 31, 1764, Augustine Moore is charged for "Sundry Accounts"

Original Furnishings with Moore Family Provenance, Listed by Current Owner, Colonial National Historical Park

TABLE, mahogany, round, tilt-topped, pedestal support with tripod legs ending in pad feet, diameter of top 30" - COLO Y3873

1 CANDLESTICK, brass, c. 1780, square base
- COLO Y3873

1 WINE GLASS, cut-glass, diamond shaped designs,
c. 1775 - COLO Y3872

4 PLATES, ceramic, Chinese, floral design, c. 1775
- COLO Y3879-Y3882

1 LADLE, silver, with ebony handle, 1750-1775
- COLO Y3875

1 SPOON, silver, engraved with the initials "D.M.M.,"
1750-1775 - COLO Y3874

1 MOTE SPOON, silver, 1750-1775 - COLO Y3883

1 CREAM OR SUGAR CONTAINER, silver, in the shape of a
bucket with handle, 1750-1775 - COLO Y3878

1 SPOON, silver, with twisted handle, 1750-1775
- COLO

These furnishings have a strong provenance and are the best documented Moore family furnishings. They descended in the Augustine Smith family and correspond to items in the Smith will. They are also dated appropriately for the Moore period of occupancy.

These items were acquired by the National Park Service in 1958 from Mrs. Charlotte Pendleton Goldsborough who, along with her sister Helen B. Pendleton (d. 1955), inherited them from their father Dudley Digges Pendleton, who in turn inherited them from his aunt Lucy Calthorpe Smith Digges (1801-1882), and his parents Elizabeth Digges Pendleton and Hugh Nelson Pendleton. Lucy Digges lived with her nephew for the last years of her life, having lived with her sister until Elizabeth's death. Lucy Digges was Augustine Smith's daughter. Elizabeth Digges was Augustine Smith's wife's daughter by her second husband, and was Lucy Calthorpe Smith Digges' half sister.

The two earliest affidavits in the park files date from 1929 and 1932 and were prepared by Helen Pendleton and a friend Fanny Shepherd Allen. These affidavits along with one written by Mrs. Goldsborough in 1958 substantiate the family history. The initials on the one spoon, "D.M." over another "M." could stand for Daniel and Mary Moore, Augustine Moore's parents. This evidence also supports the family history.

WINDSOR ARMCHAIR, bow backed with a double row of spindles, vase and ring-turned arm supports and legs, turned stretchers between front and rear legs and one connected stretcher in the middle - COLO Y3279

This chair was acquired by the National Park Service in 1931 from a Mrs. Felix Grundy Ewing. She acquired the chair in 1896 after it had been displayed at the 1896 Tennessee Centennial. Documentation which might have accompanied the chair has not been located. However, references to this chair in the park files provide information on its provenance. Mrs. Frank Chaffin (Sue Pendleton Chaffin), a cousin of Charlotte Pendleton Goldsborough and the daughter of Robert Nelson Pendleton, an Augustine Smith family descendent, wrote on January 12, 1933:

I don't think I've ever had a greater thrill than finding out where the windsor chair is. The Robert Nelson Pendleton you speak of is no other than my father. He had the pair of windsor chairs, sent them along with all the relics we had to the World's Fair in Chicago years ago. He sold the two chairs, and I had forgotten to whom he sold them.
[Park Files, 740-02 3]

Another letter written July 23, 1941, by Superintendent Elbert Cox also refers to the Windsor chair and the documentation which is now lost. Superintendent Cox wrote to Mrs. Chaffin's brother, the Reverend Pendleton, about two other Moore family furnishings:

It would also be highly desirable for us to have a statement of the history of these pieces, such as the one furnished by your father to Mrs. Ewing, who gave us the Moore House chair in which we take so much pride.

Robert Nelson Pendleton was the son of Elizabeth Digges, the daughter of Alice Page Smith by her second husband Colonel Dudley Digges and the half-sister of Lucy Smith. Mrs. Chaffin wrote that she remembered Great Aunt Lucy living with her father and she gave him several Moore family items among which were these chairs.

DRESSING TABLE, three-drawer walnut table with pad feet, replaced drawer pulls and reconstructed drawers
-- COLO Y3226

This dressing table, referred to as "lowboy" in the park correspondence files, descended in the family of Lucy Pendleton Kearns, of Glen-Cove, Lynnhaven, Virginia. It was purchased by the Virginia Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and presented to the National Park Service April 26, 1938. According to Ms. Kearns, the table passed from Augustine Moore to his daughter Anne Moore, to her daughter Diana Augustine Moore Parsons, and then to her granddaughter, Lucy Pendleton Kearns. The Augustine Moore of Yorktown had no direct heirs. There was another branch of the Moore family which also used the name Augustine. Augustine Moore's father's brother, William Moore, had a son named Augustine. The provenance of this table cannot be substantiated with the present information. However, another letter in the park files from Mrs. Frank Chaffin of Wytheville, Virginia, written January 12, 1933, mentions a "lowboy" owned by Robert Nelson Pendleton (Mrs. Chaffin's father) which was given to Mrs. Chaffin's sister (no name was mentioned) and inherited by her son, George G. Moore, by 1933. The letter implies the lowboy was

still located in Mrs. Chaffin's house as the nephew was a minor. It is possible this is the same lowboy. The Pendletons were direct descendants of Augustine Smith.

Original Furnishings with Moore Family Provenance, Location Unknown

Mrs. Chaffin mentions two WINDSOR CHAIRS, a CORNER CUPBOARD, LOWBOY (dressing table), a large MIRROR, and some SILVER SPOONS, engraved with Mary and Daniel Moore in her correspondence.

Unfortunately, only one of the chairs is now located in the Park Collections. Mrs. Chaffin wrote that the mirror was broken in transport from the Chicago World's Fair; the spoons were sold; the corner cupboard (one half) was inherited by a niece, Mrs. C.J.C. Clarke of Washington, D.C.; and the lowboy was inherited by a nephew George C. Moore of University, Virginia. According to the park files, attempts were made to acquire these items but the acquisitions were never made.

CORNER CUPBOARD, mahogany, and a CHEST OF DRAWERS

Mrs. Chaffin's brother the Reverend W.G. Pendleton of Tappahanock, Virginia, visited the Moore House in 1941, according to the park files (740-02.3), and told them that another sister, Mrs. Lucy Pendleton Bell, owned a "mahogany three-cornered cupboard (the base is lost) and a chest of drawers which were also the property of Augustine and Lucy Moore."

These items are possibly the same ones, a half cupboard and lowboy, mentioned by Mrs. Chaffin in 1933 which she at that time says were owned by a niece and nephew.

DROP-LEAF TABLE, mahogany, colt's feet with carved fetlock, drop leaves with two swinging legs, 70" x 69"--owned by Edgar R. Lafferty, Jr., Taylor Brothers, Elsing Green, King William County, Virginia, 23086

According to correspondence from the Colonial National Historical Park files, this table first appears in the written records in 1939 (COLO files 620-107). At that time, The Biggs Antique Company owned it. They purchased the table in 1925. Documentation went with the table but was lost in a robbery according to Jennie M. Biggs. Biggs also wrote that the table had a history of having been the one "upon which Lord Cornwallis signed his surrender." The table then was acquired by Edgar R. Lafferty. A notarized letter dated October 10, 1942, from Mrs. Jennie M. Biggs accompanies the table and is in Mr. Lafferty's possession.

Unfortunately, the provenance as remembered by Mrs. Biggs cannot be confirmed. She states that the table came from a Miss Moore. There were no direct Moore descendents; therefore, it would seem unlikely that a Miss Moore would have inherited the table unless she was in some way related to Augustine Smith who appears to have inherited the bulk of the Moore furnishings. However, given the lapse of time between the purchase of the table and Mrs. Biggs' letter, she could well have been confused about the names. Augustine Moore did have several nieces who might have inherited the table.

The Biggs Antique Company was a well respected Virginia antiques firm in the 1920s. The table is also the appropriate style and date and Augustine Smith's inventory lists "1 round mahogany table." This information lends credence to the provenance.

FURNISHINGS PLAN

In developing the following plan, mid-eighteenth-century Tidewater Virginia inventories were closely relied upon. Inventories from the York County Project at Colonial Williamsburg (funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities) are referred to throughout the text in abbreviated form. The following list is alphabetical and provides complete references. Although inventories are not an infallible source, they do provide us with solid evidence of furnishings. Every attempt was made to locate period inventories of houses with approximately the same number of rooms as the Moore House. Several inventories of families wealthier than the Moores were used, but were relied upon mainly to show types of furnishings. In other words, Moore may have a looking glass in his parlor, as did Nelson, but it would not have been as grand. Moore was also a merchant and, although he may not have had holdings equal to other landowners, he was likely to have had fairly elegant furnishings. Susan Schoelwer's case study of Philadelphia fabric furnishings, fabric being one of the most expensive furnishing items a family in the eighteenth-century would own, shows that merchants as a group tended to own a large assemblage of fabric furnishings. See Schoelwer, "Form, Function, and Meaning in the Use of Fabric Furnishings: A Philadelphia Case Study, 1700-1775" in Winterthur Portfolio, XIV, no. 1 (Spring, 1979), pp. 25-40. Over half of those in Schoelwer's study owned bed hangings, table coverings, upholstered items, and window hangings, and one-quarter owned floor coverings.

Furnishings already located in the house were retained wherever possible. For example, although few inventories (only the most well-to-do) listed card tables, the card table in the collection was retained because they do appear in more than one inventory.

List of Inventories

1. William Bertrand, Lancaster County Records, June 19, 1761
2. Landon Carter, Richmond County, February 1779
3. Colonel Edwin Conway, Lancaster County Records, October 7, 1763
4. Rawleigh Downman, Lancaster County, April 19, 1781
5. Dr. Nicholas Flood, Richmond County, May and June 1776
6. Thomas Hornsby, York County, August 4, 1773
7. John Hunter, Elizabeth City County, July 8, 1795
8. William Hunter, York County Records, August 24, 1761
9. John Leland, Lancaster County, June 15, 1789
10. General Thomas Nelson, York County Records, June 2, 1789
11. Willoughby Newton, Westmoreland County Records, July 22, 1767
12. William Prentis, York County Records, October 21, 1765
13. Travis Tarpley, Richmond County, June 6, 1768
14. Robert Tucker, Norfolk County Records, September 5, 1768

DINING ROOM (Room A)

- A.1 DINING TABLE, 1760-1780, walnut, rectangular, two pieces, to be acquired, 12 to 18 people should be able to sit at it comfortably.

Location: North and west walls or center of the room if set for dining.

Documentation: Mrs. Moore specifically refers to a Dining Room in her will. A pair of square or rectangular tables, according to Virginia inventories of the period appears to be the most common table arrangement by 1780. Dr. Augustine Smith's inventory lists one pair

of small walnut dining tables. General Thomas Nelson's inventory, June 2, 1789, lists "2 Mahogany Dining Tables." Robert Tucker's inventory, September 5, 1768, lists "1 Square Mahogany Table...50/... 1 card ditto ditto...40...1 Marble table broke...20/...1 oval walnut ditto 10/...2 Square Table L5 [and] 1 mahogany oval ditto 20/ in the Passage." Colonel Edwin Conway's inventory, October 7, 1763, lists "2 Walnut Tables" in the Hall and "2 Large walnut tables" in the Parlor. William Hunter's inventory, August 24, 1761, lists "1 Square Mahogany Table L4...2 Card Tables L5...1 Round Table L1.15."

- A.2 CHAIRS, one dozen, c. 1769-1780, with leather bottoms, in the Chippendale style, Virginia or English origin, COLO Y3546, Y3545, Y3547, and Y3266 (a matching set of 4, accession #21 from the Daughters of the Society of the Cincinnati) and COLO Y3582, Y3581, Y3313, Y3575 (accession #19, NPS purchase), 4-6 to be acquired; use Y3315 (accession #19, NPS purchase), Y3268 (accession #22 from the Children of the American Revolution), and Y3242 (accession #20 from the Daughters of the American Revolution) until set can be acquired. Reupholstery in leather to be acquired.

Location: At the table with the remainder around the walls, Y3242, in front of desk, or all against the walls.

Documentation: Virginia inventories of the period show large sets of chairs in the formal rooms of the house. For example, Willoughby Newton's inventory, July 22, 1767, shows 1 dozen leather-bottom chairs and 2 armchairs in his Hall. William Prentis' inventory, October 21, 1765, lists 12 mahogany chairs in the Hall and 10 chairs and 2 low chairs in the Dining Room. Colonel Edwin Conway's inventory, January 20, 1764, lists 20 leather chairs in the Hall and 12 leather chairs in the Parlor. Dr. Smith's inventory lists a total of 36 chairs throughout his house, including four sets of six.

- A.3 1 TEA TABLE, tilt-top, COLO Y3876 (presently located in the Surrender Room, accession #136, NPS purchase), Y3330 (presently located in the Parlor, accession #19, NPS purchase), or Y3308 (presently located in the Master Bedroom, accession #19, NPS purchase)

Location: East wall, to be exhibited with the top tilted.

Documentation: Virginia inventories of the period usually show more than one table in the public rooms of the house and very often a tea table is specified along with a larger table for the Dining Room or Hall. William Bertrand's estate, June 19, 1761, lists 3 tables in the Hall, one of which was a tea table. William Prentis' estate, October 21, 1765, lists 5 tables in the Hall, one of which was described as "a round Tea Table." Y3876 has a history of Moore family ownership.

- A.4 DESK-BOOKCASE, Chippendale style, possibly Virginia-made, COLO Y3235 (presently located in the Surrender Room, accession #20 from the Daughters of the American Revolution)

Location: South wall

Documentation: Dr. Augustine Smith's estate lists 1 mahogany desk and bookcase, 1 walnut desk and bookcase, and 1 pine desk and bookcase. It is very possible one of these was inherited from the Moores. Governor Botetourt himself set a precedent for locating a desk in the Dining Room. The inventory of his estate dated October 24, 1770 lists 1 walnut writing table, 1 mahogany library table, and 1 mahogany desk along with 2 dining tables, all in his Dining Room at the Governor's Palace. Other Virginia inventories of lesser estates also show desks listed in the Dining Room, or Hall, and as well as in the first floor Bedchamber. Colonel Edwin Conway's estate, January 20, 1764, lists "1 desk with papers" in the Hall along with 2 walnut tables and 20 leather chairs. General Thomas Nelson's estate, June 2, 1789, lists 1 walnut writing table and 1 black walnut desk in his Dining Room.

- A.5 CASE WITH BOTTLES on stand, COLO Y3254 (presently located in the Dining Room, accession #19, NPS purchase)

Location: West wall

Documentation: Mr. Moore's status as a merchant would indicate the presence in the house of imported wines. Dr. Smith's inventory lists "1 large case with 10 bottles." Several Virginia inventories list cases with bottles in the Dining Room or Hall. For example, Landon Carter's estate, February 1779, lists "1 Mahogany Spirit Case with Glass Bottles" in his Dining Room. Colonel Edwin Conway's estate, October 7, 1763, lists "1 Case with Bottles" in both the Hall and in the Passage.

- A.6 LOOKING GLASS, large, ornate, 1760-1780, COLO Y3227 (presently located in the Surrender Room, accession #20 from the Daughters of the American Revolution)

Location: North wall between the windows

Documentation: Large looking glasses are commonly listed in Virginia inventories of the period in dining rooms. A large looking glass with a history of Moore ownership is mentioned in the park correspondence (see p. 53).

- A.7 12 PRINTS, 1750-1800, to be acquired. COLO Y3205-3210 (presently located in the Main Hall, accession #19, NPS purchase), Y3270 a-d (presently located in the Parlor, accession #22 from the Children of the American Revolution), and Y6003 are appropriate; temporarily appropriate are Y4069 (presently located in the Boys Room, accession #167 from the Virginia Daughters of the American Revolution), and MH-026 (presently located in the Boys Room, NPS purchase).

Location: South and west walls, hung symmetrically.

Documentation: Virginia inventories of the period show large numbers of prints and paintings usually grouped in one or two rooms. For example, Robert Tucker's inventory, September 5, 1768, lists in the Hall "9 Family pictures [and] 28 pictures with gilt frames and a box of shells." Willoughby Newton's estate, July 28, 1767, lists "3 pictures in frames [and] 3 mugs" in the Hall. William Hunter's estate, August 24, 1761, lists in the Parlor "1 Sea piece in a gilt frame [and] 19 Prints with glass in frames," and in his first floor Chamber: "1 Landscape in a Frame...1 Piece the Ruins of Rome in a large Gilt Frame...1 Small Piece in a Gilt Frame...2 Small d.^o with Glass and Frames." Landon Carter's inventory, February 1, 1779, lists "14 Boydalls prints [and] 6 small pictures" in the small Dining Room and in the Parlor lists "6 Family pictures [and] 2 Italian pieces."

- A.8 OIL PAINTING in frame, 1720-1780, COLO Y3267 (presently located in the Dining Room, accession #21 from the Daughters of the Society of the Cincinnati)

Location: Over mantel

Documentation: Virginia inventories of the period list pictures in frames, prints, family pictures, and landscapes. As there are no existing family portraits, period paintings of eighteenth-century subjects would be an appropriate substitute. See A.7 for further documentation.

- A.9 PORTRAITS, pair, 1720-1780, COLO Y3247 and Y3541 (presently located in the Dining Room, accession #21 from the Daughters of the Society of the Cincinnati)

Location: Hung over prints on south wall

Documentation: Same as A.7 and A.8. Period prints showing the hanging of prints and paintings reveal that they were hung symmetrically and very often in rows. For example, see Peter Thornton's Authentic Decor: The Domestic Interior: 1620-1920 (New York: Viking Penguin, Inc., 1984) illustrations 197, 198, 210, and 224.

- A.10 ANDIRONS, TONGS, SHOVEL, AND HEARTH BRUSH. To be acquired as funds are available. COLO Y3317a-b (presently located in the Guest Room, accession #19, NPS purchase), Y4071, Y4072, Y4073 date from the late eighteenth century and are temporarily appropriate (presently located in the Boys Room, accession #167 from the Virginia Daughters of the American Revolution); iron and brass dating from the mid-century would be more appropriate. Y3250 hearth broom is appropriate (presently located in the Dining Room, NPS purchase).

Location: Fireplace

Documentation: Dr. Augustine Smith's inventory listed "one pair large kitchen andirons \$5.00...one ditto...steel ditto...tongs and shovel \$8.00...3 pair old andirons \$3.00...3 pair tongs and one shovel \$2.00." Most Virginia inventories list fireplace equipment in the main room of the house, although these rooms did not necessarily have complete sets. For example, General Thomas Nelson's inventory, June 2, 1789, lists "1 pair And irons and Tongs" in the Dining Room and, in the Drawing Room "1 pair And irons, Shovel and Tongs brass heads"; in the Chamber there was "1 pair And Irons Tongs and Bellows"; in the back Parlor "1 pair old And Irons"; in the Chintz room "1 pair And Irons" and in the remaining 3 Bedrooms each had "1 pair And irons, Tongs and Shovel." The specification "brass heads" for the andiron in the Drawing Room suggests that the remaining fireplace equipment was iron. Willoughby Newton's, a much smaller estate than Nelson's lists fireplace equipment, tongs and andirons, in only 2 rooms of the house, the Hall and first floor Chamber.

LIGHTING DEVICES. No lighting devices are recommended for tables or mantels with the exception of the Surrender table. They were usually stored in closets or cupboards and only brought out when needed. This practice changed at the end of the century according to period illustrations; however, in Virginia in 1780, it is most likely candlesticks were stored until needed. For example, Landon Carter's inventory dated February 1779, shows no lighting devices throughout the house except in the Parlor Closet.

- A.11 MANTEL GARNITURE, CHELSEA VASES, COLO Y3231, 3531 (presently located in the Surrender Room, accession #20 from the Daughters of the American Revolution) temporarily appropriate. Delft bowls to be acquired.

Location: Mantel

Documentation: There is little evidence in Virginia inventories or illustrations of the period for garniture. By today's standards, eighteenth-century American rooms were rather bare. However, the status of Mr. Moore as a merchant and partner in Nelson & Co. indi-

cates that he would have had some imported ceramics throughout the house. However, a more appropriate ceramic for Yorktown at this time, according to archeological excavations, is Delft ware. A pair of bowls is recommended for eventual acquisition.

- A.12 CARD TABLE, English, 1760-1780, COLO Y3239 (presently located in the Surrender Room, accession #20 from the Daughters of the American Revolution) until such time as a Mahogany Corner Cupboard, 1760-1780, can be acquired. Cupboard to be placed in southwest corner and exhibited with doors closed.

Location: North wall between the windows

Documentation: Card tables appear in several Virginia inventories of the period in the formal rooms of the house, although they are not common. For example, William Prentis' estate, October 21, 1765, lists one in the Hall. Robert Tucker's estate, September 5, 1768, lists one in the Dining Room and one in the Hall. General Thomas Nelson's estate, June 2, 1784, lists "1 backgammon table" in the Dining Room. For a reference to an original Moore cupboard see section on Original Furnishings with Moore Family Provenance, location unknown.

- A.13 DELFTWARE FLOWER HOLDER, COLO Y7004 (presently located in the Surrender Room, accession #228 from the Daughters of the American Revolution)

Location: On table A.4

Documentation: Many delftware fragments were found in the Yorktown archeological excavation (see Jamestown Collections).

- A.14 TEA SERVICE for 4-6, to include 1 tea tray, japanned or mahogany; silver teaspoons, 1750-1780, 4-6; and Worcester porcelain tea service to include teapot, creamer, waste bowl, 4-6 cups and saucers (select from COLO Y3502-Y3521, presently located in the Dining Room, accession #20 from the Daughters of the American Revolution) and 4 plates, COLO Y3879, Y3880, Y3881, and Y3882 (presently located in the Dining Room, accession #136, NPS purchase); tea caddy, Y3977 (presently located in the Dining Room, accession #15 from the Children of the American Revolution); spoon, Y3874 (presently located in Hamilton House, accession #136, NPS purchase); and silver sugar bucket, Y3878 (presently located in Hamilton House, accession #136, NPS purchase). Cloth, tray, and teaspoons to be acquired.

Location: On tray on tea table, Y3876, Y3330, or Y3308

Documentation: Afternoon or evening tea was a normal practice in eighteenth-century America. Many illustrations of the period show the family gathered around the tea table. Tea tables were often left set up when not in use. For several examples, see Peter Thornton's Authentic Decor, p. 161, illustration 196, and p. 168, illustrations 210 and 211.

Optional: The following items would be needed to set the table for a small dinner party or family dinner. See Lee Louise Belden's The Festive Tradition (New York, 1983) for a discussion and illustrations of table arrangements.

- A.15 WHITE LINEN TABLECLOTH, baize undercloth and 6 to 8 napkins, c. 1780, to be acquired original or reproduction.

Location: Table, napkins to be folded four square and laid on plate with artificial roll inside.

Documentation: Dr. Augustine Smith's inventory lists "six old tablecloths, two old Humbruns table cloths, six damask napkins, six diaper napkins."

- A.16 6-8 PLACE SETTINGS to include green handled forks and knives and silver tablespoons, to be acquired reproduction.

Location: To be placed on the table, knife on the right with sharp edge toward plate, tablespoon next to knife, back of bowl turned up to show rib and initials, fork on the left, tines up.

Documentation: Lucy Moore's will lists a total of 12 silver tablespoons and Dr. Augustine Smith's inventory lists "11 large spoons . . . 1 doz. large green handled knives and forks."

- A.17 6-8 WINE GLASSES, c. 1780, cut glass or with air twist stems, COLO Y3872 (presently located in the Surrender Room, accession #136, NPS purchase), Y3273 (presently located in the Dining Room, accession #194 from the Daughters of the Society of the Cincinnati), Y3647 (presently located in the Surrender Room, accession #131 from the Daughters of the American Revolution), Y3650 and Y3648 (presently located in the Dining Room, accession #131 from the Daughters of the American Revolution), Y5689 (presently located in the Dining Room, accession #186 from the Daughters of the Society of the Cincinnati), and Y5795 (presently located in the Dining Room, accession #192 from the Daughters of the Society of the Cincinnati).

Location: At each place setting.

Documentation: Dr. Augustine Smith's inventory lists "9 wine glasses (cut glass) . . . six old fashioned wine glasses and two cider glasses."

- A.18 6-8 PLATES, 4-6 PLATTERS, A SOUP TUREEN, AND 4 SMALL PLATES FOR BUTTER, Chinese export, c. 1770, to be acquired, original or reproduction.

Location: Plates at each place setting, platters arranged symmetrically with large one for roast in center of table, others to hold a variety of meat and vegetable dishes, butter plates also to be arranged symmetrically near corners of table. See Belden's Festive Tradition, fig. 22 for an illustration of a family dinner.

Documentation: Lucy Moore's will mentions a soup ladle. A ladle has also descended in the Moore family, COLO Y3875. See also Dr. Augustine Smith's inventory for listings of Queen's china, red china, blue china, delph, and pewter. Four Chinese export plates have a Moore family history and might correspond to the red china plates in Dr. Smith's inventory.

- A.19 4 SALTS (SILVER OR CERAMIC), 4 SALT SPOONS, 48 SERVING SPOONS, 1 LADLE, SILVER, c. 1770, COLO Y3875 (presently located in Hamilton House, accession #136, NPS purchase), a ladle is appropriate, salts and spoons to be acquired.

Location: Four corners of the table with the salt spoons across the top of the salt and the serving spoons on either side of each salt, concave side down.

Documentation: Lucy Moore's will lists a soup ladle and a ladle has descended in the Moore family, COLO Y3875, see "Original Furnishings with Moore Family Provenance." Salts and serving spoons were standard table items. For further discussion see Louise Belden's The Festive Tradition.

- A.20 24 DECANTERS, glass, c. 1770, COLO Y5796 (presently located in the Dining Room, accession #192 from the Daughters of the Society of the Cincinnati) is appropriate, 23 to be acquired, original or reproduction

Location: On table

Documentation: An original wine glass descended in the Moore family, COLO Y3872. Wine was usually served from decanters. See "Original Furnishings with Moore Family Provenance" and Dr. Augustine Smith's inventory which lists "Two quart decanters and a pair handsome slides . . . six pint decanters."

PARLOR

- B.1 DINING TABLE, c. 1760; COLO Y3628 is appropriate until such time as the Lafferty table can be acquired or reproduced. See p. 54, Evidence of Original Furniture.

Location: Center of the room, as if in use

Documentation: This large table is recommended based on the formality of the Surrender scene and the reference to a dropleaf table with a history of having been the one upon which the Surrender terms were drawn up. This table was 70" x 69". See the section on Original Furnishings with Moore Family Provenance. A smaller table would imply an intimate setting which it was not. It is most likely that the Americans arrived first and arranged the room in which the deliberations would take place, using furniture from other areas of the house if necessary. This table could normally have been in another part of the house.

Several tables of varying sizes were usually to be found in Parlors and Dining Rooms. The Parlor would be used for dining whenever the larger room was not needed. During the winter months, it would be frequently used for it would have been warmer here. For example, the estate of William Hunter, August 24, 1761, lists for the Parlor "1 square Mahogany Table L4...2 Card Tables L5...1 Round Table L1.15." Colonel Edwin estate, October 7, 1763, lists "2 large Walnut Tables" in the Parlor. The estate of Landon Carter, February 1779, lists "1 Round wild cherry table...1 Tea Table...2 small oval tables" in the Parlor. General Thomas Nelson's estate, June 2, 1789, lists "1 round Mahogany Tea Table 40/...1 cherry ditto 40/" in the Drawing Room and in the back Parlor "1 [walnut] Tea Table 20/...1 large ditto round Dining Table 1:10:-0."

- B.2 SET OF 6 OR MORE CHIPPENDALE STYLE CHAIRS, 1760-1780, with leather seats, to be acquired.

Location: Two on each side of the table, 1 on the east wall, 1 on the west wall

Documentation: Large sets of chairs in the main rooms of the house are commonly found in Virginia inventories of the period. See A.2 for further discussion.

- B.3 SPY GLASS, 1760-1780, English, COLO Y3271 (presently located in the Parlor, accession #19, NPS purchase)
B.4 STAND, 1760-1780, COLO Y3275 (presently located in the Surrender Room, accession #22 from the Children of the American Revolution)

Location: In front of west window along north wall

Documentation: Landon Carter's estate, February 1779, and William Bertrand's estate, April 17, 1761, both list spy glasses in the Passage or Entry. Due to the visitor traffic in the Passage, the Parlor is recommended as the next best location. Mr. Moore's occupation as a merchant, and his interest in shipping, support his ownership of an English spy glass. (See section on historical occupancy.)

- B.5 TALL CASE CLOCK, mahogany, Chippendale style, COLO Y6030 (presently located in the Dining Room, accession #21 from the Daughters of the Society of the Cincinnati)

Location: Northwest corner

Documentation: Although clocks are not common in the Virginia inventories of the period, a few do appear and are located in one of the main, well-furnished, first floor rooms. For example, Robert Tucker's estate, September 5, 1768, lists 1 clock valued at L5 in the Dining Room. Willoughby Newton's estate, July 28, 1767, lists one in a first floor Chamber valued at L10. This Chamber was very well finished with 17 chairs, a desk, table, tongs, and andirons and bed furnishings.

- B.6 PEMBROKE OR BREAKFAST TABLE, 1760-1780, COLO Y4201 (presently located in the Boys Room, accession #167 from the Virginia Daughters of the American Revolution)

Location: South wall or east wall

Documentation: A table very similar to this is illustrated in Wallace Gusler's Furniture of Williamsburg and Eastern Virginia 1710-1790 (Richmond: Virginia Museum, 1979), p. 140. Mr. Gusler has examined this table and believes it to be an English example. However, this form is appropriate for Tidewater Virginia. A variety of tables appear in the formal rooms of Virginia houses at this time. See B.1 for further documentation.

- B.7 LARGE LOOKING GLASS, 1720-1750, COLO Y4255 (presently located in the Dining Room, accession #178 from the Daughters of the Society of the Cincinnati)

Location: Between windows on the north wall

Documentation: Many looking glasses are listed in Virginia inventories in all rooms. Dr. Augustine Smith's inventory lists three. However, research has shown that looking glasses do not always appear in inventories, probably because they were fastened to the wall and considered part of the structure. This looking glass appears to be an early eighteenth-century example and might have been something the Moores purchased with the house.

- B. 8 REVERSE PAINTINGS ON GLASS, 1750-1780,
B. 9 COLO Y3228, Y3532,
B.10 and Y3230 (all objects are presently located in the Surrender Room, accession #20 from the Daughters of the American Revolution)

Location: North and south walls

Documentation: See A.7, A.8, and A.9

- B.11 PORTRAIT PAINTING, eighteenth-century, of Mr. Illingworth by Pompeo Bartoni (1708-1767), COLO Y3241 (presently located in the Surrender Room, accession #20 from the Daughters of the American Revolution)

Location: Over fireplace

Documentation: See A.7, A.8, and A.9

- B.12 FIREPLACE EQUIPMENT, to include
B.13 ANDIRONS, TONGS, and SHOVEL,
B.14 COLO Y7006A-B, Y7005A-B (all objects are presently located in the Surrender Room, accession #228 from the Daughters of the American Revolution)

Location: Fireplace

Documentation: Although not every room in a Colonial Virginia house would have contained a complete set of fire tools, the two most formal rooms were likely to have at least andirons, tongs, and a shovel. See A.10 for further documentation.

- B.15 4 ENGLISH STAFFORDSHIRE FIGURES, 1750-1780
B.16 A GIRL, A LAMB, A SHEPHERD, and A BOY
B.17 COLO Y7007A-B, Y7008,
B.18 and Y7009 (all objects are presently located in the Parlor, accession #226 from the Children of the American Revolution)

Location: Parlor mantel

Documentation: This author could only find one inventory reference to ornamental china or china figures in a Virginia inventory, in that of Lord Botetourt, October 24, 1770. However, the absence of references to these figures is not conclusive because china and glassware are often grouped together in inventories and there are no itemized listings. For example, Colonel Edwin Conway's estate lists in the Hall "4 pieces of China ware" in a cupboard. In the Parlor, "a Box with some Triffles" is listed. There is evidence that these figures

or similar ones were used in the eighteenth century. Figures such as these served as table decorations for a dessert setting. They replaced figures made of sugar. (See Belden, The Festive Tradition, p. 77). One eighteenth-century portrait of Johannes Eckstein shows a parlor in Boston, c. 1788, and on the mantel are several of these figures. See Peter Thornton, Authentic Decor: The Domestic Interior 1620-1920, p. 168, illustration 211.

- B.19 WRITING MATERIALS to include, 1 large piece of baize, quill pens, paper, inkwells, and sanders. To be acquired, reproductions (2 quill pens and 4 sheets of paper are available at Colonial; however, more of both should be acquired.) COLO Y3871 to be used until an English or American example can be located (presently located in the Parlor, accession #135 from the Children of the American Revolution).

Location: On top of the dining table

Documentation: These materials would have been necessary in order to draft the articles of capitulation. Note that, because quill pens could not be used effectively on a hard surface, baize was always used to cover a table intended for writing. Most households of the period used baize under a white cloth for dining; therefore, baize for the table was likely to have been located in the house and the officers would not have had to bring it. For a discussion of dining practices in the eighteenth century, see Louise Belden's The Festive Tradition (New York: W.W. Norton & Co., 1983), pp. 3-33.

- B.20 1-2 CANDLESTICKS, brass, 1750-1780, COLO Y4248 and Y4247 (presently located in the Dining Room, accession #131 from the Daughters of the American Revolution) and/or Y3873 (presently located in the Surrender Room, accession #136, NPS purchase)

Location: On top of dining table

Documentation: The details of the Surrender were not worked out until late at night; therefore, candles would have been necessary.

- B.21 2-4 PORTMANTEAUS, leather, c. 1780, to be acquired.

Location: Beneath dining table

Documentation: The officers negotiating the Surrender would very likely have carried portmanteaus for their writing equipment, instructions, etc.

B.22 4 MILITARY TRICHORN HATS, c. 1780, to be acquired.

Location: Two British on one side of the room and the American and French on the other side

Documentation: The four officers would have been wearing hats en route to the Moore House but would have removed them when sitting. See Appendix IX for a complete description of these hats.

B.23 GLOVES, four pair, kid or buckskin without lining, gathered in back, strap and button on inside, c. 1770, to be acquired reproduction

Location: On pembroke table, B.6, and chairs

Documentation: Officers would have been wearing gloves to and from the Moore House.

B.24 SWORDS, 4, officer's small swords or officer's short sabres, silver hilted or gilt (depending upon regiment) with buff leather slings, waist belts or chatelines, 1770-1780, to be acquired original or reproduction.

Location: On pembroke table, B.6, and chairs

Documentation: The four officers would have been wearing swords as part of their uniforms but would have removed them when sitting.

MASTER BEDROOM (Room C)

This room was either the master bedchamber or a guest bedchamber. Both master and guest chambers would have been furnished similarly.

It is recommended that this room be furnished according to the evidence in Lucy Moore's will. It is the best documented room in the Moore House. A comparison of Lucy Moore's description of her chamber furnishings with chamber furnishings from other inventories shows that her listing is a fairly complete one.

In her will, Lucy Moore refers to her bedchamber furnishings and then to another chamber over the dining room, it is most likely that this first floor room was the master bedchamber (see Room Usage discussion). Additional evidence which supports this room being the master chamber is that a fully hung bedstead with cornice would not have fit on the second floor of the Moore House. Many eighteenth-century beds today are missing their cornices and have been cut down to fit in lower ceilinged rooms. For an example of a fully hung bed with cornice, see the beds in the Governor's Palace at Williamsburg. More research needs to be done in the area of eighteenth-century beds. However, according to Wallace Gusler at Colonial Williamsburg and Nancy Richards at Winterthur, current research has shown that a large number of high-post bedsteads originally had cornices. They were a standard part of a high-post bedstead and were often not ordered separately. Lucy's reference to a bedstead with a suit of curtains suggests that it was a fully hung bed. Sometimes curtains were hung from the ceiling; however, this would not have been necessary on the high-ceilinged first floor.

- C.1 BEDSTEAD, walnut, 1750-1780, high-post with cornice, to be acquired as a reproduction. It might be possible to adapt either COLO Y3318 (the canopy on this bed does not appear to be original; presently located in the Guest Room, accession #19, NPS purchase) or COLO Y3309 (presently located in the Master Bedroom, accession #19, NPS purchase). Both of these beds are nineteenth-century examples but when properly hung the structure of the bed could be completely hidden. Summer usage would show the bed with the curtains drawn; however, in October, they would have been closed.

Location: Northeast corner

Documentation: Lucy Moore's Will: "a black Walnut Bedstead."

- C.2 BED FURNISHINGS to consist of mattress, feather bed, bolster, 2 pillows, pillowcases, 2 sheets, 2 blankets, and a quilt or counterpane. Linens, blankets, and counterpane to be acquired.

Location: Bed

Documentation: Lucy Moore's Will.

Note that the quilt referred to is most likely a high-quality professionally-made imported item and not a homemade craft. For a discussion of household fabrics, see Susan Schoelwer's study "Form, Function, and Meaning in the Use of Fabric Furnishings," pp. 25-40.

- C.3 BED HANGINGS AND CURTAINS to match, reproduction fabric, cotton, linen or wool, 1750-1780. The fabrics currently in use at Colonial are appropriate and could be adapted for use in Room C.

Location: Bed

Documentation: Lucy Moore's Will. Lucy does not specify window curtains. Her will reads: "a...Bedstead with a Suit of Curtains...." Occasionally, window curtains are included with bed hangings being of the same fabric. It is possible that this is the case here. Dr. Augustine Smith's inventory, June 27, 1805, specifies "5 small Va. cloth window curtains...\$1.00 [and] 3 calico curtains...\$2.00."

- C.4 SET OF 6 WALNUT CHAIRS with rush seats, 1740-1780, to be acquired, original and/or reproduction

Location: North, south, and west walls

Documentation: Lucy Moore's Will: "Six walnut chairs flagged." Flag or rush seated chairs appear frequently in Virginia inventories of the period and very often are located in Bedchambers. For example, William Bertrand's inventory, April 17, 1761, lists "4 flag chairs... 0: 6: 0" in the first floor Chamber. His second floor Bedroom over the Chamber lists "6 old chairs...0: 4: 0" and the Chamber over the Hall lists "6 old flag chairs...0: 7: 6." In Willoughby Newton's estate, July 28, 1767, "6 flagg chairs...12/" are listed in one second floor Chamber and "2 chairs flagged 6/" in another.

- C.5 1 LOW CHEST OF DRAWERS, walnut or mahogany, 1770-1780; and
C.6 1 DRESSING GLASS, 1750-1780, COLO Y3320 and COLO Y3321
(presently located in the Master Bedroom and Guest Room, respectively, accession #19, NPS purchase)

Location: Against south wall with dressing glass on top of the chest

Documentation: Lucy Moore's Will: "a Chest of Drawers with a dressing glass."

C.7 1 HAIR TRUNK, 1750-1780, to be acquired

Location: Against south wall

Documentation: Lucy Moore's Will: "a Hair Trunk."

C.8 CHAMBER POT, 1750-1780, ceramic, original or reproduction to be acquired

Location: Floor in corner of room or under foot of bed

Documentation: In Virginia inventories where chamber pots are listed, there is usually one chamber pot or close stool per Bedchamber and sometimes one per bed. For example, Landon Carter's estate, February 1779, lists 1 close stool in one first floor Chamber with 1 bed; 2 chamber pots in another first floor Chamber with 2 beds, and on the second floor 1 chamber pot in each of 3 rooms. Willoughby Newton's inventory, July 28, 1767, lists 6 chamber pots in the first floor Chamber Closet.

C.9 1 PAIR CLOGS AND/OR LADIES SHOES, 1750-1780, to be acquired, reproduction

Location: Floor or trunk

Documentation: Dr. Augustine Smith Papers, Dr. Smith to Mr. Graham Frank, York, August 17, 1791, Colonial Williamsburg Research Library.

C.10 WIG, WIG STAND, AND HEAD CAP, 1750-1780, the fashion

C.11 for a man was a bob wig, a brigadier wig or queue wig;

C.12 to be acquired, reproduction

Location: On top of the chest

Documentation: The wig was a sign of social rank and it is likely that Mr. Moore owned one. The cap was for wearing at home or in hot weather. For further information, see The Williamsburg Craft Series, The Wigmaker (Williamsburg, 1979).

C.13- AN ASSORTMENT OF SMALL PERSONAL ITEMS, such as a pincushion,
C.16 spectacles, comb, powder, cosmetic containers, and boxes, c. 1750-1780, to be acquired, except snuff box COLO Y3285 (presently located in the Parlor, accession #22 from the Children of the American Revolution), and pincushion (COLO reproduction) and spectacles Y3237 (case is not appropriate; presently located in the Surrender Room, accession #20 from the Daughters of the American Revolution).

Location: On top of chest

Documentation: These items are the eighteenth-century accoutrements for either dressing a wig or one's own hair. See C.10-C.12.

C.17 1 CASE OF RAZORS, HONE, AND STROP, 1750-1780

Location: On top of chest

Documentation: Mr. Moore would very likely have owned his own razor.

C.18 FIREPLACE EQUIPMENT, brass and iron, 1750-1780, to include andirons, tongs, shovel, and bellows. To be acquired except bellows, COLO Y3975 (presently located in the Parlor, accession #155 from the Children of the American Revolution).

Location: Fireplace

Documentation: See A.10.

C.19 PAIR DELFT WARE FLOWER HOLDERS, with artificial flowers; reproductions in Colonial Collection are appropriate

Location: Mantel

Documentation: Many delft ware fragments were found in the Yorktown excavations. See Jamestown Collections, COLO.

C.20 PORTRAIT, eighteenth-century, c. 1729, by G. Allen, COLO Y3269 (presently located in the Parlor, accession #22 from the Children of the American Revolution).

Location: Over fireplace

Documentation: Family pictures are often listed in Colonial Virginia inventories. No Moore portraits have survived or are available. See A.7 for further documentation.

FIRST FLOOR CLOSET (Room D)

This room most likely served as an all-purpose storage area. Room sized closets filled with a wide variety of furnishings appear in many eighteenth-century Tidewater Virginia inventories.

D.1 SHELIVING, painted pine, floor to ceiling, to be acquired, reproduction

Location: East wall and north wall if necessary

Documentation: Shelving is necessary to store the number of artifacts that closets such as this one usually contained. For example, see the following inventories: Landon Carter's, February 1779; John Hunter's, July 8, 1795; John Leland's, June 15, 1789; Rawleigh Downman's, April 19, 1781; and Dr. Nicholas Flood's, May and June 1776.

D.2. A VARIETY OF FURNISHINGS which might have been stored in a closet to include: delft ware, queensware, pewter, old books, tablecloths, knives and forks, trays, teapot stand, teapot, toasting iron, glassware, tin cannisters, stoneware, candlesticks, bolt of fabric, gun. See the following list of appropriate available items from the Colonial Collections.

Location: Shelves and floor

Documentation: See closet furnishings listed in the following inventories: Rawleigh Downman's, April 19, 1781; Willoughby Newton's, July 28, 1767; Dr. Nicholas Flood's, May and June 1776; and John Leland's, June 15, 1789.

The following items from the collections at Colonial National Historical Park are appropriate:

MUSKET, COLO Y4064; Location: Corner of room (presently located in the Boys Room, accession #15 from the Wolcott Collection)

POWDER HORN, COLO Y4065B, Y4065A (presently located in the Boys Room, accession #15 from the Wolcott Collection)

CANDLESTICKS, COLO Y3218, Y4252 (presently located in the Surrender Room, accession #20 from the Daughters of the American Revolution and accession #176 from the Children of the American Revolution)

CANDLESTICKS, COLO Y4062, Y4063 (presently located in the Parlor, accession #147 from the Children of the American Revolution)

SNUFFER AND TRAY, COLO Y7013, Y7012 (presently located in the Surrender Room, accession #228 from the Daughters of the American Revolution)

COPPER TEAPOT AND STAND, COLO Y2368 (presently located in the Pantry, accession #42, NPS purchase) and Y2412 (presently located in the Pantry, accession #49 from the Janney Collection)
COPPER KETTLE, COLO Y7011 (presently located in the Parlor, accession #226 from the Children of the American Revolution)
IRON TRIVET, COLO Y7030 (presently located in the Parlor, accession #226 from the Children of the American Revolution)

PEWTER CHARGER, COLO Y3246
PEWTER PLATES, COLO Y3245, Y3540 (plates and charger presently located in the Pantry, accession #21 from the Daughters of the Society of the Cincinnati)

MORTAR AND PESTLE, COLO Y2386 (presently located in the Pantry, accession #42, NPS purchase)
BOTTLE, COLO Y3371 (presently located in the Pantry, accession #126, NPS purchase)

BOOKS, COLO Y4209 (presently located in the Parlor, accession #170, on loan from Mrs. Leo Utz), Y3216 (presently located in the Parlor, accession #20 from the Daughters of the American Revolution), Y3952a (presently located in the Surrender Room, accession #135 from the Children of the American Revolution), Y4214 (object missing, accession #171 from Mr. Robert Simms), Y7010 (object missing, accession #226 from the Children of the American Revolution)

GLASSWARE: DECANTER: COLO Y5796 (presently located in the Dining Room, accession #192 from the Daughters of the Society of the Cincinnati)
 VASE: COLO MH025 (presently located in the Dining Room, NPS purchase)
 WINE GLASSES: COLO Y5795, Y3273, Y3647, Y3650, Y3648, Y5689, Y3872
 (If not used on dining table, A.17.)

REMAINDER OF PORCELAIN TEA SERVICE AND EARTHENWARE, COLO Y3570

SALT GLAZED LEAF DISHES AND SALT, MH017-MH024 (presently located in various positions in the house, NPS purchase)

REPRODUCTION FABRIC from Colonial Collection (presently located in various positions in the house, NPS purchase)

CHEST OF DRAWERS, COLO Y3299, until a less fashionable example can be located (presently located in the Master Bedroom, accession #19, NPS purchase)

SECOND FLOOR LARGE EAST BEDROOM (Room E)

It is recommended that this room be furnished as the next best bedroom to the first floor bedroom. It is also recommended that it contain two bedsteads. Most Virginia inventories of this period show at least one bedroom which contains two or more bedsteads, usually in a second floor room and sometimes in what was possibly the master bedroom. For example, William Prentis' estate, October 21, 1765, lists in "Mr. Prentis's Room: 3 Beds, Bedsteads, Cords, Hides, Bolsters, 1 Matrass, 2 Quilts, 3 Pillows and Cases, 1 counterpin, 1 pair Blankets." General Thomas Nelson's estate, June 2, 1789, lists three bedsteads in each of two second floor Bedrooms, one over the Drawing Room and one over the Dining Room, two of the largest second floor rooms. Will Bertrand's estate, April 7, 1761, lists four beds and bedding in the Chamber "over the Hall," one of the largest (if not the largest) second floor rooms. Landon Carter's estate, February 1779, lists two bedsteads in every Chamber.

- E.1 2 LOW-POST BEDSTEADS, with sacking bottoms, 1750-1780, to be acquired, original or reproduction

Location: North wall

Documentation: The height of the ceilings on the second floor are too low for the standard high-post bedstead with cornice. For example, original bed hangings at Colonial Williamsburg are 88" in length; with a cornice of approximately 8", the total would be 96". This height is too great for the Moore House second floor, which is approximately 78" in height. While this evidence is not conclusive, and an extensive study of eighteenth-century beds remains to be accomplished, the expense and scarcity of eighteenth-century high-post bedsteads with canopies in this instance justifies bedsteads without canopies. Low-post bedsteads, or no bedsteads, are not inconsistent with Colonial Virginia inventories. Even the very wealthy appear to have a combination of sleeping arrangements. For example, General Nelson's inventory, June 2, 1789, does not list curtains with every

bedstead and, in one instance, specifies a low-post bedstead. Landon Carter's inventory, February 1779, also does not list curtains with every bedstead and, in two rooms on the second floor, one of the bedsteads in each room is described as "1 common bedstead." Mrs. Moore specifies only one bedstead in her will, although she leaves beds (usually feather mattresses) and bedding to various nieces and nephews. For the Moores to have owned only one bedstead would have been unusual. Most of the estates comparable to the Moores list bedsteads in every Chamber. Several explanations may account for this. The other bedsteads may not have been of significant value and were meant to be included in her general bequests. The term "beds" does sometimes refer to bedsteads. She also may have intended them to go to Dr. Smith. Another possibility is that the nephews slept in an out-building where it would have been less unusual to have no bedsteads. Dr. Smith's inventory lists: "Two painted Bedsteads with high posts and sacking bottoms...\$10.00...One low painted d^o with sacking bottom ...4.00...One low painted Bedstead with cordes...1.50...One corded Bedstead (poplar)...\$2.50." Several of these beds may have been inherited from the Moores.

- E.2 BED FURNISHINGS to consist of 2 mattresses, 2 featherbeds, 2 feather bolsters, 4 feather pillows, 4 sheets, 4 pillowcases, 2 blankets, and 2 coverlets, to be acquired, originals or reproductions

Location: Beds

Documentation: Lucy Moore's Will: Lucy leaves one niece and each of her four nephews "one Bed with suitable furniture."

- E.3 DRESSING TABLE, 1740-1780, COLO Y3226 (presently located in the Guest Room, accession #20 from the Daughters of the American Revolution)

Location: East wall near north window

Documentation: Lucy Moore's Will: "...to my niece Lucy Smith I give my large red Trunk with the dressing Table and Glass which usually stand in the room over my Dining Room." See section on original furnishings with Moore provenance. Dr. Smith's inventory lists very little storage furniture (i.e. chests of drawers or clothes presses). His inventory includes only one dressing table. In comparison with room-by-room inventories of the period, it is not unusual for a Chamber to include little or no storage furniture. Dressing tables are the most common item found in Chambers, but rarely is a chest of drawers or clothes press located in a room along with a dressing table. One piece of storage furniture per Chamber is the usual disposition with extra storage space provided in chests (chests were usually distinguished from chest of drawers and refer to a 6-sided piece of furniture with a hinged lid), trunks, and in Closets and

Passages. For example, Landon Carter's inventory, February 1779, lists a trunk and a chest in one first floor Chamber; in another first floor Chamber two bedsteads, a dressing table, and two chairs are the only other furniture. On the second floor, only two dressing tables are listed and no other storage furniture. Several Bedrooms contained only bedsteads. Six chests and three trunks were listed in the Passages. General Nelson's inventory contained no chests of drawers or clothes presses in any of the Chambers. (However, it should be noted that a painted clothes press was among Nelson's personal property sold in 1810, York County Records, Will Book No. 10, pp. 36-39.)

Other inventories also show a scarcity of these forms. For example, William Bertrand's estate, April 17, 1761, lists one clothes press, along with one desk, two bedsteads, one old table, one small trunk, four flagg chairs, and assorted accessory items in his first floor Chamber. The second floor Chambers contained bedsteads, bedding, chairs, tables, and other small items but no storage furniture. One old chest of drawers was listed "in store" and two trunks and a box were listed in the upstairs Entry and contained linens. In the inventory of Willoughby Newton, July 28, 1767, the storage furniture in Bedrooms consisted of one desk in the main first floor Chamber, one desk in a first floor Lodging Room, one dressing table in a second floor Chamber, two chests in another second floor Chamber; and in a Closet, one chest of drawers, one old chest, and one box. In William Prentis' inventory, October 21, 1765, four Bedchambers contained no storage furniture, two of them contained tables, and one Chamber lists a chest of drawers, and one Closet off a Bedroom lists a chest of drawers. One other "old drawers" is listed in a room with an unidentifiable designation.

Therefore, it is likely that the dressing table and trunk mentioned in Lucy Moore's will were the only storage items found in this room. These findings are consistent with inventory studies from other areas. Margaret Schiffer's study of Chester County, Pennsylvania inventories shows that, between 1760 and 1780, less than 3% of the inventories list chests of drawers, and less than 1% clothes presses. (See Schiffer, Chester County Pennsylvania Inventories 1684-1850 (Exton, Pennsylvania: Schiffer Publishing). William Brown III's study of Maryland inventories between 1760 and 1765 shows that less than 3% list chests of drawers and, of these, no inventory listed more than one.

E.4 LARGE RED TRUNK, probably red leather, 1750-1780, to be acquired, original or reproduction

Location: South wall

Documentation: Lucy Moore's Will: See E.3.

- E.5 EASY CHAIR, 1760-1780, upholstered in wool moreen, COLO Y3253 (presently located in the Dining Room, accession #21 from the Daughters of the Society of the Cincinnati), until a Virginia "close stool" can be acquired

Location: In front of fireplace

Documentation: Although easy chairs are extremely rare, they are not unknown. However, more than one per house is not likely. In the Tidewater Colonial Virginia inventories examined by this author (room-by-room inventories 1760-1790, Tidewater Virginia, a Colonial Williamsburg research project) only 5% listed mahogany easy chairs. Dr. Augustine Smith's inventory, dated 1805, also listed one easy chair. William Prentis' inventory, October 21, 1765, shows "1 easy chair...40/" in the Chamber designated as "John Prentis's room." (This inventory was somewhat mutilated and it is difficult to tell whether or not this Chamber was on the first or second floor.)

The easy chair developed in the seventeenth century from the invalid chair. They continued to be used for this purpose in the eighteenth century and also often hid chamber pots. For further discussion of the easy chair, see Morrison Heckscher, In Quest of Comfort: The Easy Chair in America (New York: The Metropolitan Museum of Art, 1971), and also Peter Thornton, "Room Arrangements in the Mid-Eighteenth Century," Antiques (April 1971), p. 556.

The close stool appears to be a more common way to disguise the chamber pot in Colonial Virginia Bedrooms. Several inventories list them, such as William Prentis', October 21, 1765, William Bertrand's, June 19, 1765, and Colonel Edwin Conway's, January 20, 1764. Other inventory studies show a similar trend. For example, see Margaret Schiffer's Chester County Pennsylvania Inventories 1684-1850, p. 109.

- E.6 6 FLAGG CHAIRS (rush seated), to match those on first floor, 1760-1780, to be acquired, original or reproduction

Location: Against walls around room, one in front of dressing table and one in front of desk

Documentation: Flagg chairs appear frequently in Colonial Tidewater Virginia inventories. Dr. Augustine Smith's inventory lists eight chairs with flagg bottoms, six of them appear to be a set and may be the ones he inherited from the Moores. His sister inherited a set of six according to Lucy Moore's will. Perhaps Dr. Smith's six chairs were the other half of his sister's set, inherited from the Moores. Several other examples are Willoughby Newton's, July 28, 1767; William Bertrand's, June 19, 1761; and Robert Tucker's, September 16, 1767.

- E.7 DESK on frame, 1750-1780, COLO Y3302 (presently located in the Master Bedroom, accession #19, NPS purchase)

Location: South wall near east window

Documentation: See A.4. Dr. Augustine Smith's inventory lists three desks, one or more of which may have been inherited.

- E.8 LOOKING GLASS, 1750-1780, COLO Y3332 (presently located in the Guest Room, accession #19, NPS purchase)

Location: Over dressing table

Documentation: Most Virginia Colonial inventories show a looking glass with a table or dressing table in the majority of Bedchambers. For example, see Robert Tucker's inventory, September 5, 1768; Landon Carter's inventory, February 1779; and Colonel Edwin Conway's, October 7, 1763.

- E.9 4 PRINTS, 1750-1780, in eighteenth-century frames, COLO Y4102, Y4103, Y4104, Y4105 (presently located in the Master Bedroom and the Boys Room, accession #167 from the Virginia Daughters of the American Revolution)

Location: East and south walls

Documentation: Virginia Colonial inventories show prints and paintings most often in first floor public rooms, but several of them also show prints on the second floor. For example, see William Hunter's inventory, August 24, 1761, and William Prentis' inventory, October 21, 1765.

- E.10 BASIN, EWER, AND BASIN STAND (optional), ceramic, and mahogany or walnut, 1740-1780, to be acquired

Location: Dressing table or basin stand on East wall

Documentation: Basin stands do appear in Virginia inventories of the period. For example, Rawleigh Downman's inventory, April 19, 1789, lists two on the second floor. However, not every inventory lists them and the size of the estate does not necessarily correlate to whether or not basin stands are included. Possibly washing implements were stored elsewhere and brought into rooms as needed. In Travis Tarpley's inventory, June 6, 1768, for example, the only wash basin is listed with a large group of ceramics located in the "dairy." Washing in the eighteenth century was not necessarily a regular routine. The following excerpt from an eighteenth-century newspaper illustrates that water on the face every day was somewhat of a novelty:

A most excellent wash for the ladies. Take of fair clear water quantum sufficit, put it into a clean earthen or china bason; then take a clean linen cloth, dip it in the water, and apply it to the face night and morning or oftener, as occasion may require....

New York Weekly Museum, September 20, 1788; quoted in "Clues and Footnotes," The Magazine Antiques (April 1985), p. 792.

- E.11 1 or 2 SMALL ITEMS such as a comb case, case of razors, clothes brush, gloves, and/or curling iron, to be acquired

Location: Dressing table

Documentation: These are examples of the small personal items which appear in inventories of the period.

- E.12 FIREPLACE EQUIPMENT to include andirons, iron, or brass and iron, shovel and tongs, 1740-1760; to be acquired

Location: Fireplace

Documentation: The second floor rooms would have contained the less fashionable older furnishings; therefore, slightly out-of-date fireplace equipment would be more appropriate than late eighteenth-century equipment. When specified, the Virginia inventories most frequently list iron andirons than a combination of brass and iron. See A.10 for further documentation.

CLOSET (Room F)

The size and location of this room, off another room, indicate that it was used as a closet. Closets off bedrooms served as dressing rooms, or storage areas. Since most of this room cannot be seen by the visitor, furnishings are not recommended for the entire room. However, the door could be left open and a chest of drawers, COLO Y4200, and a mirror, COLO Y3304, placed on the south wall, would demonstrate the use of the room and make appropriate use of two items from the collection.

- F.1 CHEST OF DRAWERS, COLO Y4200, 1750-1780 (presently located in the Boys Room, accession #167 from the Virginia Daughters of the American Revolution)
- F.2 MIRROR, COLO Y3304 (presently located in the Guest Room, accession #19, NPS purchase)

Location: South wall

Documentation: In William Prentis' inventory, October 21, 1765, the room following "Mr. Prentis's Room" is "...the little Closet" in which was located "a chest of Drawers" and "a Dressing Glass." Travis Tarpley's inventory, June 6, 1768, shows a second floor Closet which was a storage area containing a wide range of items such as a doctor's box, sugar, negro shoes, leather bridles, nails, pewter, a large quantity of bottles, pistols, candlesticks, snuffers, a floor cloth, and more. Mr. Rawleigh Downman's inventory, April 19, 1781, "in the Closet in the Chamber" lists items which indicate it was used as a Dressing Room and for storage. It contained such Dressing Room items as: "1 pr. Curling Tongs 1 pr. pinching do. 1 Clothes Brush... 1 pine square table." It also contained such valuables as "2 Mahogany Tea Chests [and] 1 sive and 1 Sugar Box." Other items were "2 Wooden Box's and 1 Writing Box...4 cannisters and Spit Pot...2 Store pots and an Antimony Cup."

- F.3 WARMING PAN, brass and mahogany or walnut, 1740-1760, COLO Y4206 (presently located in the Boys Room, accession #167 from the Virginia Daughters of the American Revolution)

Location: Next to chest of drawers

Documentation: Warming pans appear frequently in Colonial Virginia inventories. For example, see Landon Carter's, February 1779, Colonel Edwin Conway's, October 7, 1763, Nicholas Flood, May 6, 1776, Willoughby Newton's, July 28, 1767, Major Travis Tarpley's, June 6, 1768, and John Hunter's, July 8, 1795. With the exception of John Hunter's inventory, the others all list warming pans located in Chamber Closets or second floor storage areas. Hunter's warming pan appears under the general heading of "Two up stairs rooms."

BEDROOM OF MILDRED AND LUCY SMITH (Room G)

The evidence of historical occupancy indicates that the Moores' niece Mildred Smith and possibly also their niece Lucy Smith were living with them in 1780. It is recommended that this room be furnished as if two young women were sharing it.

- G.1 1 BEDSTEAD, low-post, pine, painted, 1740-1780, with a sacking bottom, to be acquired as a reproduction

Location: South wall

Documentation: Dr. Augustine Smith lists four painted bedsteads, three of them with sacking bottoms and two of them low-post. It is likely that several of these were inherited. See also E.1 for further documentation.

- G.2 BEDDING, to include 1 mattress, 1 featherbed, 1 bolster, 2 pillows, 2 sheets, 2 pillowcases, 1 blanket, 1 counterpane or quilt, to be acquired

Location: Bed

Documentation: See E.2.

- G.3 DRESSING TABLE, 1740-1780, COLO Y3322 (presently located in the Master Bedroom, accession #19, NPS purchase)

Location: North wall between the windows

Documentation: Dressing tables were the most common items of storage furniture found in Chambers during this period of time, according to Virginia inventories. See E.3 for further explanation.

- G.4 2 CHAIRS, 1720-1750, COLO Y3220 and Y3533 (presently located in the Surrender Room, accession #20 from the Daughters of the American Revolution); to be reupholstered in leather (fabric covered chairs are extremely rare and not appropriate for a Bedchamber)

Location: North and east walls

Documentation: Older furniture was usually relegated to the nonpublic rooms. Sets of chairs are most frequently listed in the first floor Bedchambers or large second floor Chambers; however, it would not have been unusual for a pair, or more, of older chairs to be found in a second floor Chamber of lesser importance. For example, see Major Travis Tarpley's inventory, June 6, 1768, which lists two chairs in each of three second floor Bedrooms. For other examples, see Landon Carter's inventory, February 1779, and William Bertrand's, April 17, 1761.

G.5 LOOKING GLASS, 1750-1780, COLO Y3281 (presently located in the Parlor), until a replacement can be located

Location: Over dressing table

Documentation: See E.7.

G.6 FIREPLACE EQUIPMENT to include iron andirons, shovel, and tongs, 1740-1780, to be acquired

Location: Fireplace

Documentation: See A.10. Inexpensive fireplace equipment would have been located in the secondary rooms. In fact, some inventories do not show any fireplace equipment in some rooms. For example, Willoughby Newton's inventory, July 28, 1767, does not show any fireplace equipment on the second floor.

G.7 BASIN AND JUG, ceramic and/or pewter, 1740-1780, to be acquired

Location: Window ledge or dressing table

Documentation: See E.9.

G.8 ASSORTED SMALL ITEMS likely to have belonged to young women, i.e. ribbons, gloves, sewing and/or knitting items, letters, comb case, pocket and/or purse, and mobcap, to be acquired, original and/or reproduction

Location: Dressing table, window ledge, bed and/or mantel

Documentation: These items are recommended to show that the room was occupied by two young women.

G.9 WOMEN'S CLOTHING, several articles, such as 2 night shifts, to be acquired, reproduction

Location: Bed

Documentation: See G.7.

G.10 FLOWER HOLDER, Delft, 1740-1760. Colonial reproduction holder is appropriate.

Location: Window ledge

Documentation: Many Delft fragments were found in the Yorktown excavations. Delft ware also appears frequently in Tidewater Colonial Virginia inventories. Period illustrations demonstrate that flowers were a popular interior decoration. Peter Thornton discusses the increasing use of flowers during the period 1770-1820 in his work Authentic Decor: The Domestic Interior 1620-1920, p. 157.

SOUTHWEST BEDROOM (Room H)

Lucy Moore leaves three beds and their furniture (the eighteenth-century term "furniture" refers to bedding) to her nephews John, George, and Thomas and the residue of her estate to her nephew Augustine. She specifically refers to the beds John and George used to sleep on. Thomas and Augustine became wards of General Nelson in 1780 and were probably not living with the Moores in 1780. Calthorpe would have been 13 in 1780 and Lucy and George would have been 11 years old. (See Lyon G. Tyler, "Temple Farm," William & Mary College Quarterly, II, no. 1 (July 1893), pp. 12-14. Mildred was 16. John, Thomas, and Augustine's birth dates are not known. It is recommended that this room contain two beds and accessory furnishings which would suggest the occupancy of at least two boys.

H.1 2 LOW-POST BEDSTEADS, painted, cord or sacking bottom, 1750-1780, to be acquired, original or reproduction

Location: South wall

Documentation: Lucy Moore's Will: see also E.1 and G.1.

H.2 BEDDING to include 2 mattresses, 2 featherbeds, 2 bolsters, 2 pillows, 2 sheets, 2 pillowcases, 2 blankets, and 2 quilts or counterpanes

Location: Beds

Documentation: See Lucy Moore's Will: also see E.2.

H.3 CHEST, 6-sided with hinged lid, 1750-1780, to be acquired; COLO Y3333 is temporarily appropriate (presently located in the Boys Room, accession #19, NPS purchase)

Location: North wall

Documentation: Chests along with trunks were a common storage item in Colonial Virginia. See E.3 for a discussion of storage furniture.

H.4 CANDLESTAND, tilt-top, 1750-1780, COLO Y3275 (presently located in the Surrender Room, accession #22 from the Children of the American Revolution)

Location: North wall

Documentation: Those Virginia inventories which do not list a dressing table or chest of drawers in a Bedroom often have a table. For example, see Colonel Edwin Conway's inventory, October 7, 1763, for the rooms over the Hall and over the Parlor. Each lists a "new table." Robert Tucker's inventory, September 5, 1768, lists the following items for a second floor back Bedroom: "1 bedstead 5/...3 old chairs 6/...1 old table 3/."

H.5 1 CHAIR, 1720-1760; COLO Y3327 is appropriate but should be reupholstered in leather or slipcovered in cotton (presently located in the Guest Room, accession #19, NPS purchase)

Location: North wall

Documentation: See G.4.

Most Virginia inventories show few, if any, wallhangings in the secondary bedchambers; therefore, only a looking glass and an unframed print of a subject appealing to young boys are recommended.

H.6 LOOKING GLASS, 1740-1780, Queen Anne or Chippendale style, to be a small size; COLO Y4205 until a better example can be acquired (COLO Y4205 has replaced glass; presently located in the Boys Room, accession #167 from the Virginia Daughters of the American Revolution)

Location: North wall

Documentation: See E.7.

H.7 PRINT, 1775-1780, subject to be suitable for young boys such as a military print, from Colonial Storage Collection

Location: To be nailed or tacked to the wall

Documentation: This furnishing is recommended to suggest the occupancy of young boys.

H.8 A VARIETY OF FURNISHINGS, such as marbles, a yo-yo, school books (i.e. a Latin grammar), natural specimens (i.e. a bird's nest, hornet's nest, etc.), to be acquired, original and/or reproduction, COLO Y4244, the yo-yo, and clay marbles are appropriate.

Location: Windowsills, mantel, and table

Documentation: Same as H.7

H.9 SEVERAL ARTICLES OF BOYS' CLOTHING, shoes (COLO Y4203), shirt (COLO Y6011), belt (COLO Y4204), breeches, coat, and hat to be acquired, reproduction; and several other articles in the Colonial Collections are appropriate but an additional set of clothing should be acquired. (Collection objects presently located in the Boys Room, accession #167 from the Virginia Daughters of the American Revolution.)

Location: East wall on pegs, shoes on floor

Documentation: Same as H.7.

H.10 FIREPLACE EQUIPMENT to include iron andirons

Location: Fireplace

Documentation: See A.10 and E.11.

FIRST AND SECOND FLOOR HALLS (Room I)

On the first floor, extra tables and chairs were likely furnishings and the second floor hall was where furniture, which could be used for storage purposes, was most often found. However, at the Moore House, the visitor traffic patterns occupy the majority of the space; therefore, few furnishings are recommended.

I.1 SET OF 6-12 WINDSOR CHAIRS, side chairs, 1750-1780, turned legs and bowed backs, to be acquired, reproduction, using COLO Y3279 as the model (presently located in the Parlor, accession #17 from Mrs. Felix Grundy Ewing)

Location: First and second floor hallway against the walls

Documentation: An eighteenth-century Windsor chair descended from the Moore family with a strong provenance. Dr. Augustine Smith's will also lists six Windsor chairs.

- I.2 DINING TABLE, drop-leaf, 1740-1780, COLO Y3262 (presently located in the Dining Room, accession #21 from the Daughters of the Society of the Cincinnati) or Y3235 (presently located in the Surrender Room, accession #20 from the Daughters of the American Revolution)

Location: West wall

Documentation: Hallways, or "Passages" and "Entries" as they are most frequently referred to in the eighteenth century, contained a variety of furniture depending on the size and location. Tables are among the most frequently listed passageway furniture. For example, Landon Carter's inventory, February 1779, lists four tables in the first floor Passage: "1 Round Cherry tree table, 2 Square Mahogany do., 1 walnut writing do." Robert Tucker's inventory, September 5, 1768, lists four tables and a stand. Thomas Hornsby's inventory, August 4, 1773, lists 1 table in the Passage. William Bertrand's inventory, April 17, 1761, lists 1 table in the Entry.

- I.3 WRITING TABLE, 1750-1780, COLO Y3286 (presently located in the Parlor, accession #22 from the Children of the American Revolution)

Location: East wall

Documentation: Same as I.2.

- I.4 HANGING LANTERN on a bracket, 1750-1780, to be acquired,
I.5 original or reproduction

Location: Near south door

Documentation: Lanterns appear in several inventories of the period, and are located in the Passage. For example, Robert Tucker's inventory, September 5, 1768, lists "1 Passage lanthorn broken 7/6." General Thomas Nelson's inventory, June 2, 1789, lists "1 glass Lanthern L6." Landon Carter's inventory, February 1779, lists "2 Glass Lanthorns" in the Passage.

In those inventories of the period examined by this author, few of the rooms described as "Passages" or "Entry" contained wallhangings. Prints or pictures were more likely to be located in the main rooms of the house. Therefore, none are recommended here. See also A.7 for further discussion.

I.6 6-SIDED CHEST, 1750-1780, COLO Y3352 (presently located in the Pantry, accession #126, NPS purchase)

Location: Second floor hallway

Documentation: Storage furniture was frequently located in second floor Hallways. Robert Tucker's inventory, September 5, 1768, lists "1 cloaths Press 30/...3 old Trunks and a chest 61" in the "Passage above stairs." William Bertrand's inventory, April 17, 1761, lists "Up Stairs in the Entry...1 old trunk 0: 2: 6...1 small do. and box 0: 1: 0." See also E.3 for further discussion.

LIST OF ITEMS RECOMMENDED FOR REMOVAL

The following items are recommended for removal from the Moore House. A brief explanation is included following each item. These recommendations are based on the opinions of several Harpers Ferry Center curators in consultation with the Regional Curator and Curators from Colonial Williamsburg. For a man of Moore's wealth, the house has a surplus of very fine furniture, and some items are recommended for removal not only because of a style or construction problem but also because the numbers of certain items need to be reduced.

Virginia inventories of the period were closely studied and used to determine what furniture forms would be likely in a Tidewater Virginia house in 1780. Recent studies by Colonial Williamsburg of surviving furniture with a history of Virginia ownership were also used to make these recommendations.

Y3976, CANDLEBOX: This box appears to be modern; it contains modern screws and also is not appropriate for any of the furnished rooms. Presently located in the Parlor, accession #155 from the Children of the American Revolution.

Y3272A-B, Y3965, and Y3966: LEMON-TOPPED ANDIRONS with a shovel and tongs. These fireplace tools are late eighteenth and early nineteenth century and postdate the Surrender. Presently located in the Parlor, accession #22 from the Children of the American Revolution.

Y3281, LOOKING GLASS: This mirror has replaced glass and is constructed with cut nails; it probably dates from the early nineteenth century. To be replaced as funds allow; may be used temporarily. Presently located in the Parlor.

WALL SCONCES in northwest room (parlor): These are modern and not appropriate for a house the size of the Moore House. Presently located in the Surrender Room.

- Y3646, DECANTER: This decanter is late eighteenth century and probably postdates the Surrender. Presently located in the Surrender Room, accession #131 from the Daughters of the American Revolution.
- Y3252, LARGE CORNER CUPBOARD: This cupboard is a reconstruction from another house and not appropriate for this house. Presently located in the Dining Room, accession #21 from the Daughters of the Society of the Cincinnati.
- Y3257, CHINESE ARMORIAL PORCELAIN PUNCH BOWL: This bowl dates from the late eighteenth century and most likely postdates the Surrender. Presently located in the Dining Room, accession #21 from the Daughters of the Society of the Cincinnati.
- Y3298, CANDLESTAND: This stand has both a replaced top and feet and should be removed. Presently located in the Dining Room, accession #21 from the Daughters of the Society of the Cincinnati.
- Y3258A-B, Y3259, and Y3263, LEMON-TOPPED ANDIRONS with shovel and tongs: This fireplace equipment dates from the nineteenth century and is not appropriate for the Moore House. Presently located in the Dining Room, accession #21 from the Daughters of the Society of the Cincinnati.
- Y3329, SPINNING WHEEL: This spinning wheel is not appropriate for a bedroom. They were usually located in storerooms and kitchens. On a plantation such as this one, a slave would most likely have been assigned spinning duties. Presently located in Hamilton House, accession #43, NPS purchase.
- Y3309, BED: This is a nineteenth-century bed and should eventually be replaced with an earlier bed. Presently located in the Master Bedroom, accession #19, NPS purchase.
- Y3303, LOOKING GLASS: This is recommended for removal because there are a large number of looking glasses in the house and this one does not have its original glass. Presently located in the Master Bedroom, accession #19, NPS purchase.

Y3301, NEW ENGLAND HIGH CHEST, possibly Connecticut: This chest is in the Queen Anne style and is out of date for Virginia at this time. It is also not a likely trade item, not being from an urban area. A clothes press or chest of drawers are more appropriate furnishings for the Moore House. There are also too many chests, high chests, and dressing tables for a Colonial Virginia house. Even the most well-to-do rarely had more than one such storage item in each room. Presently located in the Master Bedroom, accession #19, NPS purchase.

Y4253, TRUNDLE BED: This bed dates from the nineteenth century and is also extremely crude for the main house. Presently located in the Master Bedroom, accession #177, NPS purchase.

Y3342, TRESTLE TABLE: This table is a reproduction of a Pennsylvania form and is not appropriate for Tidewater Virginia. Presently located in the Master Bedroom, accession #126, NPS purchase.

OVERSHOT COVERLET: This is a nineteenth-century coverlet and is not appropriate. Presently located in the Master Bedroom.

Y6005, VIEW OF THE CITY OF LONDON: This print is dated 1794 and should be removed. Presently located in the Guest Room, accession #19, NPS purchase.

Y3264 and Y3542, COLLAPSIBLE CHAIRS, c. 1760: These chairs are English military chairs and would be more appropriately displayed in an exhibit than an American domestic situation. Presently located in the Guest Room, accession #21 from the Daughters of the Society of the Cincinnati.

Y3323, HIGH CHEST: This chest is a Pennsylvania form, not popular in Tidewater Virginia. It is also not a likely trade item. The Moore House has a large number of chests, high chests, and dressing tables and several need to be removed. Presently located in the Guest Room, accession #22 from the Children of the American Revolution.

Y3319B, BRASS CANDLESTICK: This candlestick is a nineteenth-century example and should be removed. Presently located in the Guest Room, accession #19, NPS purchase.

- Y4216, BEDSTEAD: This bedstead is a modern version of an eighteenth-century bed. It is not an accurate reproduction and is not appropriate. Presently located in the Boys Room, accession #167 from the Virginia Daughters of the American Revolution.
- Y4204, INLAID BOX: This box dates from the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century and is not appropriate for the house. Presently located in the Boys Room, accession #167 from the Virginia Daughters of the American Revolution.
- Y3294, CHAMBERSTICK: This chamberstick dates from the nineteenth century and is not appropriate for the house. Presently located in the Master Bedroom, accession #19, NPS purchase.
- Y4106-Y4162, CHESS SET: This ivory inlaid chess set appears to date from the nineteenth century and is also not appropriate for a bedroom setting. Presently located in the Boys Room, accession #167 from the Virginia Daughters of the American Revolution.
- Y3326, CLOSE STOOL CHAIR: This chair is characteristic of furniture from rural Pennsylvania and is not commonly found in Virginia. A chamber pot would be more appropriate according to Virginia inventories of the period. Presently located in the Boys Room, accession #19, NPS purchase.
- Y3538, Y3244, Y3539, Y3537, PEWTER FLAGONS: These are nineteenth century and are not appropriate. Presently located in the Pantry, accession #21 from the Daughters of the Society of the Cincinnati.
- Y3644, FLIP GLASS: This glass is a reproduction and is not appropriate. Presently located in the Pantry, accession #129, NPS purchase.
- Y3292, STANDING DESK: This desk is crudely made and is, therefore, not appropriate for the main house. The Moore House has at this time four desks, an unusually large number of desks for a Colonial Virginia house. Presently located in the Pantry, accession #126, NPS purchase.

- Y3356, SPICE RACK: This spice rack is a modern reproduction and is not appropriate for any of the furnished rooms at the Moore House. Presently located in the Pantry, accession #126, NPS purchase.
- Y3956, SPOON RACK: This spoon rack is a reproduction and would be more appropriate for the kitchen. Presently located in the Pantry, accession #126, NPS purchase.
- Y3212, PEMBROKE TABLE, c. 1800: This table is too late in date for the Moore House. Presently located in the Pantry, accession #19, NPS purchase.
- Y3333, CHEST: This chest has largely modern drawer construction and was probably not originally on a frame. It is also not a familiar Virginia form and is recommended for removal. However, it is recommended that this chest be used until a replacement can be found. Presently located in the Pantry, accession #19, NPS purchase.
- Y3221, THREE-TIERED WAITER TABLE: This type of table is not usually found in Virginia and, therefore, is not appropriate for the Moore House. This table is also a reproduction. Presently located in the Dining Room, accession #20 from the Daughters of the American Revolution.
- Y3300 and Y4250, EASY CHAIRS: These chairs are recommended for removal because easy chairs were a rare form in Colonial Virginia. It is not likely that a house would have contained more than one easy chair and it would have been located in a chamber, not in a dining room, or parlor. Presently located in the Master Bedroom; accession #19, NPS purchase.
- Y3278, UPHOLSTERED ARMCHAIR: Furniture upholstered in fabric was extremely rare in Colonial America. For example, see Susan Schoelwer's case study of Philadelphia. Presently located in the Parlor, accession #22 from the Children of the American Revolution.
- Y3360, Y3360A, and Y3953, LADDER-BACK CHAIRS: These chairs are modern reproductions and we recommended for removal. There is no appropriate location for them in the house. Presently located in the Pantry, accession #126, NPS purchase.

- Y3284, DESK AND BOOKCASE: This desk is recommended for removal primarily because more than one or two desks in a mid-eighteenth century Virginia house would have been unusual. The squared bracket feet and inlaid escutcheon also suggest a late eighteenth-century, early nineteenth-century date of manufacture; therefore, it probably postdates the Surrender. Presently located in the Parlor, accession #19, NPS purchase.
- Y3237, CASE OF SPECTACLES: The case postdates the Surrender; however, the glasses are appropriate. Presently located in the Surrender Room, accession #20 from the Daughters of the American Revolution.
- MB3351, BOOTS: These boots date from the nineteenth century and are recommended for removal. Presently located in the Master Bedroom, accession #126, NPS purchase.
- Y3299, CHEST: This is appropriate by date and style for the house, however, there are too many mid-eighteenth-century chests in the house and one should be removed. For further discussion of storage furniture in eighteenth-century Virginia, see E.3. (Note: This item, although too fashionable, could be placed in the first floor closet as a storage item until a more suitable location is found.) Presently located in the Master Bedroom, accession #19, NPS purchase.
- Y3324 and Y3574, BRASS AND IRONS; Y4071, Y4072, and Y4073, BRASS TOOLS (for eventual removal): These fireplace tools date from the late eighteenth century and may postdate the Surrender. In any case, there are too many brass fireplace tools in the Moore House, and it is very unlikely that each room would have a complete up-to-date set; iron is more appropriate for the second floor and brass and iron for the first floor. For further discussion see A.10. Presently located in the Boys Room, accession #19, NPS purchase.
- Y3308, Y3330, or Y3876, TILT-TOP MAHOGANY TABLES: These tilt-top tables are appropriate by period and date; however, there are too many tables currently located in the house and one is recommended for removal. Presently located in the Master Bedroom, Parlor, and Surrender Room; accession #19 and #136, NPS purchases and from Mrs. Charlotte Pendleton (Y3876).

Y3973, WOODEN INKWELL: This inkwell should be removed from display until the glass insert can be replaced. Presently located in the Master Bedroom, accession #155 from the Children of the American Revolution.

UPHOLSTERED CHAIRS: Upholstered chairs rarely appear in mid-eighteenth-century Tidewater Virginia inventories. See the Winterthur Portfolio, vol. 14, no. 1 (Spring 1979), pp. 25-40.

Y4205, LOOKING GLASS: This mirror is temporarily appropriate. It has a modern glass replacement. Presently located in the Boys Room, accession #167 from the Virginia Daughters of the American Revolution.

Reproduction desk and drop leaf table in first floor hall. These items are currently in use by the interpretive staff. The desk is not an appropriate hall furnishing for Virginia in 1780 and should be removed to an area not on exhibit. The drop leaf table should also be removed, if possible, because a similar period table from the collection is recommended for this room. However if the table is going to continue in use, the reproduction is appropriate.

Y3239, CARD TABLE, English, 1760-1780 is recommended for removal when a corner cupboard can be acquired. It is appropriate by date; however, there are too many pieces of furniture in the dining room. Presently located in the Surrender Room, accession #20 from the Daughters of the American Revolution.



LIST OF FURNISHINGS TO BE ACQUIRED AND COST ESTIMATES

High-Priority Acquisitions:

A.1	DINING TABLE, 1760-1780, rectangular; one-half to be reproduced or pair acquired	\$ 8,000.
A.2	CHIPPENDALE STYLE CHAIRS, leather seats, 1760-1780, set of 4-6	8,000.
A.10	FIREPLACE EQUIPMENT to include andirons, tongs, and shovel, iron and brass, 1750-1780	2,000.
A.11	DELFT WARE BOWLS, 1700-1770	800.
A.12	MAHOGANY CORNER CUPBOARD, 1750-1780	3,500.
A.14	LINEN TEA CLOTH, japanned tray, 5 silver teaspoons, 1750-1780	1,500.
B.2	SET OF 6 OR MORE CHIPPENDALE STYLE CHAIRS, 1760-1780, leather seats	8,000.
B.19	WRITING MATERIALS to include 1 large piece of baize, quill pens, paper, 2-4 inkwells and 2-4 sanders	800.
B.21	2-4 PORTMANTEAUS, 1775-1780, reproduction	800.
B.22	4 MILITARY TRICHORN HATS, reproduction (see instructions Appendix IX)	800.
B.23	GLOVES, kid or buckskin, 4 pair, 1770-1780, reproduction	200.
B.24	SWORDS, 4, officers' small swords or short sabres with slings, waistbelts or chatelines, 1770-1780, reproduction	2,000.

C.1	HIGH-POST BEDSTEAD, walnut, 1750-1780, reproduction	\$ 7,500.
C.2	2 SHEETS, 2 BLANKETS, 1 QUILT	2,000.
C.4	6 WALNUT CHAIRS with rush (flag) seats, original or reproduction, Chippendale style, 1750-1780	5,000.
C.7	1 HAIR TRUNK, 1750-1780, original or reproduction	1,000.
C.8	CHAMBER POT, stoneware, 1750-1780, reproduction	100.
C.9	CLOGS, reproduction	100.
C.10	WIG AND WIG STAND, reproduction and/or original	600.
C.13- C.16	COMB CASE, POWDER AND COSMETIC CONTAINERS, 1750-1780	500.
C.17	1 CASE OF RAZORS, HONE, AND STROP, 1750-1780	300.
C.18	ANDIRONS, TONGS, AND SHOVEL, brass and iron, 1750-1780	1,000.
D.1	SHELVING, painted pine	800.
E.1	2 LOW-POST BEDSTEADS, 1750-1780, reproduction	2,000.
E.2	2 MATTRESSES, 2 FEATHERBEDS, 2 FEATHER BOLSTERS, 4 FEATHER PILLOWS, 4 SHEETS, 4 PILLOWCASES, 2 BLANKETS, 2 COVERLETS	4,500.
E.4	LARGE RED LEATHER TRUNK, 1750-1780, reproduction	500.
E.6	6 WALNUT CHAIRS with rush seats, original or reproduction, Chippendale style, 1750-1780	5,000.

E.9	BASIN AND EWER, BASIN STAND, ceramic and mahogany, 1740-1780	\$ 3,500.
E.10	COMB CASE, CLOTHES BRUSH, GLOVES, CURLING IRON, 1750-1780	1,500.
E.11	ANDIRONS, SHOVEL, AND TONGS, iron or brass and iron	1,000.
G.1	LOW-POST BEDSTEAD, 1750-1780, reproduction, plain	1,000.
G.2	MATTRESS, FEATHERBED, FEATHER BOLSTER, 2 SHEETS, 2 FEATHER PILLOWS, 2 PILLOWCASES, 1 BLANKET, 1 QUILT	1,800.
G.4	2 CHAIR SEATS to be reupholstered in leather	400.
G.6	WROUGHT-IRON ANDIRONS, SHOVEL, AND TONGS (do not have to be a set)	1,100.
G.7	BASIN AND JUG, pewter and/or ceramic	950.
G.8	RIBBONS, GLOVES, SEWING ITEMS, COMB CASE, PURSE, MOBCAP, original or reproduction	1,500.
G.9	2 NIGHT SHIFTS, 1780, reproduction	400.
H.1	2 LOW-POST BEDSTEADS, 1750-1780, reproduction	2,000.
H.2	2 MATTRESSES, 2 FEATHERBEDS, 2 BOLSTERS, 2 PILLOWS, 2 SHEETS, 2 PILLOWCASES, 2 BLANKETS, 2 QUILTS	3,600.
H.5	CHAIR, to be reupholstered or slipcovered (current upholstery not correct)	200.
H.7	PRINT, 1780, reproduction	100.

H.8	LATIN GRAMMAR, BIRD'S NEST, FOX TAIL	\$ 150.
H.9	BOYS' CLOTHING, to include 1 shirt, 1 breeches, 1 shoes, 1 coat, reproductions	800.
I.1	6-12 WINDSOR CHAIRS, reproductions, similar to COLO Y3279	4,800.
I.5	HANGING LANTERN AND BRACKET, 1750-1780, original or reproduction	4,500.

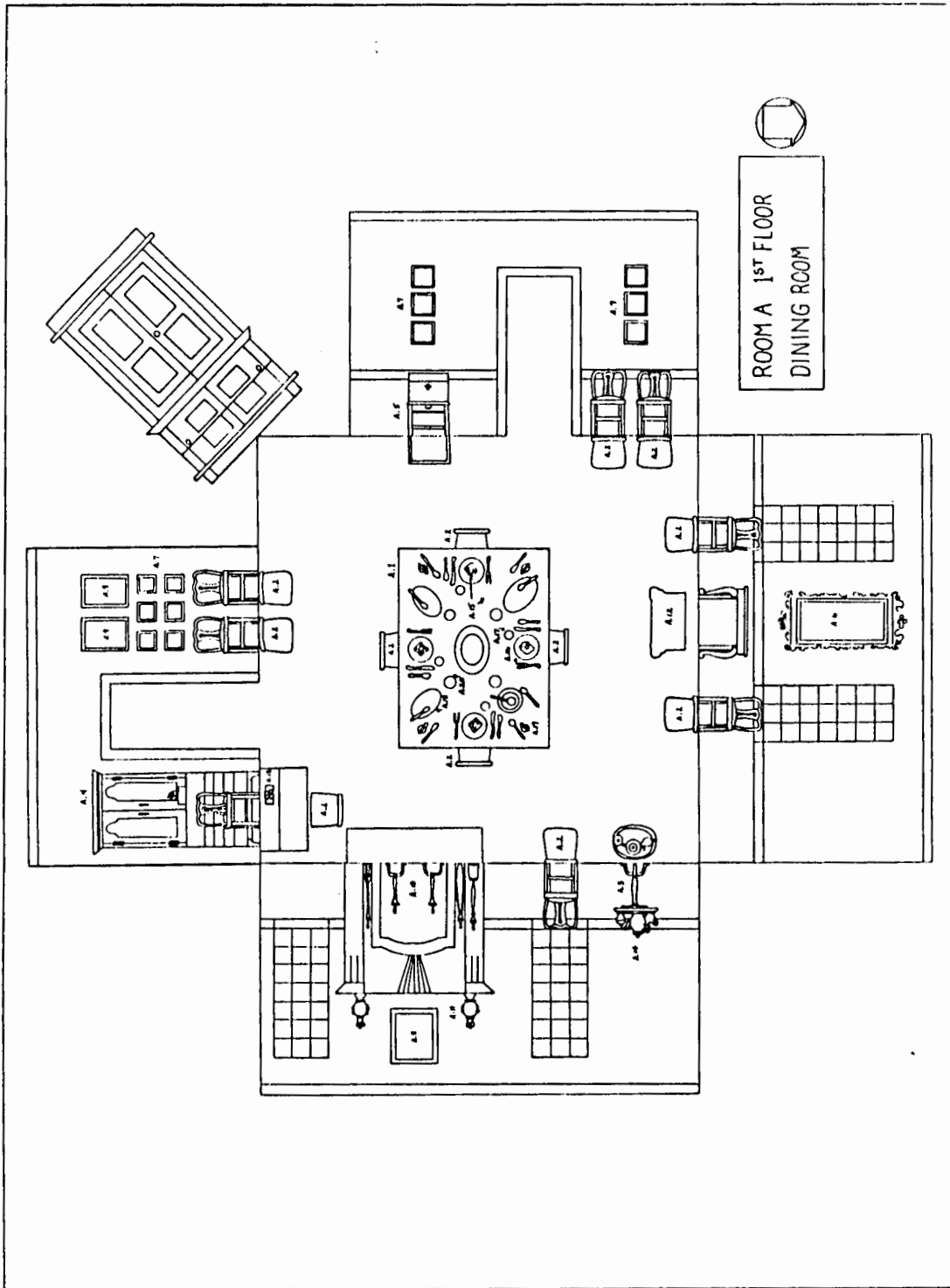
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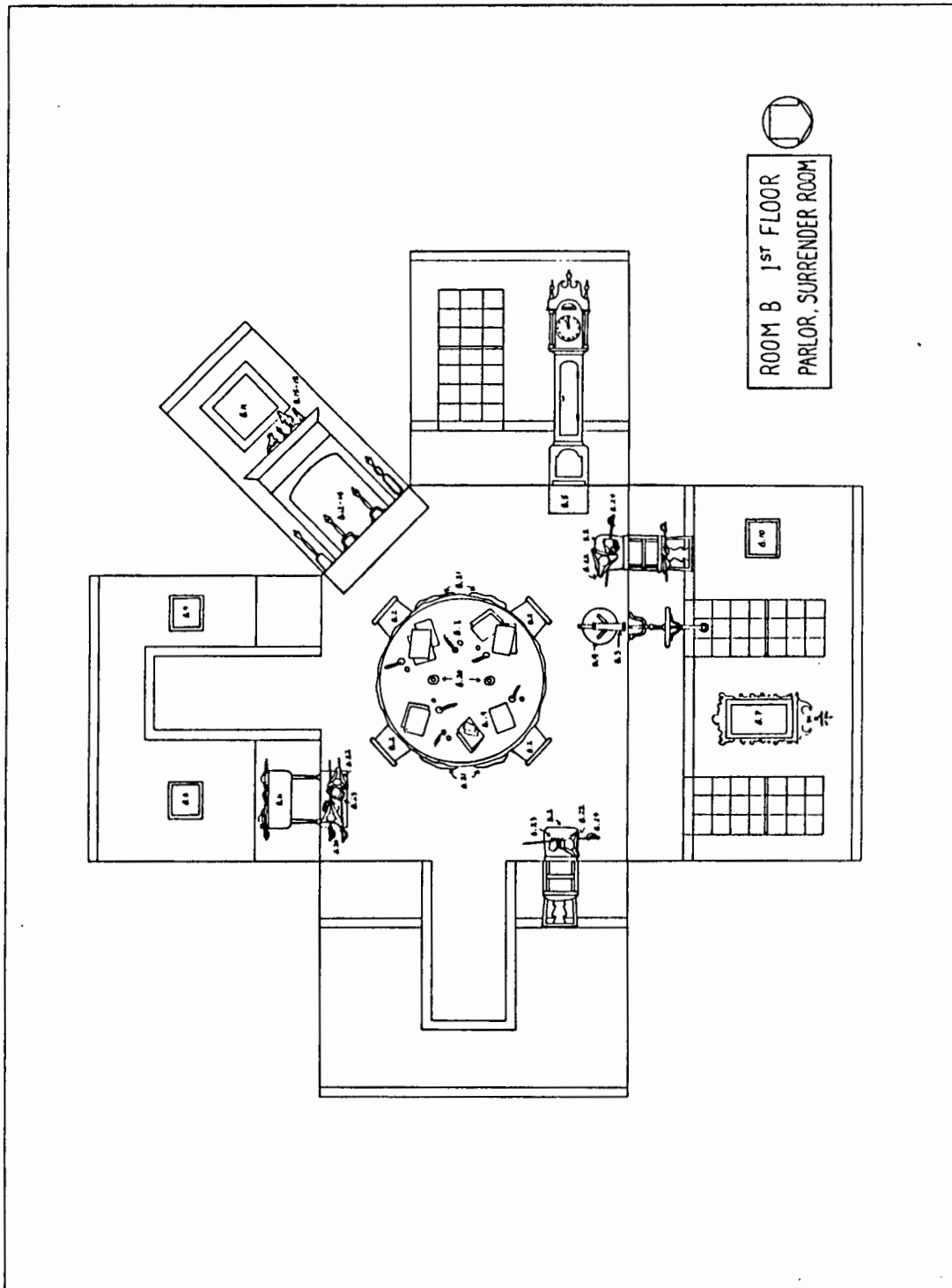
A.7	6 PRINTS, 1750-1800	\$ 5,000.
A.15	WHITE LINEN TABLE CLOTH, baize cloth, and 68 napkins	400.
A.16	68 PLACE SETTINGS, green handled knives and forks and silver tablespoons	2,500.
A.18	6 PLATES, 4 SMALL PLATES, 4 PLATTERS AND TUREEN, Chinese export	8,000.
A.19	4 SALTS (silver or ceramic), 4 salt spoons, 4 serving spoons	5,000.
A.20	1 DECANTER	400.
B.1	DINING TABLE, round, mahogany	8,000.
D.2	OLD CHEST OF DRAWERS, 1720-1750	3,000.
E.5	CLOSE STOOL, 1740-1780, Virginia	1,500.
G.5	LOOKING GLASS, 1750-1780, Chippendale or Queen Anne style (small)	1,200.

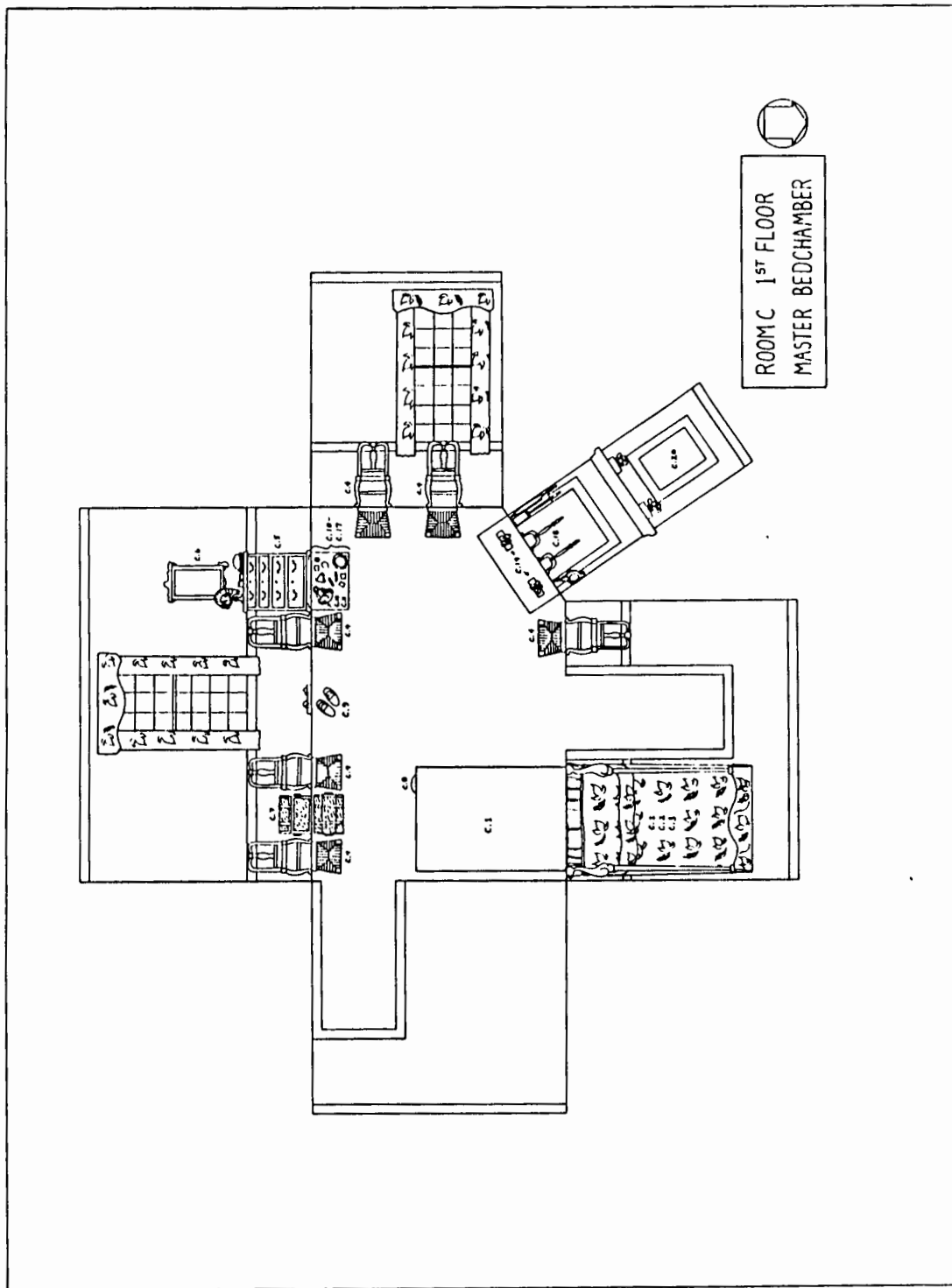
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| H.3 | BLANKET CHEST, 1750-1780, Virginia | \$ 2,500. |
| H.6 | LOOKING GLASS, 1740-1780, Chippendale or Queen Anne style (small) | 1,200. |

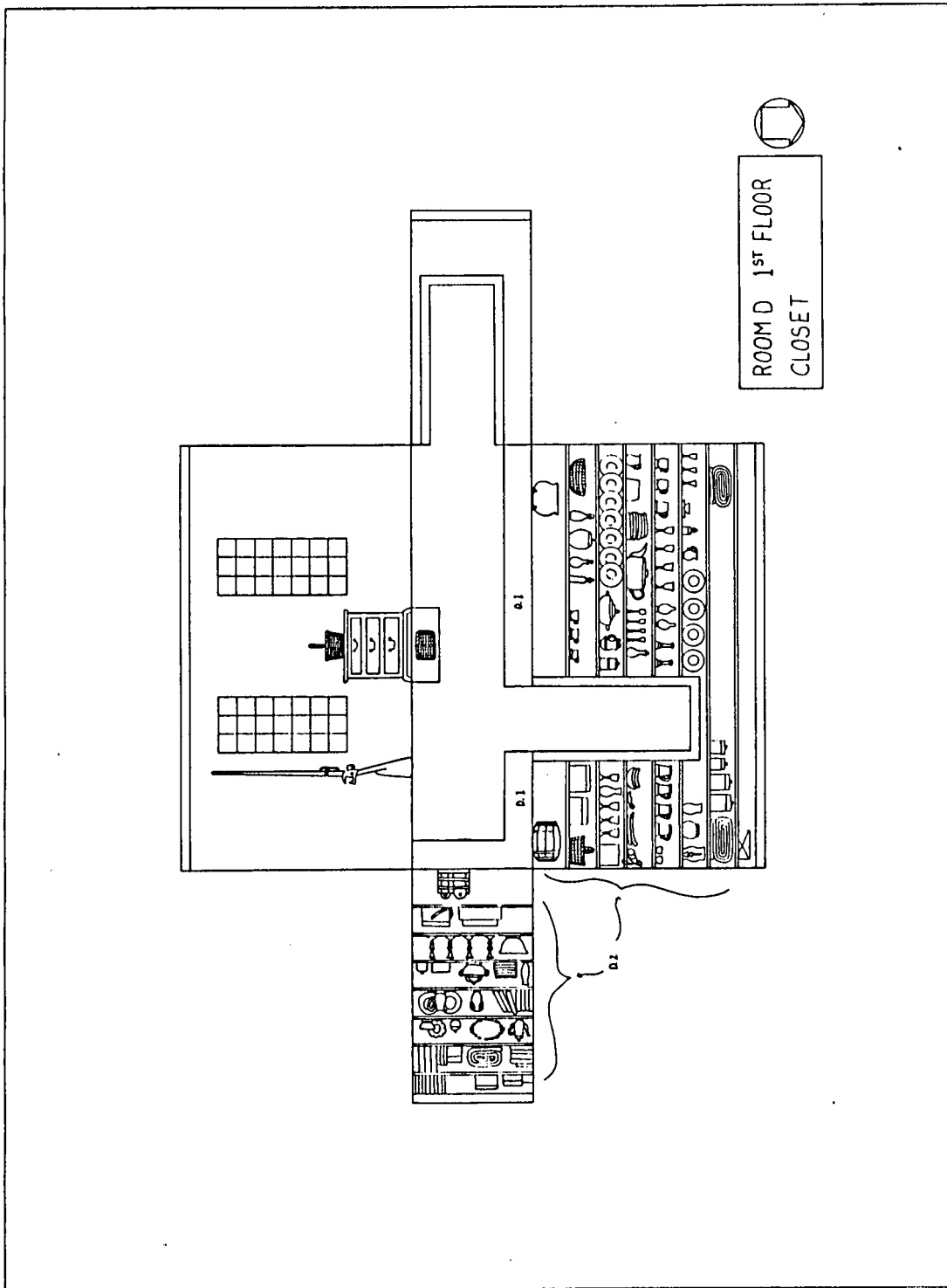


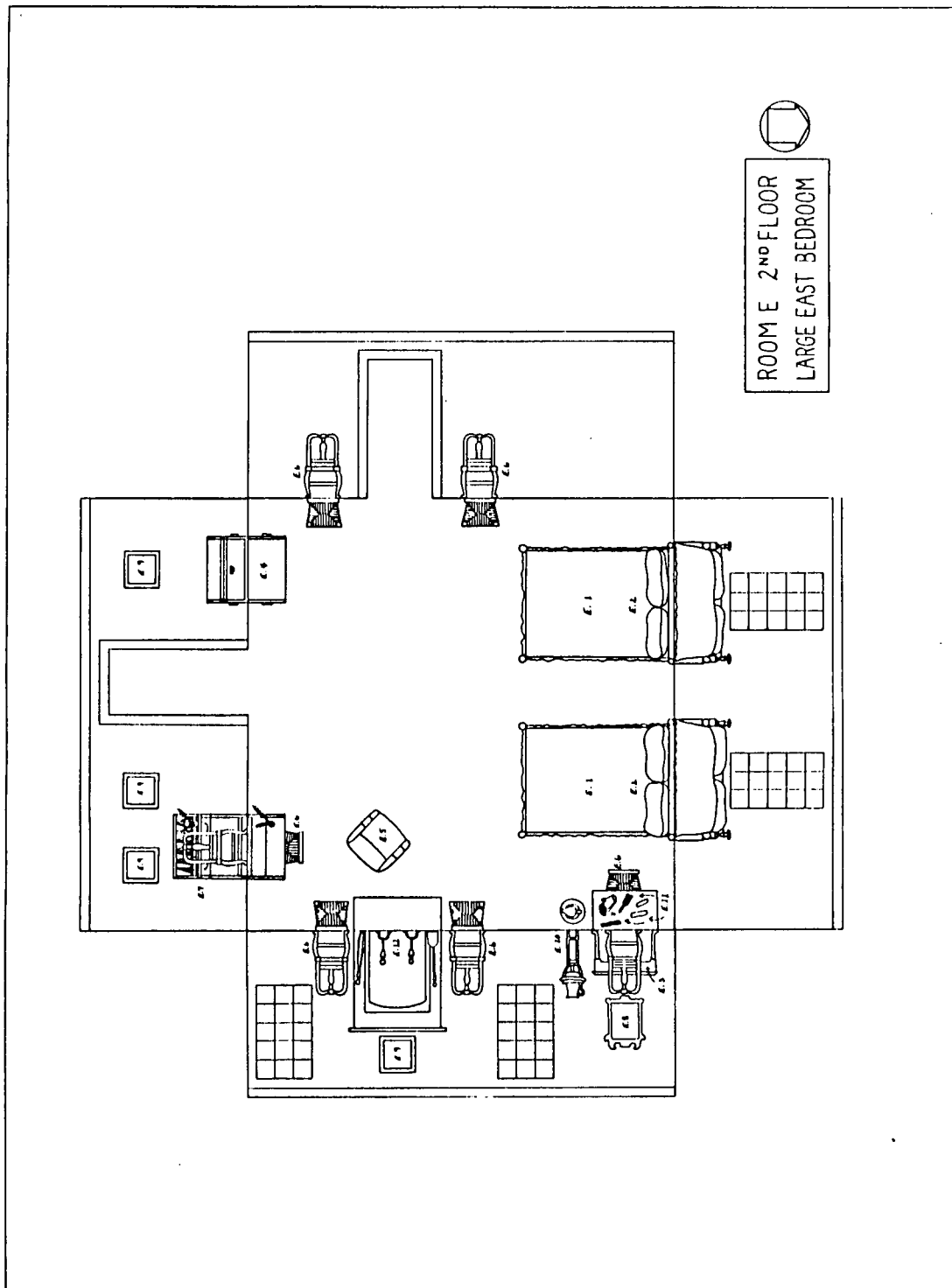
WORKING DRAWINGS

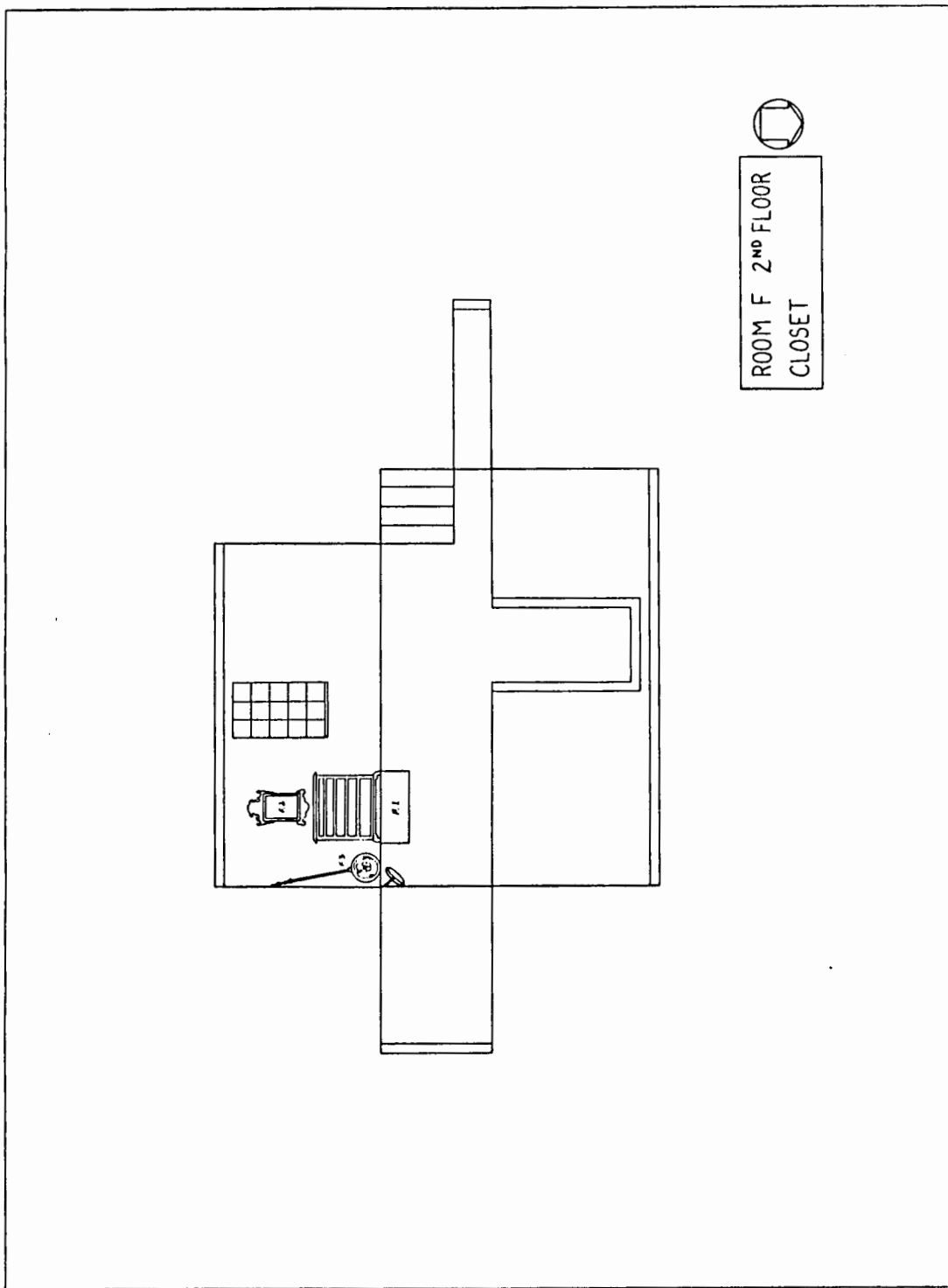


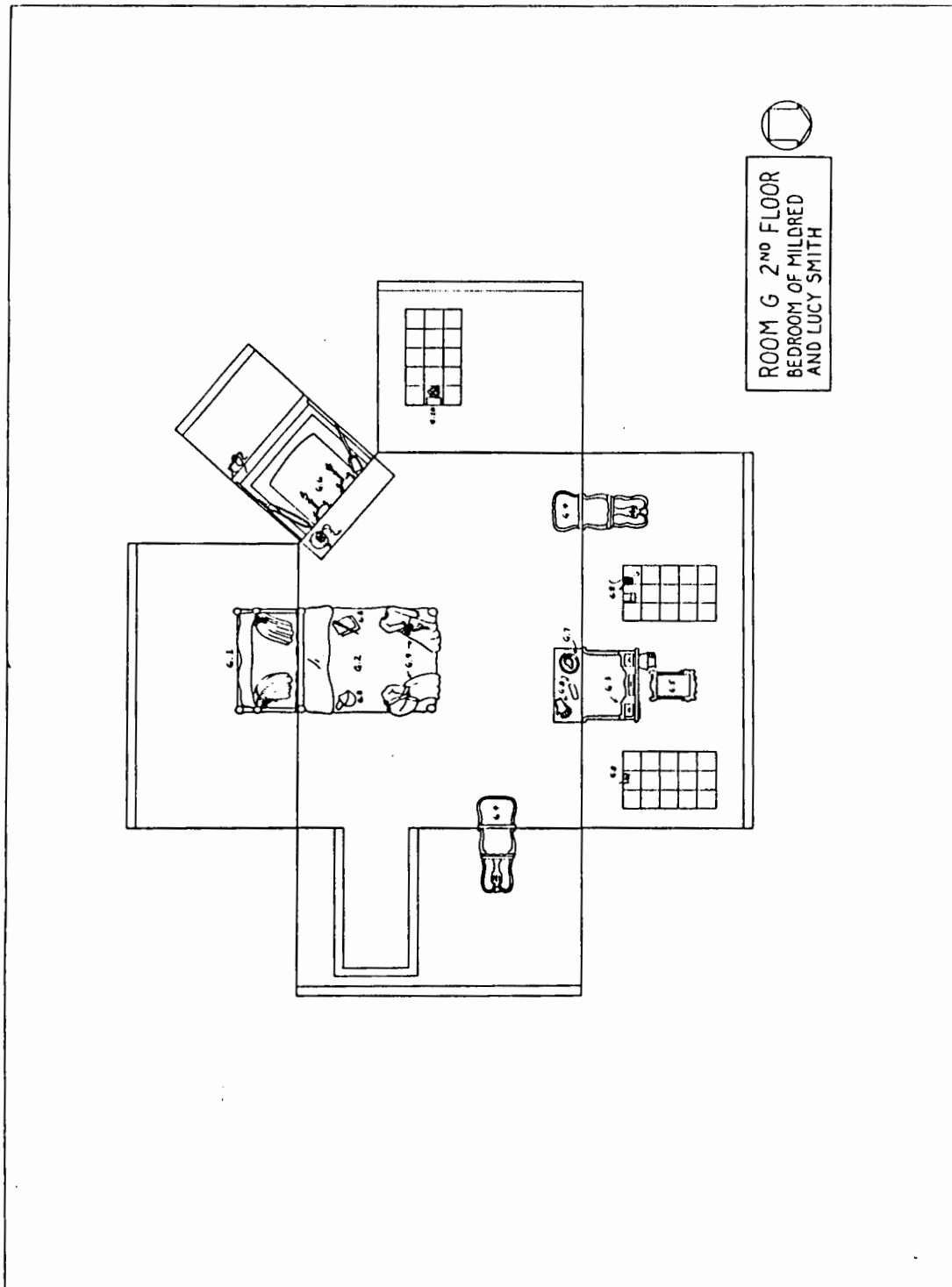


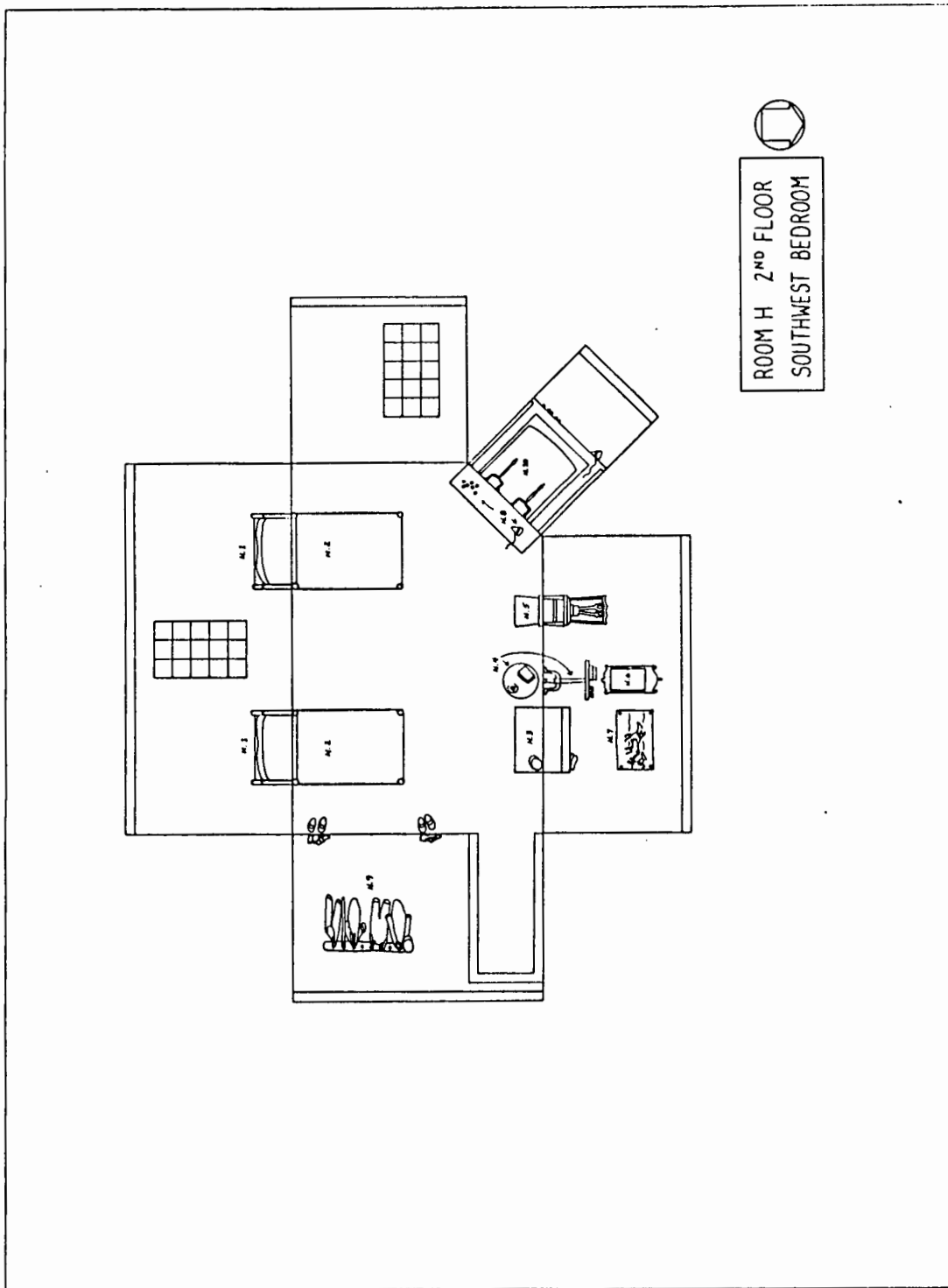


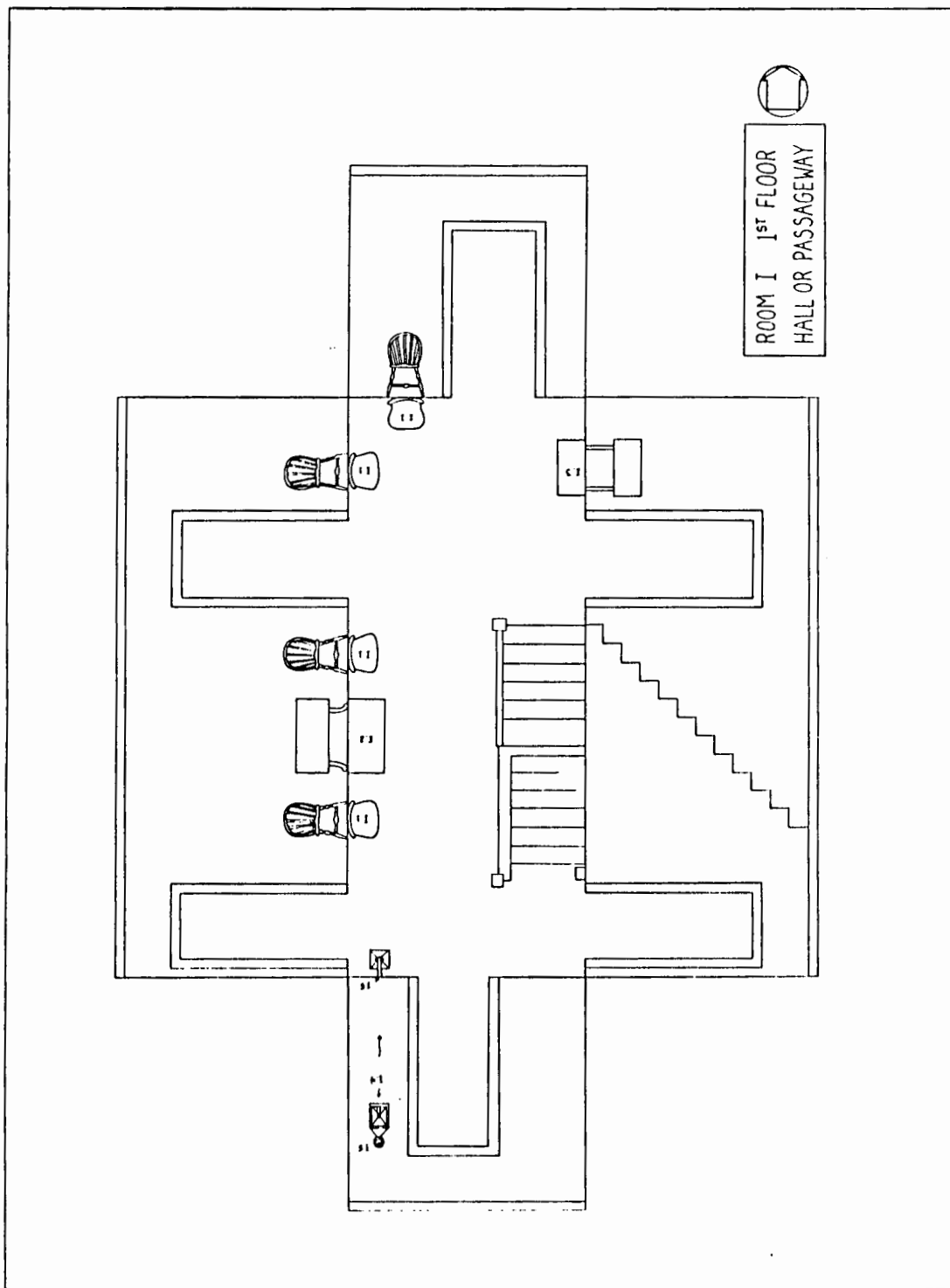


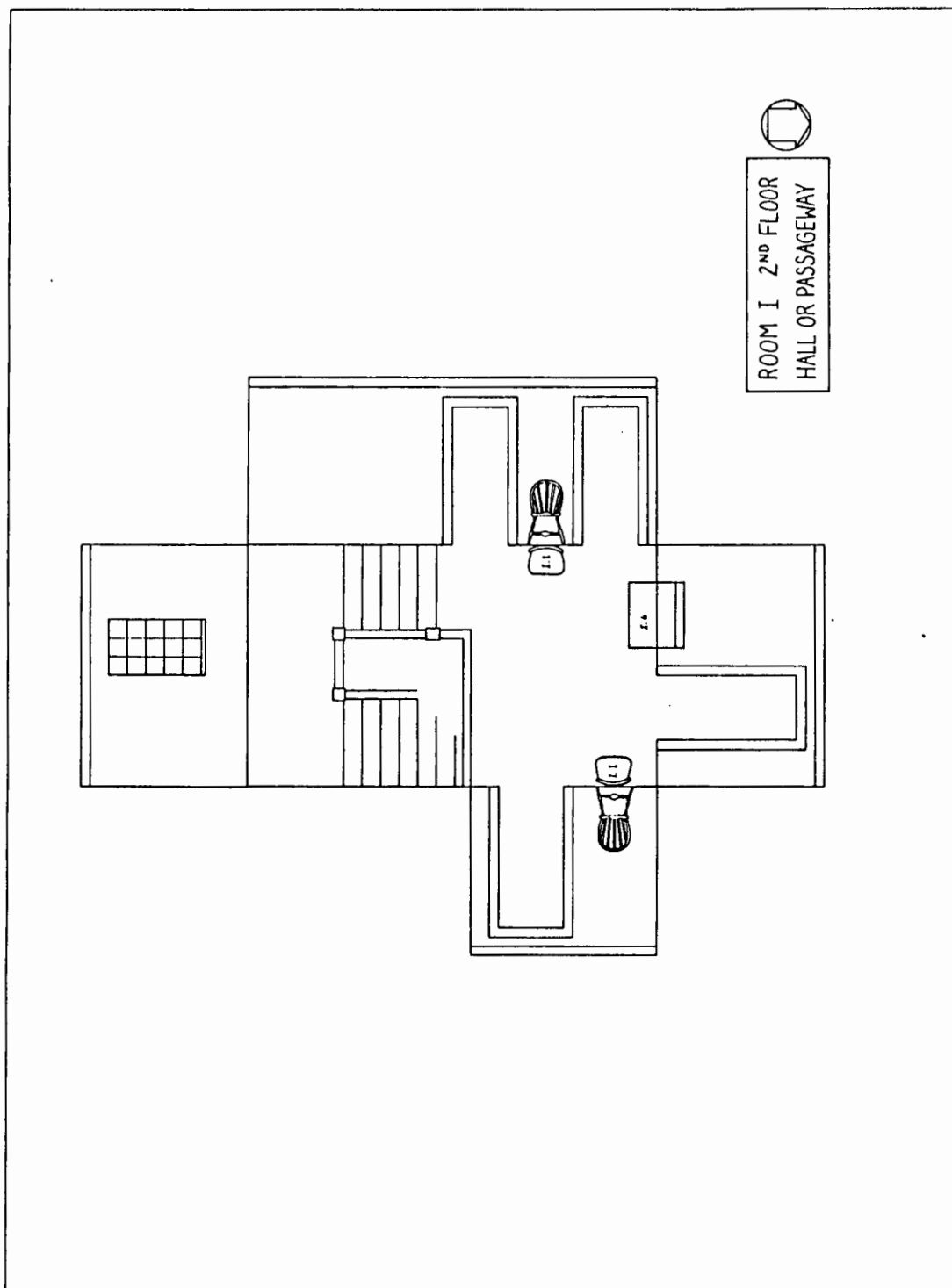














SPECIAL INSTALLATION, MAINTENANCE AND PROTECTION RECOMMENDATIONS

Diana R. Pardue, Staff Curator
Curatorial Services Branch,
Preservation Assistance Division, WASO

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This section contains instructions on maintaining a safe environment for the museum objects in the Moore House, performing necessary collection maintenance, and maintaining adequate security. See Appendix IV for potential sources of assistance in implementing this section.

A. THE ENVIRONMENT

Exhibiting the museum objects in a safe, stable environment will reduce the rate of deterioration to a minimum, prolong the life of an object and minimize conservation treatment. Prevention is always better than treatment. Measuring environmental conditions over a period of time (at least one year) is essential when determining how a building should be adapted to create a better environment for museum objects. These monitoring records provide an environmental baseline from which recommendations should be made for improvement. This environmental monitoring program should become a part of an ongoing improvement program, assessing the effectiveness of various environmental control measures (dehumidifiers, air conditioning, light filters) and revealing where and how additional controls may be needed until the optimum conditions are achieved. Monitoring also ensures that the optimum conditions are actually being maintained.

The environmental problems in the Moore House include high temperature and humidity, light, minor presence of insects and rodents, and human impact. Recommendations for correcting these problems are suggested below for each problem.

1. Temperature/Humidity

Hygrothermograph readings have been taken on a continuous basis since the late 1970s and are on file in the Interpretation Office at Yorktown. These charts indicate that there is a problem with excessive temperature and humidity during the warmer months when the house is opened on a daily basis for tours. Some sample readings are:

June 2	June 8, 1980	78 ⁰ F to 95 ⁰ F 30% RH to 58% RH
July 7	July 13, 1980	78 ⁰ F to 82 ⁰ F 50% RH to 80% RH
March 30	April 5, 1981	80 ⁰ F to 88 ⁰ F 42% RH to 29% RH
May 4	May 10, 1981	78 ⁰ F to 85 ⁰ F 65% RH to 40% RH

Maintaining proper levels of temperature and humidity in the Moore House appears to be difficult, given the high number of visitors in the summer. The result is open doors, constantly letting in heat and humidity.

Rapid changes in relative humidity and temperature are the most damaging to objects because they cause physical stress and chemical deterioration of objects. Wide, slow variations over the period of a year are preferable. Ideally, the relative humidity should range between 35% and 65%. The change of relative humidity levels from winter to summer should not exceed 5% per month. Extremes in temper-

ature that could result in objects freezing or softening should be avoided. Above 21°C, good ventilation is necessary to minimize pockets of stagnant humid air.

Recording hygrothermographs should be maintained in each exhibit room on a regular, long-term basis. A log of daily observations should also be kept, recording conditions (such as rain, snow, large group of visitors, breakdown in climate control equipment) affecting the climate and that will make it easier to interpret the temperature and relative humidity records. The records and log should be examined on a monthly basis to determine temperature and relative humidity highs, lows, and means, the frequency and degree of fluctuations, and if the existing climate is acceptable. This information can be used to identify potential problem areas and justify any repairs to the climate control equipment.

Hygrothermographs and psychrometers need to be calibrated every three months to sustain accuracy. Calibration is done using a sling psychrometer to compare readings and then adjusting the hygrothermograph or psychrometer so that their readings match the reading of the sling psychrometer. Hygrothermograph charts and ink can be obtained from the Curatorial Services Branch, WASO.

2. Light

Light has three major components which are damaging to organic materials: ultraviolet light, which causes damage by destroying molecular bonds (such as fibers in textiles); visible light, which causes damage by fading colors; and infrared light, which produces heat and causes damage by overheating materials. The goal should be to remove every bit of unnecessary light. Unnecessary light is light intensity above the amount required to see the object and any ultraviolet and infrared. In reducing light damage, the length of time an object is exposed to light is equally as important as the amount of light that illuminates it.

The maximum intensity of light ideally should not exceed 150 lux. The proportion of ultraviolet light to the total light should not exceed 75uW/lumen (microwatts per lumen). This is important because ultraviolet light is the most chemically damaging segment of the light spectrum.

Several years ago the park had ultraviolet filters put on the windows to keep out most of the ultraviolet light. Some pieces of furniture are placed in front of windows where furniture is most likely to receive direct visible sunlight. Fading is apparent, particularly with the arm chairs that have reproduction upholstery in bright colors.

The furnishings need to be protected from the visible sunlight before too much fading and bleaching occurs. Several options are available. The park can install venetian blinds (currently used in several windows in the dining room) or regular window shades. If either the blinds or shades are used, they should be used constantly if they are to be effective in limiting the exposure of the furnishings to light. Since the house is closed for most of the year, the curator should make sure the shades or blinds are being used to eliminate light. There is no reason to allow any daylight in the house when it is closed.

Light readings (both lux and ultraviolet) need to be taken by the staff on a yearly basis to make sure the levels are within the recommended range. These readings can be taken with a lux light meter and an ultraviolet light monitor. These instruments can be loaned to the staff by the Regional Curator or the Curatorial Services Branch, Preservation Assistance Division, WASO.

3. Dust and Air Pollution

Dust particles are a microscopic abrasive that can wear away surface detail; it also acts as a catalyst promoting damage caused by pollutants. This occurs when dust attracts moisture and gaseous pollutants, such as sulfur dioxide and hydrogen sulfide (found in nearly all ambient air) and forms acidic solutions that attack most materials. There are no acceptable levels of pollution and dust and they should be eliminated as far as practically possible.

Dust is definitely a problem at the Moore House. It is easily brought in from the streets. Prevention is better than treatment; good housekeeping should keep dust off objects. Low humidity will prevent the destructive reaction that results in acidic solutions. Door mats should be placed at the entrance of the building to pick up dirt from people's shoes. Weather stripping will prevent additional dust from entering through the doors. Any vents from the climate control system should be cleaned regularly so that dust is not blown into the rooms.

No smoking should be allowed in the house. Ashes from smoking add to the dust already present in the rooms; the tars and gases caused by smoking are types of air pollution which can harm objects.

Should additional measures be necessary to control dust, source information will be provided on high efficiency air purifiers. This device will remove particulate pollutants and dust from the air and, when used with optional activated charcoal filters, will remove the reactive gaseous pollutants.

4. Insects/Rodents

Insects and rodents can cause extensive damage to organic materials. Dermestid beetles, powder-post beetles, and silverfish are a few of the pests that actively devour wool, wood, and cellulose materials. Rodents can destroy paper and wood objects in the process of nest building. Evidence of insects was not readily apparent in the building. Some evidence of rodents was noticed, primarily the well-eaten edges of the unused hygrothermograph paper in a closet.

The best ways to prevent an infestation is to keep the rooms clean and keep out the source of attraction (food, water, and nesting materials). Food and drinks should not be allowed in the Moore House since they tend to attract these pests. Cleaning the area on a regular basis using a housekeeping schedule is also important because cleaning should remove most food and nesting sources. Any trash cans in the house should be emptied at the end of each day so that the trash does not sit in the collection areas over night when insects and rodents are most likely to be around.

A monitoring program, using insect and rodent traps, should be conducted in the exhibit rooms to determine if insects and rodents are present, their quantities, and possible entry points. Sticky traps and rodent spring traps can be used. These traps should be inspected on a weekly basis. The captured insects should be identified so as to determine whether they are hazardous to the collection and what methods should be taken to eliminate the pests. The Regional Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Coordinator can assist the park with establishing a monitoring program, interpreting the results, and prescribing pesticides if necessary.

If an infestation should occur, the Regional Curator and the Regional IPM Coordinator should be contacted immediately. Any pesticide will have to receive approval through the Regional IPM Coordinator before use. Conserve 0 Gram 3/10 describes what actions should be taken when an insect infestation occurs.

5. Security

Protection of museum objects from fire, theft, vandalism, and general human abuse is also crucial to achieving long-term preservation. A security system is used in the Moore House to detect illegal entry and fire. These systems are useful in extending the eyes and ears of the park staff, particularly in buildings such as the Moore House that will probably be closed unless a ranger is conducting a guided tour.

The security system should be tested periodically. Local authorities should be made aware of the existence and value of the furnishings, as well as who to notify in an after-hour's emergency. Walk-through examinations and visual inventories by the park staff should occur daily. Missing or damaged objects should be reported immediately to the Superintendent, and Incident Reports completed.

A yearly inventory of the furnishings in the house has been done in the past. The Spring 1980 inventory indicates that several objects have not been cataloged, are not in the recorded location on the catalog card, and are in varying states of deterioration. This type of inventory should continue to be done annually. The problems noted on the inventory should be corrected as soon as possible.

Park employees should always be aware of the valuable objects in the furnished buildings. Walk-through examinations and visual inventories should be taken several times daily. If any object is missing or damaged, it should be reported immediately to the park historian.

The local fire department which would normally respond to a fire should be invited to visit the Moore House, inspect the building, and be aware of the special problems to consider regarding fighting fires in a furnished historic structure. This visit should take place twice a year. Fire drills held on a regular basis will insure the proper response to an emergency. It is imperative that each staff member stationed at the house know where the fire extinguishers are and how they are used. We suggest periodic fire drills where members of the park staff are given the opportunity to actually operate a fire extinguisher on burning material.

An emergency action plan should be available for the Moore House that outlines measures to be taken in the event of civil unrest, bomb threats, natural disasters, and fire. This plan should include an evacuation plan. The park staff must know how to direct visitors safely out of the buildings as well as to correctly respond to the fire. The staff should also be aware of any actions that could be taken to save some of the more valuable museum objects on display. Thinking out responses ahead of time makes dealing with the actual situation much easier.

Park employees must insist that visitors do not touch the exhibited objects. Only park employees with curatorial duties should handle the museum objects and then as little as possible, and only with clean hands. Metal objects should not be handled without clean cotton gloves.

Objects can be protected from unnecessary handling or theft by placing them out of reach of visitors and by placing exhibit barriers at least an arm's length away from the exhibit objects. Reproduction objects can be used in place of historic objects if proper protection cannot be provided and displayed objects are necessary. However, reproduction objects should not be regarded as expendable to the extent that they are given absolutely no protection or care.

The catalog records system should be used as an additional security device. The records should be up to date and include object locations and good physical descriptions. Location files, part of the records system, should be established. See the revised Museum Handbook, Part II, page 4-4, for more details on setting up this system. These cards should be kept in the house and organized by room, type of object (chair, table, painting, etc.), and numerical sequence by catalog number.

Photographs showing object placement should be available for each exhibit room. One or more photographs can be taken of each exhibit, showing object placement and clear pictures of the objects. These photographs can be kept on Print File Cards (Form 10-30, see Museum Handbook, Part II, p. L-15).

6. Specific Conservation Considerations

a. Objects should never be placed directly next to or on top of the air vents; direct heat can dry out wood, textiles, leather and paper objects. Relocating objects is the best solution; occasionally the vent can be closed. Any relocation of objects should conform to the Historic Furnishings Report.

b. When placing objects such as lamps, books, and other small objects on other materials (textiles, finished wood surfaces, paper, or leather), protective barriers should be placed between the objects to prevent the transfer of corrosion or chemicals, and to evenly distribute weight. Suitable protective barriers are: acid-free cardboard; museum mat board (100% rag); or polyethylene foam.

c. Pages of open books should be turned weekly to avoid excess damage to any two pages or to the spine of the book.

d. Objects that are to be hung on the wall or furniture (such as textiles) should be hung on padded pegs or other padding. Polyethylene foam or cotton batting, covered with cotton muslin, forms good padding. This padding should be designed to hold the shape of the object and, where possible, the object should be alternated with like objects for display. Only very strong materials in good condition can bear the strain of hanging.

e. All framed paper materials (such as prints and photographs) should be matted with 100% rag board and framed according to Conserve O Gram 13/1. Photographs should be matted with 100% rag board that has not been buffered.

f. Rugs or other carpeting should not be placed directly on the floor. Cotton sheeting should be used as a barrier between the rug and the floor.

g. Some of the exhibit objects may need conservation treatment. Collection condition surveys should be done by the appropriate conservators to determine which objects need conservation treatment. The staff should then use the survey recommendations to develop a conservation schedule.

h. Objects should never be stored in drawers, cabinets, and closets in the exhibit or elsewhere in the house; instead they should be stored correctly in the park's museum storage at the Depot.

i. In several instances, paper and leather items have been placed on tables in an area which receives direct sunlight. Installation and proper use of window shades or blinds will limit deterioration from sunlight. Consideration should be given to placing these small, sensitive items away from windows, limiting potential light damage.

j. Since the house is closed during the winter months, objects can receive additional protection from dust and light during this time period.

(1) Dust covers, made from washed, unbleached muslin, should be placed over the furniture. When purchasing the unbleached muslin, ask for muslin without fire retardants in it. Wash before using it. Dusting would be minimized during the off season if dust covers are used.

(2) As mentioned previously, all window shades or blinds should be lowered (or closed) completely to eliminate daylight from entering the furnished rooms. The less time the furnishings are exposed to light, the longer their life span will be.

B. COLLECTION MAINTENANCE AND HOUSEKEEPING SCHEDULE

The Superintendent is ultimately responsible for the collection; all collection maintenance, as well as cleaning materials, must be approved by the Superintendent who should seek the advice of the Regional Curator. The staff person who has curatorial responsibilities should perform the collection maintenance and should receive the appropriate curatorial training.

General Rules for Handling Objects

1. Be aware that all objects should be treated respectfully. Haste makes for bumped, scratched, and broken objects; always schedule enough time to complete the task. Be thorough, but remember that over cleaning may be as harmful as no cleaning. Be gentle rather than enthusiastic.

2. Fingerprints leave deposits of dust, water, and oils where pockets of corrosion develop on metal objects. Always wear clean white gloves when handling metal objects (silver, brass, copper, steel, iron) and leather objects. When the gloves become soiled, rinse them in Ivory--do not use any bleach. Always have clean, dry hands when handling other types of materials.

3. When moving any object, support that piece. Carry only items that can rest securely in both hands, and carry only one thing at a time. Never lift anything by its handle, spout, ears, rim, or any other protruding part. Support it from below at the base and at the side. Moving large pieces of furniture requires two people so that mishandling by tugging, pulling, and sliding is avoided. When several objects are moved that are small enough to fit in a container (box, basket), pad each object (along with the container). Do not stack objects on top of each other. Do not allow parts of objects to protrude from the container while in transport. The loaded container must be light enough to be carried easily.

4. Moving objects displayed above fireplaces, on high shelves, or over tables requires two people, using a ladder. One person should ascend the ladder, and using both hands, carefully transfer the object to the person on the ground. Lids or any removable parts should be firmly affixed or removed before moving.

5. Carry chairs by their seat rails; large upholstered chairs should be carried by two people. In most cases, tables should be supported by the skirt.

6. Plan ahead. Know where you are taking an object, what obstacles are on the way, and have the pathway cleared and padded if necessary.

7. If something breaks, report it to the Superintendent. Save all fragments and keep them together.

General Recommendations for Using the Housekeeping Program

1. Discretion and sensitivity must be used in creating and following any housekeeping program. Dusting and cleaning objects should be based on the need and the condition of the object. The frequency of dusting and cleaning can vary from room to room within the building. Factors to consider when determining frequency are the location of the object in the house and within the room (is it close to an exterior door?), the seasons of the year, and level of visitation. Judgment on frequency of dusting/cleaning should rest with the curatorial staff working closely with the Regional Curator.

2. When dusting, the dust should be removed--not just pushed around. When some objects are dusted with a dry cloth or artist's brush, use a vacuum cleaner to pick up the dust that is removed from the object into the air. Vacuuming is the best method of dusting, but a variety of suctions should be used, depending on the stability and age of the object or surface. Some vacuum cleaners are made so that their suction can be lowered. A voltage regulator can also be used to lower the suction. Portable hand vacuums are useful because they have a lower suction than regular vacuum cleaners. A plastic mesh screen should also be used on fragile surfaces to relieve strain. Metal, glass, and ceramic objects on mantels, high shelves, or tables should be dusted in an area removed from the exhibit area. When clean, they can be returned to their exhibit location. Be very careful when handling these objects--moving can require two people.

SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

Ceramics and Glass

Once a year, ceramic and glass objects should be examined to see if additional cleaning is needed. Clean these objects according to the directions in Conserve 0 Gram 8/2. Do not immerse unglazed portions of earthenware in liquid. Instead, wipe these sections with a damp cloth or artist's brush.

Textiles

1. Vacuuming: Fibers should be tested initially for stability. Turn the suction down to the lowest level. Carefully vacuum a small unnoticeable section of the textile, holding a plastic mesh screen over the textile to eliminate strain. Then check the area vacuumed for loose fiber ends. If none are visible, continue vacuuming the textile using the brush attachment. Use the plastic mesh screen on all fragile areas to eliminate strain.

Vacuum upholstered furniture using the upholstery attachment and a plastic mesh screen. Place the screen against the upholstery and vacuum over it. Work dust out of corners, pleats, and tufts with a clean brush attachment.

2. Cleaning: Reproduction textiles can be dry-cleaned by a dependable dry cleaner, once a year or as needed. Historic textiles should be cleaned by a professional textile conservator. If there is a question as to whether a textile can be cleaned by the curatorial staff, consult with the Regional Curator or the Textile Conservator in the Division of Conservation.

3. Rugs: Rugs used for visitor access or new rugs can be vacuumed and cleaned more frequently than historic rugs. When vacuuming historic rugs which are well-worn, the plastic mesh screen should be used as well as a low suction to relieve strain.

Metals

1. Brass, copper, and silver objects should be polished and lacquered to avoid polishing every year. A coat of lacquer should last a long time (around 10 years); inspect objects yearly for tarnished spots, indicating that the lacquer needs replacing. Lacquering can be done on contract. Contact the Regional Curator for assistance with this project.

2. Iron objects can develop rust and corrosion. If this occurs, the room environment should be monitored (using a hygrothermograph) to see if the humidity is too high. Adjustments should be made to lower the humidity to acceptable levels, possibly by using dehumidifiers or activated silica gel.

3. Excessively dirty metal objects can be washed. Do not wash objects with sections made of other materials, such as bone or wood. If dusting is done regularly, washing should not be necessary. Washing should never occur on a regular basis.

Washing Procedure: Wash in warm water and non-ionic detergent; rinse in clear water and dry completely with a soft clean cloth.

4. Pewter should be polished only when absolutely necessary; a light coat of microcrystalline wax is usually sufficient. Wash only if the object is very dirty; this dirt buildup should not occur if the objects are dusted regularly. Do not wash on a scheduled basis.

Procedure for washing: Wash in denatured alcohol, rinse well in distilled water and dry with a clean cloth.

Fireplaces

Cleaning procedure:

Equipment: Dropcloth, six-foot ladder, pail of clear water, clean soft cloths, sponges, rubber gloves. Use Conserv O Gram 7/2 for cleaning painted wood.

Procedure: Move all fireplace equipment and furniture away from work area. Dust panels with vacuum cleaner. Wash in sections approximately two feet square using a damp sponge. Rinse with clear water, dry with a clean cloth.

Windows

Biannual Cleaning: The windows should be washed inside and out. No liquid should run onto the wooden framework. Care must be taken to not damage any ultraviolet filtering materials that are on the interior of the glass.

Cleaning Procedure:

Equipment: Two people, ladder, chamois, pail, sponge, cleaning solution (Conserve O Gram 8/2).

Procedure: Dust window panes and surrounding framework. Dampen sponge in cleaning solution and use overlapping strokes to wash each pane. Remove dirty water from the panel with chamois. Change water when it becomes dirty.

For more detailed information on cleaning windows, see Manual for Museums, pp. 238-239.

Floors

Monthly cleaning: The wood floor can be damp mopped and buffed. Buffing removes lightly imbedded dirt and restores the waxy gloss. When dirt has been moderately ground into the wax, buffing should follow damp mopping.

Cleaning procedure for damp mopping:

Equipment: Clean string mop, mop bucket, and wringer.

Procedure: Fill bucket half full with cold water. Vacuum thoroughly before mopping. Wet mop in cold water and wring it nearly dry. Mop floor in long continuous side-to-side strokes. Reverse direction every fourth stroke. Rinse and wring mop frequently. Change water as soon as it gets dirty.

Avoid slapping strands of mop against furniture, rugs, or baseboards. When finished, wash mop, bucket, and wringer.

Cleaning procedure for buffing:

Equipment: Electric floor polisher, clean buffing brushes, or pads.

Procedure: Vacuum floor thoroughly first. Attach buffer to floor polisher head. Guide polisher from side to side, in parallel paths, until entire floor is buffed. Avoid hitting furnishings or baseboards with polishing machine. Clean pads or brushes when finished.

For more detailed information on caring for floors, see the Manual for Museums, pp. 222-231.

HOUSEKEEPING SCHEDULE

Daily

1. Empty and clean trash receptacles and ash trays.

Responsibility: Maintenance (no trash should be left in house over night; this will be removed by interpreters at the end of the day)

2. Clean visitor access floors including stairs and runners. Vacuum, dust mop, or damp mop according to the need.

Responsibility: Maintenance

3. Damp wipe surfaces extensively touched by visitors. This includes room barriers, stair rails, doors, handles, etc.

Responsibility: Maintenance

4. Clean and service public toilets. Replenish supplies, clean men's room and women's room.

Responsibility: Maintenance

Weekly

1. Dust wood furniture. This includes tables, chairs, secretaries, chest of drawers, etc. This shall be done using a clean white cotton cloth sprayed lightly with Endust. Use cotton swab for carved areas.

Responsibility: Maintenance, Museum Technician

2. Dust all woodwork, ledges. and sills. Use a clean white cotton cloth sprayed lightly with Endust.

Responsibility: Maintenance

3. Vacuum fireplaces and mantels.

Responsibility: Maintenance

4. Dust mop floors. Spray mop head with Endust.

Responsibility: Maintenance

5. Spot clean walls of visitor access areas. Use diluted mild detergent such as Igepal CA-630.

Responsibility: Maintenance

6. Inspect house and furnishings for infestation. Look for signs of rodents, insects, mold/mildew. This could include droppings, larvae in fabric, furniture, moth holes, etc.

Responsibility: Museum Technician

7. Environmental monitoring. Temperature and humidity readings should be taken using hygrothermograph. Change charts, clean machine, calibrate monthly.

Responsibility: Museum Technician

Monthly

Week One:

1. Vacuum curtains, window shades, upholstery, and rugs. Use gentle suction and clean brush attachment. Fragile areas should be vacuumed through a plastic mesh screen

Responsibility: Maintenance, Museum Technician

Week Two:

1. Vacuum leather objects and books. Use a gentle suction through the plastic screen. Wear clean cotton gloves.

Responsibility: Maintenance, Museum Technician

2. Dust ceramic, glass, and paper objects. Use a clean dry cotton cloth. Use an artists brush on intricately decorated objects and art objects.

Responsibility: Maintenance, Museum Technician

Week Three:

1. Dust metal objects. Wear clean white cotton gloves. Dust with untreated cloth.

Responsibility: Maintenance

2. Glass on mirrors and pictures may be damp wiped. This is done as needed using a sponge/cloth dipped in a diluted glass cleaner solution, this is then squeezed almost dry. Do not let any moisture get on the frame or under the glass.

Week Four:

1. Dust frames. This includes frames of painting, prints, photographs, mirrors, etc. Use a lens brush or, with carved gilt frames, blow with small ear syringe.

Responsibility: Maintenance, Museum Technician

2. Examine exhibited objects to determine conservation needs.

Responsibility: Museum Technician

PRESERVATION MAINTENANCE CALENDAR CHECKLIST FOR MOORE HOUSE

January

Week Three: Wash and dry ceramic and glass objects in Moore House. As needed, wash with mild detergent, rinse completely, dry with soft cotton cloth.

Frequency: Annually

Responsibility: Museum Technician, Maintenance

Week Four: Check metal objects for corrosion, rust, tarnish. Inspect objects; treat if needed.

Frequency: Annually

Responsibility: Museum Technician (refer emergency conservation needs to a metals conservator)

February

Week One: Dry clean drapes, bed hangings, bedspreads, exposed clothing and other textiles. As needed, dry clean by professional--for especially fragile textiles send to textile conservator.

Frequency: Annually

Responsibility: Museum Technician

Week Two: Damp wipe venetian blinds in place. Use mild detergent, ladder, etc.

Frequency: Annually

Responsibility: Maintenance Worker, Museum Technician

Week Three: Clean fireplaces and mantels. Vacuum and wash inside of fireplaces. Use Museum Manual as a guide.

Frequency: Annually

Responsibility: Maintenance Worker, Museum Technician

Week Four: Clean wood floors. Move necessary furniture, vacuum completely, remove encrusted dirt, etc., within cracks and crevices of floors; damp mop using mild detergent (if necessary, use a stronger abrasive).

Frequency: Annually

Responsibility: Maintenance

Week Five: Clean woodwork (not furniture). Clean with a damp cloth using a mild detergent; dry immediately.

Frequency: Semi-annually

Responsibility: Maintenance

March

Week One: Vacuum ceilings and other high areas requiring ladders. This includes high chest of drawers, windows, ceilings, etc.

Frequency: Semi-annually

Responsibility: Maintenance

Week Two: Clean and replace filters in heating system; clean heating equipment.

Frequency: Semi-annually

Responsibility: Maintenance

Week Four: Moore House and Nelson House safety inspection.

Frequency: Annually

Responsibility: Protection, Maintenance Foreman, CP Coordinator

April

Week Three: Prepare Moore House for opening. Signage is in place; brochures and other interpretive devices are in order; house and furnishings are presentable.

Frequency: Annually

Responsibility: YT District Historian, Museum Technician

November

Week Two: Close Moore House. Vacuum floors and walls, dust furniture, cover furnishings with unbleached clean muslin cloth, lower venetian blinds, etc.

Frequency: Annually

Responsibility: YT District Historian, Museum Technician, Maintenance Worker

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A P P E N D I X E S

ATTENTION:

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APPENDIX I

1782 YORK COUNTY LAND TAX
LAND TAX BOOKS, 1782-1861
VIRGINIA STATE ARCHIVES
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

Upper District of York County

J. Adams	140	10	20	J. Canover Dir	50	10	20
W. Allen	210	10	100	J. Elliot	90	10	100
W. Barton	2400	10	1000	W. Ellis	50	10	20
J. Barker	400	10	200	W. Eaton	270	10	100
W. Brown	1447	10	200	E. Fuller	75	10	37
J. Bull	250	10	125	J. Furman	50	10	200
J. Burkh	315	10	100	J. Gwinn	1500	10	200
J. Butler	700	10	300	E. Handford	270	10	140
J. Barker	140	10	70	E. Hubbard	100	10	50
J. Burwell	1200	10	1000	W. Hootlett	50	10	20
Ed. D. Burwell	3300	10	1000	J. Hill	450	10	270
E. Baker	150	10	75	W. Harrison	120	10	90
W. Buchanan	50	10	75	W. Holt	271	10	130
J. Blair	200	10	210	W. Lewis Estate	50	10	20
J. Cook	130	10	60	W. Lee	260	10	130
J. Cook	90	10	140	W. Lark	60	10	30
J. Coulson	40	10	22	S. Macdonald	41	10	50
J. Chapman	231	10	100	J. Major	205	10	100
Ed. J. Comm	222	10	110	W. Meade	74	10	50
Ed. H. Carter	1700	10	1000	J. McGuire	50	10	20
J. Crockett	220	10	120	Mass Land	30	10	20
W. Cole	970	10	40	W. Meedy	170	10	80
W. Chapman	50	10	20	J. H. Norton	77	10	100
J. Cranley	60	10	30	J. Nicholson	70	10	30
J. Crum	120	10	60	E. Ponce	30	10	10
W. C. C. C.	100	10	50	P. Ponce	140	10	70
W. C. C. C.	50	10	25	P. Powell	600	10	300
J. Cranley	150	10	75	W. Pounce	50	10	20
J. C. C. C.	1400	10	300	J. Pounce	550	10	300
J. C. C. C.	80	10	40	W. Pounce	600	10	300
J. C. C. C.	50	10	10	J. Pounce	210	10	100
Ed. C. C. C.	150	10	75	W. Pounce	50	10	20
J. C. C. C.	50	10	20	J. Pounce	800	10	400
W. C. C. C.	400	10	300	J. Pounce	1200	10	600
J. C. C. C.	400	10	300	W. Pounce	100	10	50

	1800	1801	1802
Tim. Lee	100	100	100
J. Travis	500	100	400
J. Valentine	40	100	40
J. Vaughan	215	100	120
J. W. W.	120	100	60
J. W. W.	230	100	300
P. Randolph	400	100	200
R. Roberts	90	100	40
Publick Lands	200	100	200
Q. the Vineyard	215	100	100

Amount of Land 60000 Acres 200000 6.6
 120 100 3000 100
 230000 100 6.6
 at 1/2 cent 230000 100 6.6

Work
 Land. 10000
 1782.

100

John H. Brown	2 1/2	30	75	0	15
Mary Felt	2	30	60	0	12
Mary Morris	2	20	40	0	8
Wm. Rousay	4	30	120	0	10
Ed. Austin	2	20	60	0	12
Abraham Archer	4	25	100	1	5
Wm. Hooley	2	25	50	0	10
John Allen	1	25	25	0	5
Ed. Felt	4	20	80	0	4
Rich. Brown	2	30	60	0	12
Dudley Briggs	3	30	90	0	18
Matthew Pope	2 1/2	20	50	0	15
John W. Wap	4	25	100	0	5
John H. Nelson	10	20	200	0	2
John Nelson	5	30	150	1	10
Philip Lightfoot	2 1/2	30	75	0	15
John Powell	2	30	60	0	6
Mary Gibson	2	30	60	0	12
John Reynolds	1 1/2	30	45	0	12
John Griffin	1	30	30	0	9
Robt. Sullivan	1 1/2	15	22 1/2	0	6
John Dudley	1	20	20	0	4
John Griffin	4 1/2	25	112 1/2	0	4
John Lightfoot	5	20	100	0	2
John Lightfoot	8	20	160	0	6
Matthew Pills	1	20	20	0	8
John Brown	1	20	20	0	4
John Brown	1 1/2	20	30	0	4
John Brown	2	20	40	0	6
John Brown	1	20	20	0	8
John Brown	1	15	15	0	4
John Brown	2	20	40	0	3
John Brown	1	15	15	0	8
John Brown	1	20	20	0	3
John Brown	2	15	30	0	4
John Brown	1	15	15	0	6
John Brown	1	20	20	0	3
John Brown	1	15	15	0	4
John Brown	1 1/2	25	37 1/2	0	3
John Brown	4	25	100	0	2
John Brown	3	25	75	0	6

John Brown	530 10	250 0.0	2	13	0
John Brown	275 12	165	1	13	
John Brown	200 11	356 15	1	11	
John Brown	343 11	200 15	2	10	
John Brown	170 11	124 10	1	5	6
John Brown	230 12	190	1	19	6
John Brown	670 11	302 10	5	6	6
John Brown	700 11	420	4	4	
John Brown	400 11	240	2	8	
John Brown	100 11	60	0	12	
John Brown	235 11	139 16	1	5	10
John Brown	250 11	180	1	10	
John Brown	25 11	25		3	
John Brown	166 11	41 12	0	8	1
John Brown	250 11	150	1	10	
John Brown	100 11	50		10	
John Brown	471 11	353 5	3	10	7
John Brown	265 11	159	1	11	5
John Brown	25 11	12 10	0	2	6
John Brown	630 11	315	3	3	
John Brown	1700 11	425	4	5	
John Brown	1200 11	50	0	10	
John Brown	1125 11	231 5	2	16	2
John Brown	350 11	210	2	2	
John Brown	350 11	210	2	2	
John Brown	25 11	6 5	0	1	1
John Brown	403 11	100	1		
John Brown	353 11	262 10	2	12	5
John Brown	117 11	70 4	0	14	
John Brown	625 11	460 15	4	13	9
John Brown	300 11	150	1	10	
John Brown	425 11	318 75	3	3	9
John Brown	68 11	43 16	0	8	8
John Brown	25 11	15	0	3	
John Brown	200 11	120	1	4	
John Brown	75 11	45		9	
John Brown	10 11	5		1	
John Brown	14 11	7		4	4
John Brown	3 11	2 5		4	4
John Brown	220 11	132	1	6	2
John Brown	350 11	175	1	15	
John Brown	225 11	112 10	1	2	6
John Brown	194 11	92		18	2
John Brown	154 11	92		15	2
John Brown	176 11	88		14	10
John Brown	2028 11	514	5	2	2 1/2
John Brown	50 11	25		5	
John Brown	75 11	37 10		7	6
John Brown	613 11	306 10	3	1	6

Account of Bank [unclear] [unclear]

Sam [unclear]	222 10	512.00	1	4.2
Wm [unclear]	166 10	233	2	6.6
Wm [unclear]	770 10	385	3	14
Wm [unclear]	00 10	50	0	10
Wm [unclear]	189 10	97.16		19.6 1/2
Wm [unclear]	35 10	176.15	1	35.5
Wm [unclear]	70 10	45		9
Wm [unclear]	100 10	50		10
Wm [unclear]	172 10	56.3		11 1/2
Wm [unclear]	10 10	52.4		10.6
Wm [unclear]	10 10	30		6
Wm [unclear]	100 10	720	7	4
Wm [unclear]	35 10	178.10	1	15.10
Wm [unclear]	200 10	100	1	
Wm [unclear]	130 10	65		13
Wm [unclear]	340 10	170.5	5	14
Wm [unclear]	142 10	76		15
Wm [unclear]	223 10	116.10	1	3 3/4
Wm [unclear]	867 10	520.4	4	4
Wm [unclear]	447 10	216.10	2	3 1/4
Wm [unclear]	400 10	200	2	
Wm [unclear]	8 10	4		10 1/2
Wm [unclear]	175 10	285	2	17
Wm [unclear]	30 10	25		5 1/2
Wm [unclear]	130 10	75		15
Wm [unclear]	188 10	94		18 10 1/2
Wm [unclear]	103 10	51.10		10 1/2
Wm [unclear]	420 10	460	4	12 1/2
Wm [unclear]	300 10	180	1	16 1/2
Wm [unclear]	552 10	276	2	15 1/2
Wm [unclear]	50 10	25	0	5
Wm [unclear]	65 10	32.10		6.6
Wm [unclear]	33 10	16.13.4		3 13/4
Wm [unclear]	100 10	50		10
Wm [unclear]	50 10	25		5
Wm [unclear]	50 10	25		5
Wm [unclear]	150 10	75		15
Wm [unclear]	100 10	50		10
Wm [unclear]	100 10	50		10
Wm [unclear]	160 10	68		13.6
Wm [unclear]	100 10	50		10
Wm [unclear]	100 10	60		12

Thomas Powell	93	10	£ 46. 10 -	0	9	11/4
John Poyon	27 1/2	10	13 15 -	0	2	10 1/2
John Poyon	50	10	25 -	0	5	-
Anne Poyon	63	10	31 10 -	0	6	2 1/2
Anne Poyon	66 1/2	10	33 3 4 -	0	6	9
Winds Poyon	133 1/2	10	66 13 4 -	0	13	-
Thomas Fox	150	10	75 -	0	15	-
Elizabeth Fox	25	10	12 10 -	0	2	6
Thomas Valin	50	10	25 -	0	5	-
James Hawley	200	10	450 -	4	10	-
Lucy Barker	40	10	20 -	0	4	-
Mary Tule	100	10	50 -	0	10	-
John Tule	250	10	125 -	1	5	-
John Tule	12	10	6 -	0	1	2
John Tule	9 1/4	10	4 7/2 -	4	14	2 1/4
Thomas W. B.	200	10	100 -	1	-	-
Benjamin W. B.	202	10	101 -	1	0	2
John W. B.	200	10	100 -	1	-	-
Thomas W. B.	642	12	385 -	3	7	-
David Sumner	870	10	435 -	4	7	-
Philip Sumner	75	10	37 1/2 -	0	7	6
William Sumner	350	10	175 -	1	15	-
John Allen	471	10	235 -	2	7	1/4
Augustine Moore	500	10	250 -	2	10	-
John Sumner	470	10	235 -	2	7	-
John Sumner	810	10	405 -	4	1	-
John Sumner	620	10	310 -	3	2	-
John Sumner	360	10	180 -	1	11	-
John Sumner	100	10	50 -	0	10	-
John Sumner	385	10	192 1/2 -	1	18	6
John Sumner	230	10	115 -	1	3	-
John Sumner	107 1/2	10	53 15 -	10	7 1/2	-
John Sumner	560	10	280 -	2	10	-
John Sumner	100	10	50 -	0	10	-
John Sumner	210	10	105 -	1	1	-
John Sumner	100	10	50 -	0	10	-
John Sumner	566	10	283 -	4	6	7 1/2
John Sumner	10	10	5 -	1	1	-
John Sumner	150	10	75 -	1	15	-
John Sumner	130	10	65 -	3	18	-

Additional List of Land Tax, Lower Burma

Thomas Pichell	2	250	240	0	8	
John Pichell	1	15	15	0	3	
John Pichell	1	15	15	0	3	
John Pichell	1	15	22 1/2	0	4	6
John Pichell	2	20	40	0	8	
John Pichell	1	15	7.00	0	1	6
John Pichell	4	15	60	0	12	
John Pichell	1	15	15	0	3	
John Pichell	3 1/2	12 1/2	225.00	2	5	
John Pichell	30	15	15	0	3	
John Pichell	200	47	100	1	0	

True copy from the original
Lower Burma

M. J. L. 16

APPENDIX II

YORK COUNTY PERSONAL PROPERTY RECORDS, 1788
PERSONAL PROPERTY BOOKS
VIRGINIA STATE ARCHIVES
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

Date	2 Persons Names	Whites above	Blacks above	Blacks above 12 476	Boys males	Children Ch. 12	Children Ch. 12	Children Ch. 12	Children Ch. 12
25	William Banks	1							
25	James Brown	1	2		3				
	Malinda Banks	1			1				
22	John Swift Junr	1	8	1	1				
Apr 11	William Buelin								
	John New Bailey	1	3		5				
Mar 3	John Branson	1							
Apr 11	Col. Nath. Burwell	4	37	3	3				
	6 Samuel Broth	1			1				
12	Abraham Burton	1							
Apr 3	William Baker	1			1				
June 4	Nath. Burwell Junr	3	37	3	12				
May 20	Levick Burton	1	1		1				
28	Wm. Bland			1					
27	Sam. Borth	1	1		1				
27	John Borth	1			1				
28	George Borth	1							
June 2	James Boring	1			1				
Apr 11	John Brasher		9	2	4				
16	Thomas Bright		1	2	7				
May 3	Samuel Bous	1	17	3	18				
5	John Blair	1	11	3	2				
Apr 11	Samuel Bost	2	2	1	3				
5	James Cobb	1	1		1				
5	William Copley	1	1		2				
10	Joseph Copley		7		2				
3	William Copley	1	1		1				
5	John Copley	1	1						

Names		White	Black	Mixed	Partial	Chas	Partial	Partial
		White	Black	Mixed	Partial	Chas	Partial	Partial
1	George Carter	1	26	1	12			
2	John Gordon	3	7	2	4			
3	Edward Carter	1						
4	Isaac Carter	1			2			
5	John Carter	1						
6	Edward Carter	1			1			
7	John Carter	0	3	3	4			
8	John Carter	2	6	1	7			
9	William Carter	1	2		2			
10	John Carter	1	1		2			
11	Edward Carter	1						
12	John Carter	1	1	1				
13	John Carter	1	7	3				
14	John Carter	1						
15	John Carter	1	6	0	1	2		
16	John Carter	1	2	1	1			
17	John Carter	1						
18	John Carter	1	2		1			
19	John Carter	2			2			
20	John Carter	1						
21	John Carter	1	1		2			
22	John Carter	2	2		2			
23	John Carter	1	2	1	3			
24	John Carter	1	1		1			
25	John Carter	1	8		3			
26	John Carter	1	12	2	7			
27	John Carter	1	1		3			

No	Persons	Slaves			Liz. 1850
		White	Free	Slaves	
	James S. Jackson	1			1
21	Samuel Allen	1	1	1	4
22	George Allen		3		2
4	John Allen	1		1	2
13	William Allen	2	6	1	2
1	William Allen	1	2		2
11	Anna Allen				
	Col. James Allen	1	2	2	2
21	Anna Allen	1	2	1	2
2	Martha Allen				1
2	Arch. Allen		1		1
23	William Allen	1			1
24	Abraham Allen	1			1
23	Abraham Allen	1			
24	Elizabeth Allen		1	1	
1	John Allen	1	3		4
5	John Allen	1	2		4
3	Thomas Allen	1	1		
4	John Allen	1	1		3
21	John Allen	1	3	1	2
27	John Allen	1			
20	Rebecca Allen	1	2		2
26	Richard Allen	1	3	1	5
16	John Allen	2	4		4
19	Arch. Allen		1		1
3	Henry Allen	1	10	1	6
5	Simon Allen	1	2		2
16	Caroline Allen	1	13	2	4
2	Henry Allen	1	4	1	3
23	James Allen	1			2
24	John Allen				4

Date	Persons Names	Sticks				Total
		Sticks	Blacks	Sticks	Blacks	
May 20	Martin Goodson	1	4			2
23	William Goodley		12			
25	John Lammell	1	1			2
22	Robert Hubbard		3	1		3
24	William Harrison	2				3
5	William Harris	1				
19	Richard Hargreaves	1				
21	Thomas Hunt	1	3	2		4
16	James Hill	1	9	1		4
18	William Hubbard	1	2	1		2
23	James Ford	1	1			3
21	James Hughes	1				1
5	John Hargreaves	1	1			2
3	Hannah Hurst		2			1
27	John Holloway	2				2
16	Francis Howard	2	15	2		3
20	Charles Howard	1	1			2
19	William Howard	1				
9	John Hunter	1				
22	Richard Hubbard	1				1
9	John S. Hunt	1	1			1
27	James Holloway		2			1
6	James Holloway					1
Apr. 2	James Hughes	1	4			3
1	John Hill	1		1		
23	John Hill	1				
8	John Hays Hill	1	5	1		3
24	William Hason	1				
23	Thomas Hargreaves	1	1			2
23	John Hargreaves	1	1			3

	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849
1. Saml. Mitchell	7	2	2		
2. Robert Mitchell	1	6	2	2	
3. Augustine Moore	1	1	1	8	2
4. William Moody	1	9	1	7	0
5. Marshall Moore	1	21	3	7	2
6. Mary Ann Smith		5	1	1	2
7. John H. Nelson	1	1	5	7	
8. Joseph Nelson		8			
9. William Nelson		4			
10. Bruce Oliver	1	3		1	
11. Charles Orrell	1	2		2	
12. Tom Osterman	1	1		1	
13. William Oliver	1				
14. Matthew Orrell	1			1	
15. Matthew Peters	1		1		
16. Elizabeth Phillips	1	6		1	
17. Mathew Brown	1			1	
18. John Babach	1	9	2	3	2
19. Isaac Bigham	1			1	0
20. Jane Corwell		5	2		
21. Charles Corwell	2	5		1	
22. Thomas Corwell, junr	1	1		1	
23. Nicholas Cresson	1	6	3	3	
24. John Cresson		1		2	
25. William Phillips	2	4	1	2	
26. John Corwell, junr	1				
27. James Fennell				1	
28. Robert Cresson	3	3	2	1	
29. Thomas Cresson	1	5	1	1	

Wm. B. Dutton, Secy.

13008

Date	Name	Kicks				Goals			
		about 10	about 11	about 12	about 13	about 14	about 15	about 16	about 17
1891	3 Elizabeth Bailey							2	
	3 William Bailey	1							
23	Vincent Gaudin	2						2	
21	John A. Cooper	3	13	1				1	
	2 John Bailey	1						2	
	6 Frank Brown	1			1			1	
	2 John Roberts	1							
	26 Edward Roe	1							
	5 John Roberts	1							
	3 Isaac Ross	1	2	1				3	
	3 William Roberts	1							
	11 James Roberts	1							
	21 Barbara Rogers		1		1				
	21 William Robinson	2	3	2				2	
	11 John Roberts		1						
	11 Harry Robinson	2	6	1				2	
	11 John Roberts		2	1				3	
	3 John Robinson	3	14	1				10	
	6 Harry Robinson	1	9	1				6	2
	1 William Russell	1	9	1				5	
	6 Howard Chase	1	18	1				8	2
	4 George Reed	1	7	1				5	
	6 William Quinlan		4					1	
	7 John Robinson		3					1	
	11 Robert Smith	1	10	3				3	
	6 Thomas Smith	1	11	1				3	
	11 Samuel Smith	2	24	4				9	4
	11 William Smith	1							
	19 John Smith								

[illegible]

List of names and their corresponding numbers									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. John Smith	2. Mary Jones	3. Robert Brown	4. Elizabeth White	5. William Green	6. Sarah Black	7. James Grey	8. Thomas Red	9. Charles Blue	10. Henry Yellow
11. George Black	12. Anne White	13. Richard Brown	14. Margaret Green	15. Joseph Black	16. Susan White	17. Benjamin Brown	18. Rebecca Green	19. Samuel Black	20. Mary White
21. Daniel Brown	22. Elizabeth Green	23. Thomas White	24. William Black	25. James Green	26. Sarah White	27. Charles Black	28. Henry Green	29. George White	30. Anne Black
31. Richard Brown	32. Margaret Green	33. Joseph White	34. Susan Black	35. Benjamin Green	36. Rebecca White	37. Samuel Black	38. Mary Green	39. Daniel White	40. Elizabeth Black
41. Thomas Brown	42. Charles Green	43. Henry White	44. George Black	45. Anne Green	46. Richard White	47. Margaret Black	48. Joseph Green	49. Susan White	50. Benjamin Black
51. Rebecca Brown	52. Samuel Green	53. Daniel White	54. Elizabeth Black	55. Thomas Green	56. Charles White	57. Henry Black	58. George Green	59. Anne White	60. Richard Black
61. Margaret Brown	62. Joseph Green	63. Susan White	64. Benjamin Black	65. Rebecca Green	66. Samuel White	67. Daniel Black	68. Elizabeth Green	69. Thomas White	70. Charles Black
71. Henry Brown	72. George Green	73. Anne White	74. Richard Black	75. Margaret Green	76. Joseph White	77. Susan Black	78. Benjamin Green	79. Rebecca White	80. Samuel Black
81. Mary Brown	82. William Green	83. James White	84. Sarah Black	85. Charles Green	86. Henry White	87. George Black	88. Anne Green	89. Richard White	90. Margaret Black
91. Thomas Brown	92. Charles Green	93. Henry White	94. George Black	95. Anne Green	96. Richard White	97. Margaret Black	98. Joseph Green	99. Susan White	100. Benjamin Black

1	1	2	2			
1	2	1	2			
1	2		1			
8	3		6			
1	2	2	2			
0	1		1			
1	1					
1	3	1	6			
12	3	1	10			
1			2			
1						
1	2	1	2			
1						
1	2		2			
1	4	2	2			
1						
1			2			
1	1	1	3			
1						
2	10	1	4		4	
1	3	2	3			
2	1		2			

Total in York County 351 1143 193 33 12 4

Examined by

Re. W. H. Allen, Esq.

(Seal)

James B. Dickson Com. For York
County June 16. 1788

Wm. L. 1758
John Campbell



APPENDIX III

AUGUSTINE MOORE'S WILL, NOVEMBER 8, 1787
YORK COUNTY RECORDS
WILLS AND INVENTORIES, no. 23
(1783-1811), pp. 164-165

(160)

He was held for York County the fifteenth day of September 1738
This will was proved by the Oaths of Henry Aspell and Sarah Aspell and
thence and sworn to be correct and authentic by Henry Robinson the Executor named in
the said will having appeared (this day) on the motion of Henry Robinson
junior who made oath thence and together with William Matherly his attorney
entered into and acknowledged their bond in the penalty of five hundred pounds
conditioned as the Law directs. Consignments were granted him for obtaining Letters of
Administration on the said decedent's Estate with the said will annexed under the
Test.

Wm. Matherly

Ex parte

In the name of God Amen I Augustine Moore of the County of York being
in the County of York being in good health and memory do make this my last
will and Testament in manner and form following. First I recommend my
soul into the hands of my ever merciful Creator from whom I received it
in sin and certain hopes through the merits and intercession of my blessed
Redeemer Jesus Christ of a glorious resurrection to eternal life after Death
and my Body to the Earth whereto it came to be interred agreeable to the custom
of my Brethren in my former residence. As to the Estate it has pleased the Almighty
to entrust me with the same is far beyond my deserts I dispose of in
this manner. That is to say I give to my beloved wife Lucy Moore all my
outstanding debts all my Household Goods and Stocks of all kinds and I
leave to my said wife during her natural life all my Estate of whatever
kind of which it is my sense that she may have the free and unlimited
use after the Death of my wife Lucy the Plantations which are Ingleton
and which I bought of Mr Robert Smith to my wife Lucy and General
Thomas Setson of the Town of York and his Heirs. The residue of my
Estate except my wife Lucy and her Heirs I give to my Sister Martha Matherly and her
three Children Elizabeth Augustine and George their representatives
to be divided between them my wife Lucy and her Heirs being a free and
full and sole owner of the same after the Death of her husband I appoint
my beloved wife sole executrix of this my last will and Testament. In
Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this Eighth day
of September 1767 (the second day interdict before my next)

Aug Moore

My father will and desire is and I hereby give and bequeath to my beloved wife
Lucy and her Heirs one negro woman named Sarah one Negro woman named
Thidia with their future increase also the Children of Sarah named John
and George I give and bequeath to my Sister Martha Matherly and her
Heirs one Negro woman named George together with the present and
future increase of the said Negro George In Witness whereof I have hereunto
set my hand and seal this twentieth day of July 1768

Signed sealed published and declared
a valid to his last will in presence of
Edward Jameson
John Smith
Thomas Smith

Aug Moore

APPENDIX IV

LUCY MOORE'S WILL, APRIL 27, 1797
YORK COUNTY RECORDS
WILLS AND INVENTORIES, no. 23
(1783-1811), p. 492

(165)

At a Court held for that County the fifteenth day of September 1788
This will come to the Court the within was proved by the Oaths of John
Smith and Thomas Smith two of the Justices there to. sworn to by John Smith
the Executor therein named and sworn to be accounted true and lawful for
obeying a Bequest thereof in due form was granted the said Bequest. the
having given Bond with Christopher Webb and Howell Moore her securities
in the County of New Hampshire to the said Justices as the Law directs

Teste: (No. 11) Walter & Edmond

Exemplum In the name of God amen. I John Hay of the County of York
and Parish of Church being sick of body but of sound mind and memory
do make constitute and ordain this my will for my last Will and
Testament in manner and form following.
I am persuaded by my will and desire that my Son of said parish the
Son of Mr. Nicholas Chapman and my daughter Hannah be sole
by my Executors hereafter named or such of them as shall justify to
this my will to the highest Bidder at two years credit and the money
arising from such sale to be applyed to the payment of such sums of
money to my Children as they are entitled to under the will of their
Grandfather Daniel Chapman but it is my will and desire if my
Securities for the administration of said Chapman Estate will agree
thereon that my wife Frances Hay do hold and enjoy the said
Land and money and the Increase of said money during her life and
at her Death the same be divided between my two Daughters Elizabeth
and Rebecca equally and that each have a fee simple in her part.
Here it is my will and desire that my wife Frances Hay be satisfied
my Executors or such of them as shall justify to this my will to the
highest Bidder for two years credit and the money arising there-
from to be applyed to the payment of such sums as my Children are
entitled to under the will of their Grandfather Daniel Chapman.
Here I bequeath to my wife Frances Hay all the real and residue of my
Estate of what kind or Quality I own and at her death to be equally
divided amongst all my Children except as it hereafter devise that is to say
I give and bequeath to my son James Hay after the death of my wife
all my Land lying on the right hand of the main Road going to Hamp-
ton to him and his Heirs for ever and I give unto my son John Hay
all my Land lying on the left hand of said Road to him and his
Heirs forever but it is my will and desire that my wife Frances Hay
shall hold and enjoy the Lands devised to my sons James and John
Hay during her life and that if either of my said Sons should die
before they arrive to the age twenty one years that that part of of the one
so dying shall go to his surviving Brother to him and his Heirs forever
And lastly I do hereby appoint my loving wife Frances Hay and my
Friends Robert Thiel and John May Executors of this my last will and
Testament In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and
affix my seal this thirty first day of March in the year of our Lord
one thousand seven hundred and eighty eight

Signed sealed published and
declared in presence of us
John Bay
Henry Bowdoin
J. H. Bowdoin

John Hay

them and their Heirs. I give to my Daughter Elizabeth three Barrels of Corn to be paid to her receipt only.

Item I lend to my Daughter Mary fifteen four Negroes named Phillis and three of her Daughters Nelly, Minny and Violet and if she should leave any children I give the said negroes to be divided among, among them, but if she should leave no children I give the aforesaid Negroes to be divided among my Daughter Rachael's children. I give my aforesaid Daughter Mary ten Pounds back one Bar and four Barrels. — Item I give my Grand son William Lee one Barber.

Item I give the rest of my Stock of black Cattle to be equally divided between my son M^r H. Baptist and my son Edward — After my just debts are paid out of the residue of my personal Estate I give the Remainder to be equally divided among my three Children Rachael Lee, M^r H. Baptist and Edward Baptist to them and their Heirs.

I appoint my son M^r H. Baptist and my son in Law Francis Lee Executors to this my last Will and Testament and to give me security In Witnesses whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal this first Day of May one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven.

Signed sealed and Delivered
in presence of — — —

John Wynne

Nath Vaughan

Henry Hubbard

Edward Baptist



At a Court held for York County the 18th day of September 1797

This Will was proved by the oaths of the Witnesses thereto, sworn to by Wm Howard Baptist and Francis Lee the Executors therein named and ordered to be recorded And testified for obtaining a Probate thereof in due form was granted the said Executors they having given Bond in the Penalty of fifteen hundred Pounds conditioned as the Law directs.

Teste

Ro. H. Hatter Esq. Sen

Lucy Moore
Wife —

In the name of God amen I Lucy Moore of the County of York being sound of Mind but uncertain of the Duration of my frail body and being willing to dispose of the Property with which divine Providence hath entrusted me do make and ordain this my last Will & Testament in manner and form following, that is to say, I resign my Soul to God who gave it and my Body to the Earth from whence it came trusting to the mediation of a blessed Redeemer for a joyful resurrection Item I give and bequeath to my Niece Mildred Smith my Negro Woman Phillis with her Child Lucie; also the Furniture of my Chamber consisting of a black Walnut Bedstead with a Suit of Curtains a Bed, Bolster and Pillows with their Cases, a pair of Sheets, a pair of Blankets, and a Quilt a Counterpane, likewise a Chest of Drawers

with a dressing glass, six Walnut Chairs flagged, and a Green Trunk. I also give my said Niece Mildred six silver table spoons, six silver Tea spoons, and a pair of Sugar Tongs, and farther in consideration of my Love and affection I give her ten pounds to be paid her by my Executor. Item to my Niece Lucy Smith I give my large red Trunk with the dressing Table and glass which usually stand in the room over my dining Room.

Item I give to my Nephew John Smith my Negro Boy George Son of Sarah, my Silver Watch, six silver Table spoons, six silver Tea spoons and a pair of Sugar Tongs and a silver Soup spoon, also the Bed he commonly sleeps on with its Furniture consisting of a p. Sheet p. Blanket, and a Coverlid, also, as a farther mark of my Love & affection, I give to my said Nephew John Smith forty Pounds to be paid by my Executor hereafter named.

Item I give my Nephew Thomas Smith one Bed with its Furniture and also forty Pounds to be paid him by my Executor.

Item I give my Nephew George Smith the Bed he formerly occupied with suitable furniture, and forty Pounds to be paid by my Executor. My father Will and Desire is that my Executor hereafter named, at a convenient time, do give my Servant Aaron five pounds as a mark of my Recollection of his services and to assist him in undertaking some honest means of Livelihood.

Lastly I do give and bequeath to my Nephew Doctor Augustines Smith all the rest and residue of my Goods, Chattels, Property and Earnings of whatsoever sort they may be. And I do hereby constitute & appoint my said Nephew Augustines Smith the whole and sole Executor of this my last Will and Testament and without giving Security religiously and conscientiously to execute and accomplish each and every of my Desires above expressed In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal this 27th Day of April in the year of our Colonization 1797.

Signed, sealed, and acknowledged before us who subscribed our Names as Witnesses by desire of W^m - Lucy Moore

Lucy Moore 

Wm Reynolds

Abraham Archer

At a Court held for York County the 16th day of October 1797.

This Will was proved by the oath of William Reynolds a Witness thereto sworn to by Augustines Smith the Executor therein named and ord. to be Rec. Test. for atty. a probat thereof in Sursum deo q^d the said Ex^r having given Bond in the sum of £1000. And many conditions as the Law directs.

Testes Ro. B. Waller &c

APPENDIX V

DR. AUGUSTINE SMITH'S INVENTORY, JUNE 27, 1805
YORK COUNTY RECORDS
WILLS AND INVENTORIES, no. 23
(1783-1811), pp. 693-697

Rebecca Baker apt. Cards	L. 6. 3. 6
Quarterm. W. Mearns 2/5. Cards off a bar. L. 1. 0. 6	1. 3. 1
William Allen a piece and 1/2 of 6. line	4. 7
Edgar and John Shale	4. 4
William Allen	1. 8. 0
Stephen Ruschwood at 1/2 line	2. 0
Jeremiah Taylor a last Body	6.
Thomas Cravely at 1/2 line and 1/2 Shale	11. 6
John Brown a 1/2 line and 1/2 Shale	1. 6
Benjamin (Benson) for 1/2 line	11. 7
William Cardwell a 1/2 line Coll.	4. 16.
John Radcliff a 1/2 line of 1/2 line	5. 11.
David Middleton a 1/2 line	11.

The Balance Card Back

Jeremiah Taylor	4. 6. 0	Philip Moody	1. 1. 0
Thomas Cravely	11. 6	Thomas (Bogart)	4. 6. 3
John Brown	1. 1. 6	Robert Mearns	3. 1. 7
Benjamin (Benson)	11. 9	William Radcliff	1. 17. 6
Wm. Cardwell	4. 16.	Thomas Ruschwood	4.
John Radcliff	5. 11.	George Cardwell	1. 3
David Middleton	1. 11.	Charles Lewis	6. 4.
John Kiler	0. 7.	Robert Radcliff	5. 1.
Henry Radcliff	2. 13. 9	John Kramers	2.
Richard Taylor	11. 7.	Wm. Wright	6. 7
Richard Dury	1. 1. 3	Robert Baker	1. 3.
Richard Lewis	1. 11.	John Mearns	1. 1. 1
Edmund Taylor	4. 5.	William Allen	1. 8. 7
Thomas Lucke	11. 5.	Stephen Ruschwood	2. 0
Edw. Bates	11. 6	Sum of the 1/2 line	86. 7.

Returned into York County Court the 16th day of June 1806 and ordered to be recorded.

Teste R. H. Waller, c. l.

An Inventory and appraisement of the personal Estate of Doctor Augustus Smith dec^d of York Town 27th June 1805.

Myers (Barney) aged 32 years	\$300.
Judy	33. 33
Mary	30.
Harriet	30.
Lucas	15.
Franky	20.
John	30.
John	15.
John	20.
Billy	15.
Robert	15.
John	15.

10	Wie wird man	10	Wie wird man
30	Wie wird man	30	Wie wird man
70	Wie wird man	70	Wie wird man
100	Wie wird man	100	Wie wird man
150	Wie wird man	150	Wie wird man
200	Wie wird man	200	Wie wird man
250	Wie wird man	250	Wie wird man
300	Wie wird man	300	Wie wird man
350	Wie wird man	350	Wie wird man
400	Wie wird man	400	Wie wird man
450	Wie wird man	450	Wie wird man
500	Wie wird man	500	Wie wird man
550	Wie wird man	550	Wie wird man
600	Wie wird man	600	Wie wird man
650	Wie wird man	650	Wie wird man
700	Wie wird man	700	Wie wird man
750	Wie wird man	750	Wie wird man
800	Wie wird man	800	Wie wird man
850	Wie wird man	850	Wie wird man
900	Wie wird man	900	Wie wird man
950	Wie wird man	950	Wie wird man
1000	Wie wird man	1000	Wie wird man

Three Copper Cypres Glass & China 1/2	Three Tea cups & 1/2 dozen dishes 2	3
One small Glass (Round blue China 1/2)	With 1/2 doz. Sugar dishes 25	
One (Blue) and one Glass Sugar dishes		9 20
One white & black & white 1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen		15
One point mag. delphi 1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen		25
One Glass 1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	(Do 1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen)	3
One point 1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	3 7/2
Five great Decanters 1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	7
One 1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	2 25
One 1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	1 25
Three 1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	3 50
One handsome flowered Glass 1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	4 50
Two 1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	6 50
One 1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	12
One 1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	3 50
One 1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	1 50
Seven 1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	9 75
One 1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	11
One 1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	16
One 1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	16 25
Seven 1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	5
Three 1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	5
Two 1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	7 50
Still 1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	6
Two 1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	15
Two 1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	7 50
Eight 1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	9
Two 1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	34
Two 1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	15
One 1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	2
One 1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	15
Three 1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	5
One 1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	4
One 1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	2 50
One 1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	10
One 1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	15
One 1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	17
Books One large Bible 1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	2 50
Three common prayer Books 1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	11
Deplures and the Gospel 1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	4
(Bible) 1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	1 50
(Bible) 1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	1 50
Bible 1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	1 50
Chinaware 1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	1 50
Chinaware 1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	2 50
Chinaware 1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	2
Chinaware 1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	1/2 doz. 1/2 dozen	4 50

697 a Rent Silver Watch 25. Abigail & Son 2 small Silver Watches 25. 30.
 a Warming Dress 3. Thomas & Son 4. 11.

Henry Wood
 Thomas Nelson
 Jas. Gibbons
 Peyton Smith

I certify that the above names appearers were sworn by me.
 Returned into York County Court the 16th day of June 1806 and ordered
 to be recorded.

John
 R. H. Waller, cyp.

1805. The Estate of Harwood Deat. Int. dec'd in Aft. with Harwood
 Deat. Int. dec'd Administrator

To amount of a decree of York Court	£ 377. 3. 6	By amount of Sales	£ 303. 8. 9
To cash paid as per vouchers	44. 16. 10		
	£ 639. 2. 10		

Pursuant to an order of York Court dated Dec. 17th 1805. 10 the subscribers have examined and stated Harwood Deat. Int. Administrator's account of Harwood Deat. Int. Estate and find it as above.

Robert Gibbons
 John Stearns
 Thomas Archer

Returned into York County Court the 21st day of July 1806 and
 ordered to be recorded.

John
 R. H. Waller, cyp.

1805. The Estate of John Bennett dec'd in Aft. with the Million
 Surveyor Executor

Nov. 2 nd	To cash paid William Supers for 1000	£ 1. 1. 0
	To do for 1000 paper	1. 0
5 th	To do paid John Cook his debt	3.
	To do paid Solomon Powell for Receipt	1. 6. 1
17 th	To do paid Clayton Patrick for do	4. 11. 6
19 th	To do paid Edward Little for do	7. 6
1806 Jan. 25 th	To do paid Thomas Curtis for 1000 paper and 1000	7. 4. 10
31 st	To do paid Sheriff St. R. Robert Waller's tickets	4. 2. 10
26 th	To do paid John Ruppelle for Receipt	1. 16. 0
June 12 th	To do paid William Craig for do	1. 17. 0
Dec. 17 th	To do paid Mary Wilson for do	1. 11. 10
24 th	To do paid Sarah Webb for do	3. 2. 6
February 7 th	To do paid Mr. Supers agent of 1000 paper dec'd	1. 5. 4
18 th	To do paid Robt. Nelson for 1000	1. 10. 0
April 8 th	To do paid for 1000	1. 10. 0
13 th	To do paid Joshua Cox for do	11. 7
Aug. 9 th	To do paid Surveyor for Schooling Mary Bennett	2. 0. 0

APPENDIX VI

JOHN SMITH'S WILL AND INVENTORY
DECEMBER 19, 1814 AND DECEMBER 31, 1814
YORK COUNTY RECORDS
WILLS AND INVENTORIES, no. 24
(1811-1821), pp. 130-131, 158-159

By Jos ^{ph} Stacy	9. -
By the hire of Shilly & Sally for the year 1806	11. 3. -
" " " " 1807	8. 5. -
" " " " 1808 Sally being sold	2. 10. -
" " " " 1809	2. 10. -
" " " " 1800	4. - -
" " " " 1811	3. 12. -
" " " " 1812	4. 10. -
" " " " 1813	4. 10. -
By 1814 not due when settlement took place	3. 12. -

By balance due the Administrator £ 3. 1. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$

Agreeable to an order of York County Court bearing date 18th Feb^y 1811. We the undersigned Commissioners have this day examined, stated and settled Robert Tompkins account of his administration of the Estate of Martin Goodwin deceased and find a balance due the said Tompkins of Three Pounds one shilling 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ as appears by the written statement. Given under our hands this 30th Aug^t 1814.

£ 3. 1. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$

Jⁿ Stearn
Edw^d Wright
Lewis S. Charles

Returned into York County Court the 21st day of October 1814 and ordered to be recorded.

Test. Sam^l Sheild. c^{yl}

In the name of God amen. I John Smith do make this my last will and Testament in manner following.
I lend to my wife Frances Smith all my property of every kind after paying my just debt during her life.
I give to my son John Smith after the death of my wife Frances Smith, all my lands, but if he should die without issue or under the age of twenty one years then I give my lands to my nephew John Page Smith son of my Brother Augustine Smith.
I give after the death of my wife, I give all my personal Estate to my son John Smith and her daughter Sarah Griffin, if they both be living, then to be equally divided between them, but if either be dead at the time and have no issue or should die after her son, the age of twenty one years and without issue, then my desire is that she living one to have it all, but if both should die without issue and under the age of twenty one years, then I give my nephew John Page Smith two of my negroes such as he may choose, and the other I give to the heirs of John Russell my wife's late brother and to the heirs of Sarah Howard and Henry Allen my wife's sisters.
I am.

Now My desire is, that if my Wife cannot educate my son John, that she dispose of part of my personal Estate for that purpose, and deduct it from his part when divided, and she or my Executor may give him a good Antient education and a Trade of his own choice. I leave my Wife the sole management of my Estate, and that she keep the Estate together for her support and her Children, but if any thing should happen, that the Estate will not support them, then she may dispose of any of the personal Estate, except negroes, but if hereafter Sarah Griffin should call upon her Mother for a settlement of her administration on her Father's Estate, and there should be any deficiency, it shall be made up out of Sarah Griffin's part of the Negroes and not take one of John Smith's to pay it. —

At a Court held for York County the 14th Day of December 1814. This writing purporting to be the last Will and Testament of John Smith dec^d was produced in Court by Frances Smith his Widow and read for proof - and thereupon George Furdie, William S. L. Lator Esq and William Tappan being sworn deposed, that they are well acquainted with the hand writing of the said John Smith and truly believe that the said Will was wholly written by him. Whereupon the same was ordered to be recorded. And on the motion of the said Frances Smith who made oath thereto according to Law and together with the said George Furdie and William Tappan her securities entered into and acknowledged their bond in the penalty of ten thousand Dollars conditioned as the Law directs. Certificate is granted her for obtaining Letters of administration on the Estate of the said John Smith dec^d with his said last Will and Testament annexed in due form.

Teste. Sam. Sheld. cye

In the name of God amen. I Thomas Lawson of the County of York of sound mind, do hereby make this my last Will and Testament, in manner and form following, that is to say, 1st I desire that all my estate both real and personal, shall be sold after my decease, and out of the monies arising therefrom all my just debts and funeral expences will be first paid: — 2nd After the payment of my just debts and funeral expences, I give to my Daughter Dicy B. Lawson her choice of one bed and furniture. I give to my Daughter Elizabeth H. Lawson the second choice Bed and Furniture - All the remaining part of my property herein before named I desire may be equally divided amongst all my Children viz^t Rebecca S. Loke, Jane C. Hilder, Elizabeth S. Horry, Dicy B. Lawson and Elizabeth H. Lawson and Daniel T. Lawson and James S. Lawson to them their heirs, executors, administrators and assigns

158 1 Aug 43 Brought	John M ^r . Dingle	50
Table black	ditto ditto	25
Old Ground	William Jackson	2 40
Walnut Table	John M ^r . Dingle	30
8 pair chairs	James Bartlett	1 -
pair scales	John M ^r . Dingle	2
gun	ditto ditto	8 60
Iron Table	ditto ditto	12
pair and Iron	Benjamin Valentine	2 25
pair scyars	John M ^r . Dingle	13
ox plough &c	Richard Cooke	55
loghe &c adls	ditto ditto	51
12 Turkeys @ 63 Cts each	ditto ditto	7 50
5 D ^r @ 60 - ea	Peter Powell	3 -
10 Barrels Corn @ \$3.50	William Jackson	35 -
10 ditto ditto @ 3 75	Benjamin Valentine	37 50
10 ditto ditto @ 3 72	Richard Cooke	37 20
7 1/2 ditto ditto @ 3 72	ditto ditto	27 90
3 ditto rotten ditto @ 1 36	ditto ditto	4 8
1 1/2 ditto shooks @ 6 Cts	ditto ditto	2 67
71 feet Tops @ 6 -	ditto ditto	4 26
20 th Cotton @ 20 -	ditto ditto	4 10
Sugar box & Hayards	John M ^r . Dingle	26
1070 th Tander @ 4/ p 100 Cts	Richard Cooke	10 78
	Rich ^d Cooke Esq ^r	475 75

Returned into York County Court the 17th day of April 1815 and ordered to be recorded.

Teste Sam^l Shedd cye

of V

John Smith
decedent
Inventory and Appraisement of the Estate of John Smith
dec^d taken this 31st day of December 1814

	As to	of
Negro man Tom \$300. Emma \$250. Leah \$100. Frank \$300. -	950	-
Bon. \$250. Willm ^r \$150. by Abraham \$130. old France \$70	600	-
Blue and white \$200. old silver \$40. Venus \$250.	490	-
Lison and child \$250. Harriett \$250. Jimmy \$220.	720	-
Kannah \$180. Abalanda \$150. Luby \$120.	450	-
1 Sorrel horse \$50. Old Bay mare \$30. 1 Head ditto \$80.	170	-
1 Brown Colt \$40. 3 yoke Oxen \$80. young C ^o \$8. old Steer \$8.	136	-
10. cows \$80. 3 Heifers \$18. 1 yearling \$4. 5 calves \$7. 50	109	50
20 sheep @ \$3. 50. 5 Sws \$10. Pigs \$15. 18 young hogs \$37.	112	-
3 wds. Sws \$7. 50. 1 y and harness \$50. 6 cft. yokes & chains \$35.	82	50
Timber \$8. 3 ploughs \$10. three head harness \$7. 50	17	50
5 axes \$5. three yearling Sws. 2 spades and adls \$5.	10	-
4 Winding hoes \$3. hand saw and two logges \$2.	5	-
1 p ^r black walnut Tables \$14. 1 desk \$7. 1 dozen old chairs \$6	27	-
3 flay chairs \$3. 50. Large bullhead and broken ware \$50.	53	50
Little bullhead and container \$7. 1 dozen table spoons \$30	37	-
11 Ten spoons and Sugar Tongs \$10. Lads and deep Spoon \$6.	16	-

APPENDIX VII

LAWRENCE SMITH'S WILL AND INVENTORY
JULY 7, 1787 AND DECEMBER 15, 1788
YORK COUNTY RECORDS
WILLS AND INVENTORIES, no. 23
(1783-1811), pp. 167, 189-191

159)

17 dishes \$20 - 4 large plates \$0 - 22 dozen small dolls \$2.50	30.50
Painted chairs and bowls \$4. Tea band \$2.50	6.50
White earthen and Tea table \$2. Cane chairs 14 pieces \$4	6.-
Case knives & forks \$4. old silver watch \$5. 2 guns \$14	25.-
1 Candle Table and corner 0. \$5 chest Brown & these looking glass \$4.16	16.-
4 Beds and furniture \$110. Table & chairs \$10	128.-
6 Counters 15 pair sheets \$50. 1 pair Blankets \$3	53.-
6 Taphans 16 Towels. four Toyot covers and 9 pillow cases \$10	10.-
Garret \$12. Sheep Shears and Coffee Mills \$1. Wood cases \$3	16.-
Candle molds & Tea Kettle \$3. 1 safe \$3	6.-
1 pair hand Irons and Smoothing 2. \$2. 3 spinning wheels one Flax	8.50
4. and three p. cards \$6.50	8.50
10 Lead Pots \$5. empty Bells \$2. (6. 11th & 12. 13th \$7)	14.-
1 Cherry Table \$2. - 500. Lead Cotton \$25. 1 Cherry Chair \$1	28.-
Back gammon Box \$1. 6 bags & 4 Demijohns \$0	9.-
Tea Caster and Bottle \$1. Seal and super leather \$16	17.-
1 Quart Lead Pot 50/100 hand white \$6	6.50
2 pots. Dutch oven. Frying pan and Iron Skillet \$6	6.-
1 Bill. mottle Skillet \$5. Pot rack \$1. 2 Lard stons and Cullender \$1.50	7.50
Pine Table \$1. old Cart. old Green stone for coal Barrow \$2.50	3.50
52 Barrels Corn @ \$3. 1 Barrel	156.-
70 feet Top Fodder @ 9. 1 foot	9.75
a parcel of blade fodder. supposed to be 1000. @ 10. 10	10.-
old Saddle & Bridle \$4. Oak straw \$2	6.-
100 Bushels Oats @ 34. Shuck \$2	52.-
4 Chamber Pots \$1.50. old Books \$2	3.50
2000. Oak @ 6/100	120.-

Agreeable to the annexed order, we have proceeded to appraise the Estate of John Smith, as to us exhibited.

Niles & Chisman

Edm. Patrick

The above appraisement was this day sworn before me by Niles & Chisman, Edm. Patrick and Robert Payson April 7. 1815.

H. Howard. J.P.

Returned into York County Court the 17. day of April 1815 and ordered to be recorded.

Teste Sam. Threlk. cyp

Agreeable

From Elliott at Court

to an order of the worshipful Court of York County, bearing date April the 17. 1815. We the subscribers have met and appraised the Estate of Edward Elliott dec'd in the manner and form as follows viz:

1/2 dozen Anthracite Charcoal \$2. 1 size \$2	\$11.-
1 Walnut Table \$1. 37 1/2 - Tea Table \$4	5.37 1/2
1 corner Chair \$2 a dining Table \$5	7.00
1 round Table 26. 1 pine D. \$1	1.25
1 corner Cupboard \$2. 1 Desk \$2. 4 pictures \$3	7.00
2 Framing Tables. Hygien Book \$3. 1. a lot of Books \$3	9.00

Signed sealed and Delivered
by the said Joseph Davenport
to be his last Will and Testament
in presence of
James Charlton

W^m Hattery

At a Court held for York County the fifteenth day of December 1788
This Will was proved by the Oaths of William Hattery and James
Charlton Witnesses thereto and ordered to be recorded. Henry Davenport
the Executor therein named having separated this Sept. on the motion
of William Davenport who made oath thereto and together with William
Hattery, John DeLoe and John Henson gave his secretaries entrance
into and acknowledged this Bond in the penalty of one thousand
five hundred pounds conditioned as the said secretaries and
granted him for obtaining Letters of Administration on the decedent's
Estate with the said Hattery and in due form

Teste: (R. M. Hattery & Co. Secs.)

Lawrence
Smith

In the name of God Amen I Lawrence Smith of York County
do make this my Last Will and Testament in manner and form following
To wit that all my Estate may be sold to pay the discharge of my debts
after all my just Debts are paid I bequeath whatever may be left of my
Estate to my beloved wife Elizabeth so long as she continues my Widow
in order to bring a House to live in and to maintain the maintenance of my
three youngest Children. At the death or marriages of my said wife
my Will and desire is that what I have bequeathed her may be equally divided
among all my Children then living or the issue of any of such of them
as may now be born.

I constitute and appoint my beloved Friends Quirk Thomson General
Thomas Nelson, Thomas Smith and Edmund Smith Executors of
this my last Will and Testament touching and concerning all other
Wills by me heretofore made Signed and sealed this seventh day of
July one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven.

Signed Testes published and acknowledged
by Lawrence Smith as unto his Last
Will and Testament before us.

Lawrence Smith

Abraham Archer

Thomas Gibbons

Philip Deelman

At a Court held for York County the 15th day of December 1788
This Will was proved by the Oaths of Abraham Archer, Thomas
Gibbons and Philip Deelman Witnesses thereto and ordered to be
recorded. Thomas Smith one of the Executors therein named and ordered to be
recorded, and Testes for obtaining a Probate thereof in due form
was granted the said Probate he having given Bond with Matthew
Pope and Abraham Archer his secretaries in the Penalty of
three hundred pounds conditioned as the said secretaries Liberty being
returned to Thomas Nelson and David Henson the other Executors in
the said Will according to power on the Probate when they shall think fit

Teste: (R. M. Hattery & Co. Secs.)

(190)

Amount Bro^d OverL^s 560

45.17.3

One tureen 2/6. 1 pudding dish of	1. 6
10 flat. Dishes 1/6 each plates	2. 0
Tea pot 1/6 dish bowl mug milk pot Butter Bolt	3. —
Two sals and tumbler glass	2. —
One pair Brass Candle Sticks and snuffers	5. —
One pair Iron Truss Taps and for Tongs	4. —
One large farmers Bible	15. —
One large <u>Tric</u> Glass	2. 10. —
Three large butter dishes and 2 small salt plates	4. 1. —
One Copper coffee pot	7. 6
One Bell-mettle skillet and spire snorter	4. —
One duck oven and 3 pots and Iron Tea Kettle	1. 10. —
Frying pan spit fork and Ladle Iron spoon	12. —
Carver and Chair	1. 1. 3
Apron scarf and placid	12. —
Bob negro man	60. —
Hannah woman	5. —
Crager	40. —
Franky	50. —
Castor	30. —
Pim	50. —
Dick	60. —
David	60. —
Phill	50. —
Frank	30. —
Rose and 2 children Polly and Fanny	75. —
Cecy and 3 children Grace Jemmy and Hilley	85. —
Betty	45. —
Carle	10. —
Nancy	15. —
Charles	50. —
Lucky	10. —
Mollator Hannah Mollator	—
Six sheep L 30 one Bull L 2. 10	32. 10. —
Five cows L 15 five yearlings L 2. 12	10. 12. —
One sow and five young hogs L 1. five fat hogs L 3. 10	9. 10. —
One sow and five L 1. Calf L 3. 12	4. 12. —
Two wedges and three old axes	15. —
Two gouging bars and five welding bars and shade	6. —
Two old axes and file	4. 5. —
Olds old horse saw and 2 augers	15. —
Three yokes new spades	1. 10. —
One horse hide 10/ one horse 17	11. —
One ox cart	6. —
13 1/2 Bushels Corn	6. 15. —
15 1/2 Bushels Pot.	1. 9. —
Black and Thacker L 1. add Blades L 2	6. —

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4 Hops 107 10 Fashings L^d 1-10-
 13 Cuse 1279 6 Muscavy ducks 6/7 Dungle Fowls 4/4 1-9-17
 One Flea Aackle 1-5-

John Mops
 John Campbell
 Robt Gibbons

£ 917-12-7 1/2

Returned into York county court the 20th day of July 1789 and ordered to
 be recorded

Teste Ro. W. Waller C. J. &

1. In witness whereof the above named of York County dated the 20th of July 1789
 The subscribers have met and appeared the Estate of M^r John
 Torbush dec^d in manner and form following

Curry	£ 35-00
Tony	5-00
James	35-00
Bate	30-00
Sal	10-00
Lence	30-00
Petty	40-00
Hanner	40-00
Mall and Child Sonney	45-00
Shley and Child Antistead	45-00
Myers	30-00
May	10-00
Peter	10-00
Hanner	20-00
Barre	15-00
Phill	15-00
Stanney	10-00
Gabe	10-00
Ednah	6-00

£ 526

Stock

One old gray mare	£ 2-00
One young D ^o	10-00
One small horse	10-00
One yoke of Oxen	7-00
1 Bull	3-00
6 Cows and five calves	20-10-00
2 Smaller cows	5-00
3 Young cattle	6-15-00
2 year Old	3-3-00
26 Sheep at 10p each	13-00
3 Sows	1-10-00

£ 82 6-

APPENDIX VIII

MILDRED SMITH'S WILL AND INVENTORY
DECEMBER 10, 1753 AND NOVEMBER 15, 1755
YORK COUNTY RECORDS
WILLS AND INVENTORIES, no. 20
(1746-1759), pp. 309, 336-337

Smith, Mildred - Will.

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN I Mildred Smith of Yorkhampton,
Parish in the County of York being Sick and Weak of Body
but of a Perfect Sense and Memory do make this my last Will
and Testament in manner and form as followeth that is to say.
Imprimis First I give my Soul to God who gave it me hoping
forgiveness of all my Sins through the Merits of my blessed
Saviour Jesus Christ and my Body to the Earth from whence it
came to be decently buried by Executors hereafter named. I
Give and bequeath to my loving Son Robert Smith my Lot of
Land in York Town adjoining to Capt. Thomas Reynolds to him
and his Heirs forever. I Give and bequeath to my loving
Daughter Lucy Moore one Lot of Land in York Town lying on the
Main Street at the lower end of the said Street to her and
her Heirs forever. I Give and bequeath to my loving Son
Lawrence Smith one Lot of Land in York Town adjoining to the
Lot left him by his father to him and his Heirs forever and
likewise five Negroes Viz: Frank Paul Harry Grace and Chloe
and what Money I have in England I give to my said Son Law-
rence.

And as to what other Estate I have or what kind soever after
my Just Debts and funeral Expenses are paid be equally divided
between my Son Robert my Daughter Lucy and my Son Lawrence.

Item I do Appoint my Loving Son Robert Smith and my Brother
Samuel Reade Executors of this my last Will IN TESTIMONY
whereof I have set my hand and Seal this 10th day of December
1753.

Sealed Signed in the
Presence of

Saml Reade

William Bushell

Mildred Reade

Mildred Smith (L.S.)

At a Court held for York County the 21st day of January 1754.

This Will was proved by the Oaths of Samuel Reade William
Bushell and Mildred Reade the Witnesses thereto Sworn to by
Robert Smith and Samuel Reade the Executors therein named and
Ordered to be recorded and on the Motion of the said Executors
(who together with David Jameson their Security) entered into
and acknowledged Bond as the Law directs Certificate was
granted them for obtaining a Probat in due form.

Teste

Thos. Everard Clk; Cur:

Inventories of Mrs. Mildred Smith.

AN INVENTORY & APPRAISEMENT of the Estate of the late Mrs.
Mildred Smith.

1 Bed & furniture & 6 - 1 Do. & Do. & 4:10/	£10:10:--
1 Do. & Do. 2:10/. 1 Do. & Do. & 2:--	4:10:--
1 Do. & Do. 3:10/. 1 Bedstead & 2 pr. Sheets 51/	7: 1:--
4 pr. Sheets ... £3:14/. 5 pr. Sheets & Table Cloth 50/6...	6: 4: 6
4 Table Cloths 3 Towels & 5 Willow Cases	1: 4:--
1 Suit old curtains 10/. sold Napkins 1 old sheet & 1 old sq. Table 18/6	1: 8: 6
1 pr. Irish Linnen & 7; 2:10. -30 1/2 Yards cotton £4: 0: 7 1/2	11: 6: 5 1/2
5 Yards Cloth & Trimmings & 6: 5:11 1/2. 2 pr. Mens hose 17/6	6: 3: 5 1/2
4 pair Gloves 13/4d. 3 lb Brown thread 5/3d. 5/4	1: 1: 7 1/2
1 Leather Trunk 10/. 1 Chest of Draw 10/.	1:--:--
1 dozen Leather Chairs & 9 - 6 Old Do. 24/.	10: 4:--
5 Pewter Dishes 27/. 1 dozen Pewter Plates 28/.	2:15:--
1 Pewter Cheese Plate 2/. 4 small Dishes 8/6	0:10: 6
2 Dishes & 11 Plates 16/. old Pewter 6/.	1: 2:--
1 Copper Kettle & 4 - 1 large Bell Metal Skillet & spit 22/6	5: 2: 6
1 large Bell Metal Mortar & Pestle	0:15:--
2 pair Brass Candlesticks 10/. 1 Coffee Pott & Tea Kettle 7/6	0:17: 6
1 Iron Pott Hooks & Rack 18/. 1 old large Iron Pott 7/6..	1: 5: 6
1 Grid Iron 2/6. 1 half Bushell Tub & Nail 2/6	0: 5:--
3 Chests & 1 Elbow Chair 26/. 1 old side Saddle & a fish Kettle 16/	2:12:--
1 pr. Money Boxes & an old Silver Watch	2: 7:--
5 Silver Spoons & 4:10/. 2 Looking Glasses 36/.	6: 5:--
1 Parcel of old Books 30/. 1 Pewter Still 20/	2:10:--
20 Milk Pans & 8 flat Potts	1:11: 6
2 large Butter Potts & 2 small Do.	0:10:--
1 pair old Dishes 1 Jarr & 1 Cream Basin	0: 4:--
4 Chests & 2 flat Irons 24/. cart & wheels 30/.	5: 4:--
2 Iron Wedges & Coopers tools 5/. 3 Iron Wedges 3 old axes & a Fro 14/	0:19:--
1 Parcel of old Iron 8 old Axes fluke hoe & 3 harrow hoes	1: 4:--
10 old Rasp hooks 2/. 10 Sides of 1 skin of Leather & 3..	3: 2:--
1 old Mare 40/. 1 Young Mare 60/.	5:--:--
1 Sorrell Horse & 5. 1 Sorrell Mare & 5	10:--:--
21 head Cattle £26. 5 Year old Do. & 2	20:--:--
29 Hogs & 8:15/. 14 Do. & 4: 5/	30:12: 6
6 Ewes & a Ram 45/. 5 broad hoes & a hat Box 11/3d.	13:--:--
46 Barrells of Corn £17: 5/. 23 Barrells Do. £8:12: 6...	2:16: 3
Cash 22/. Frank £40. Paul £42. Harry £40. Grace £40.....	150: 2:--
Chloe & 35	55:--:--

Smith, Mildred Inventory (continued)

Smith, Mildred Inventory (continued)

Sterling

Cash in the hands of Mr. John Maynard of London £82:14:11 103: 4: 7
4680 lb Tobacco at 15/..... 85: 2:—

..... 555: 8:15

Samuel Rasse)
Robert Smith) Exors

Philip Dedman)
John Wootten) Appraisers.
John Tenham)

Returned into York County Court the 19th day of August —
1754 and ordered to be recorded.

Teste

Thos. Everard Cl: Cur:

AcX. 1754

To the Court of the County of York

With
.....
.....

7 20:10: 2 10: 11: 4:

November 1754. I have the satisfaction of the Administration
of the Estate of Mildred Smith, and division of the same to
in accordance with the order of York County dated the 19th day of
August last.

Henry Edwards.
Nicholas Pickens.
Isaac T. Day.

Returned into York County Court the 19th day of November 1754 and
ordered to be recorded.

Teste

Thos. Everard Cl: Cur:

APPENDIX IX

REPORT ON HATS PREPARED BY JOHN MITCHELL, MARCH 7, 1981 COLONIAL NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

Four commissioners met in Augustine Moore's house outside Yorktown, Virginia, on October 18, 1781, to draft surrender terms for the defeated British army. This army was represented at the meeting by Major Alexander Ross, aide-de-camp to General Charles, Earl Cornwallis and by Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Dundar of the Eightieth Regiment of Foot. To oppose these Englishmen in this final battle with fools-cap and pen came Lieutenant Colonel John Laurens aide-de-camp to General George Washington and, to represent Washington's French allies, Viconte de Noailles, Second Colonel of the Soissonois Infantry Regiment.

The cocked hat, so famous in the Revolutionary War paintings, was worn by all four of these officers. The warring nations that met at Yorktown followed the same method of cocking the hat, a gently sloping curve in the back, with left and right sides indented to form a point or peak in front. Cockades made of leather, silk, or cotton were universal and were worn on the wearer's left side of the hat. Since the hats of the four commissioners differed greatly as to detail, each is described individually.

Lieutenant Colonel John Laurens, Continental Army

Most American army officers wore a hard black felt hat devoid of trim and ornamentation save for the cockade and, in some cases, a feather. A description of cockade was given by Washington in a General Order:

It is recommended to the officers to have black and white cockades; a black ground,¹ with a white relief emblematic of the two armies.

Though not specified, the size of the cockade was probably three and one-half inches in diameter.²

In addition to the cockade, an aide-de-camp to the Commander in Chief was authorized to wear a green and white feather in his hat above the cockade.³ Washington did not specify how these two colors were to be placed on the feather, but he did state that the feather worn by a Major General would have white below and black above.⁴ It would therefore seem a safe assumption that the same color scheme would apply to the aide-de-camp's feather, white below and green above. So John Laurens, at the Moore House, doffed a black felt cocked hat with a black and white cockade and a green and white feather.

Viconte de Noailles, French Army

French officers' hats of black felt were bordered around the brim with black lace one-half an inch wide. The white cockade was usually made of thin corded cotton fabric called dimity and measured three

1. General Order, July 19, 1780 in John C. Fitzpatrick (ed.), The Writings of George Washington from the Original Manuscript Sources, 1745 - 1796 (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1931-1944), XIX, 210.

2. Charles M. Lefferts, Uniforms of the American, British, French, and German armies in the War of the American Revolution, 1775-1783, (New York, New York Historical Society, 1926), p. 240.

3. Fitzpatrick, Writings of Washington, XIX, 22.

4. Ibid., p. 210.

and one-half inches in diameter. Officers wore a tuft of white goat hair above the cockade. Upon arrival in America, Rochambeau ordered both officers and men to place a small black cockade in the center of their white ones, in honor of their allies, the Americans.⁵

French officers' hats seem to have all followed the same pattern, regardless of regiment.

Major Alexander Ross and Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Dundar,
British Army

Unlike French officers, British soldiers wore lace on their hats peculiar to their individual regiments. This lace measured one and one-half inches in width with one-quarter inch inside the hat brim.⁶ The cockade was black, held in place by a band and button of the same color as the hat lace. Major Alexander Ross was Cornwallis' aide-de-camp and was not attached to a regiment. The lace, band, and button on his hat was, therefore, gold in accordance with British army regulations. The Eightieth Foot, however, wore silver lace, button and band, and would have been worn by Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Dundar, a member of that regiment.⁷

5. Lefferts, Uniforms, pp. 236 and 242.

6. Ibid., p. 180.

7. Letter of December 6, 1960 to writer from Mr. W.Y. Carman, Assistant Curator of Exhibits, Imperial War Museum, London, England, copy in files of Colonial National Historical Park.

