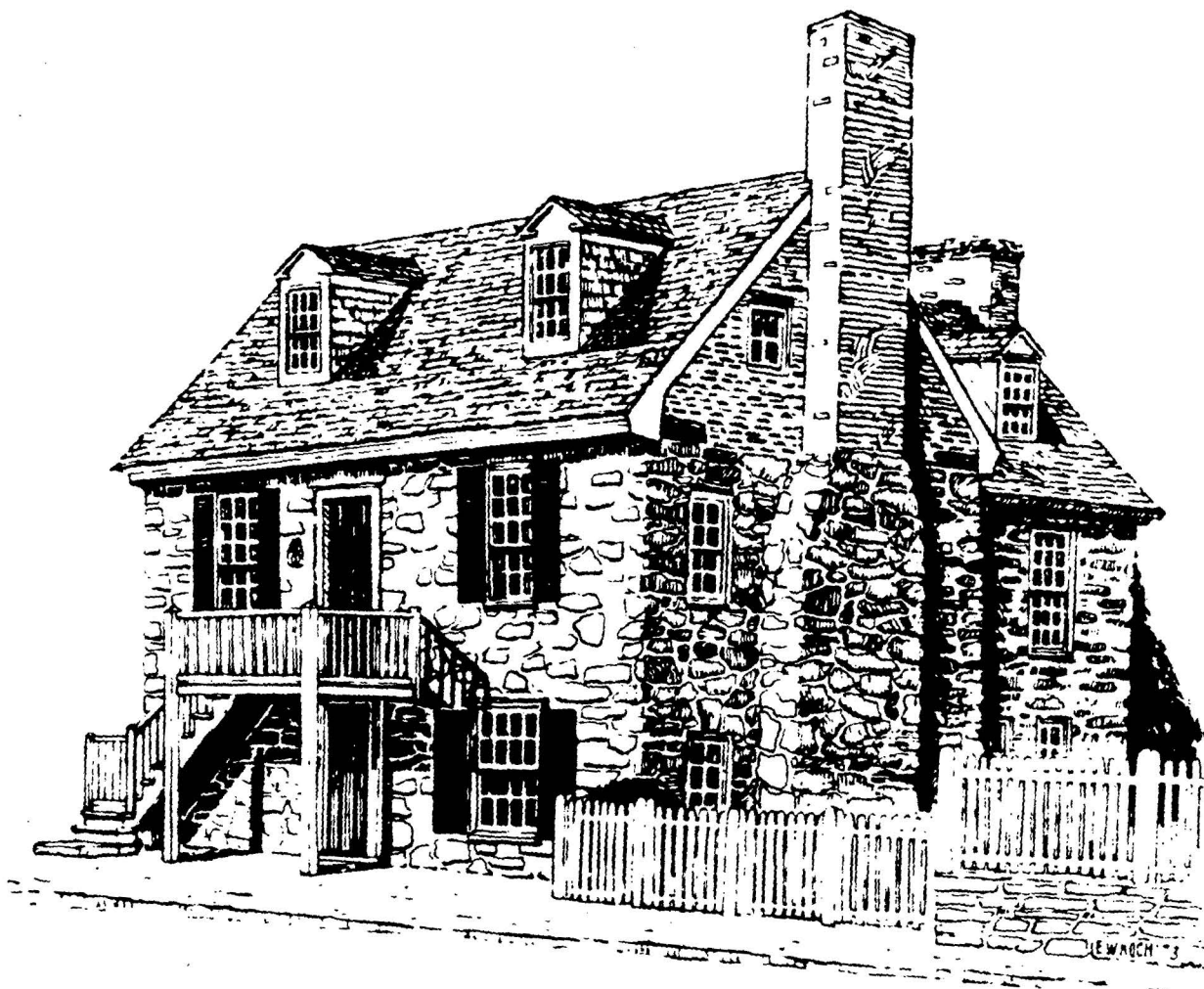




Historic Furnishings Report
ROCK CREEK PARK

OLD STONE HOUSE

National Capital Region/Washington, D.C.

HISTORIC FURNISHINGS REPORT

OLD STONE HOUSE, ROCK CREEK PARK
National Capital Region, Washington, D.C.

by

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U.S. Department of the Interior / National Park Service
Harpers Ferry Center
1986

APPROVED BY MEMORANDUM
FROM REGION
DATE: AUG 6 1986

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PREFACE

The following furnishings report represents the third effort by the National Park Service to accurately define historic furnishings for the Old Stone House. Previous studies by Agnes Downey (1955) and John Stanley (1968) form the basis for the new study and some sections of the Stanley report are incorporated in the updated report. A Historic Structure Report has not been prepared.

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

The Old Stone House was established as a National Park Service site in 1953 to preserve "a historic building of pre-Revolutionary architectural merit" and interpret the early history of Georgetown. Entered on the List of Classified Structures as number 01145, the building is designated management category A and must be preserved. The Old Stone House is also in the National Register.

Previous documents relevant to the structure:

Downey, Agnes M. The Old Stone House, Furnishing Plan,
National Park Service, 1955.

Heine, Cornelius. The Old Stone House, National Park Service,
1953.

Stanley, Joan H. The Old Stone House in Georgetown, D.C.
Furnishing Plan, National Park Service, 1968.

Interpretive Prospectus, 1985.

HISTORICAL DATA

ANALYSIS OF HISTORIC OCCUPANCY

The Old Stone House on busy M Street in Georgetown, Washington, stands alone as the earliest known building extant in the District of Columbia. Although it was neither the site of an important historical event nor ever associated with a famous historical personality, Old Stone House affords us a glimpse into the eighteenth-century past of Georgetown and the opportunity to appreciate its early architecture. Its primary merit, as cited in the 1953 enabling legislation, Public Law 836, is its pre-Revolutionary architecture. In addition, Public Law 836 provided that there "be established on the premises a museum pertaining to the early history of Georgetown and Washington, D.C."¹ With this in mind, we will focus our investigations on the eighteenth-century inhabitants of Old Stone House and their furnishings.

We should remember that prior to the creation of the capital city of Washington in 1791, Georgetown was a bustling small port town on the Potomac River. Established in 1751 by an act of the Maryland Assembly, Georgetown was laid out with eighty lots at the confluence of the then navigable Potomac River and Rock Creek.² Only in later years with the ultimate expansion of the capital city did Georgetown lose its identity as a separate town, becoming instead a section of Washington, D.C.

1. Public Law 836, 81st Congress, Chapter 1029, 2nd Session, H.R. 7722, September 25, 1950.

2. "Minutes of the George town Commissioners, 1751-1789," May 15, 1751, District of Columbia, Library of Congress, Manuscript Division, p. 1.

Christopher Layman Ownership and Occupancy

Prior to purchase by the National Park Service in 1952, Old Stone House and Georgetown Lot #3 was owned by a long succession of individuals. On March 24, 1752, Lot #3, unimproved, was sold by the Commissioners of Georgetown to John Clagett for the sum of one pound ten shillings.³ To secure the development of lots in Georgetown, the Maryland State Assembly required purchasers to within two years "erect, build and finish, thereon, one good and substantial house that shall cover four hundred square feet of ground at least with one brick or stone chimney."⁴ Clagett failed to meet these requirements and the property was resold ten years later on June 11, 1762, to John Boone for one pound ten shillings.⁵ Boone also failed to meet the building standards for construction and the property sold for the same price to Christopher Layman exactly two years thereafter, June 11, 1764.⁶

Layman improved the lot and met the Commissioners' requirements, but his stay on Lot #3 was short. He died one year later in 1765, leaving his wife, Rachael and his sons, William and Christopher. Although Layman lived relatively briefly in Old Stone House, his inventory

3. "Minutes," George town Commissioners, 1751-1789, vol. 1, p. 15.

4. "An Act for laying out and erecting a town on the Potomac River, above the mouth of Rock Creek, in Frederick County," passed in the May Session, 1751, c. xxv, in Ordinances of the Corporation of George town with an appendix, containing the Law for Laying out the Town (George Town, D.C., 1821, Appendix, p. 3).

5. "Minutes," George town Commissioners, 1751-89, vol. 1, p. 38.

6. "Minutes," George town Commissioners, 1751-89, June 11, 1764, p. 41.

dated November 5, 1765, and the estate accounts dated June 19, 1766, provide valuable insights.⁷ According to the accounts record, Layman had improved Lot #3 with a building valued at £150 but had not paid for the improvement. We can be sure this is for Old Stone House as further along the account records £25 "paid to the joiner and mason and for lime, nails, glass and shingles...paid by the widow."⁸

On June 11, 1766, Lot #3 with improvements, valued at £150 was conveyed to Layman's widow Rachael, and on the same day the Georgetown Commissioners recorded "Lot #3, taken up by Rachael Layman...improved agreeable to the act of assembly for erecting the said town."⁹

Evidence suggests that the Laymans moved from Pennsylvania to Georgetown in 1764. Christopher, his wife Rachael, and their sons William and Christopher do not appear in extant Maryland records prior to 1764, and the administration papers of the Layman estate lists debts due in Pennsylvania currency. Layman's inventory dated November 5, 1765, includes entries for Dutch Bibles, prayer books, and a book of sermons suggesting that the Laymans were German protestants. In addition, the form and construction of Old Stone House are of a type commonly found in Pennsylvania.

The Layman inventory lists an extensive array of woodworking tools, some basic farming implements, and relatively few furnishing items.

7. Frederick County Inventories, Liber 90, Folio 156-157, Maryland Hall of Records; Accounts, Frederick County Register of Wills, pp. 387-390.

8. Ibid.

9. "Minutes," George town Commissioners, 1751-89, June 11, 1766, vol. 1, p. 42.

Near the beginning of the list we find "1 bed and furniture, 1 pair of sheets, bedstead, and cord," worth £2 and Trundle bedstead, blankets, oznaburg, tub and cord worth--12s6p. Later in the inventory, after the listing of kitchen equipment and barrels, is listed 1 large chest, 2 small chests, and a cooler and dough trough. A few items later are the final pieces of furniture: 1 small looking glass, 1 plank table, 3 benches, and "1 bedstead very old bed & blanket 1 sheet." The only piece of furniture worth a pound or more was the best bed, worth £2. Thus, the Laymans had not a single chair, only one table, no desk or bookcase, no andirons, fireplace tools, and no carpets. Their kitchen equipment contained little more than the essentials, and the family ate from old pewter and earthenware, having only a few "stone" saucers and cups. They had no spare bed linen, and only two towels plus four tablecloths, two of them old. Apart from these household furnishings, they had a good many storage containers for flour and other substances, and several farming implements, as well as livestock. An in-depth look at the Layman inventory is included in the following section.

We conclude from the Layman inventory that the family lived very simply. From the large number of tools, we logically conclude Layman was by trade a carpenter or joiner. Indeed, the majority of items listed are tools rather than household furnishings. The total value of the Layman possessions, £52/4/8, places him at the lower portion of the middle class.

An unpublished study of Maryland inventories from the period 1760 to 1765 concluded that persons whose estate value was between £26 and £150 represented the lower end of the middle class, and persons whose estate value was less than £25 should be considered paupers.¹⁰ Townspeople frequently combined residence and shop in a simple house in the eighteenth century and it is likely that Layman did so. His shop would likely have been the large ground floor room of the older (southern) part of the house. The Laymans could have cooked and eaten their meals at the western end of the same room, which may, in fact, have been divided in two by a partition. The west wall, which presently contains no fireplace, possibly was removed when a house adjoining the Old Stone House on that side was constructed in 1795, and the original cooking fireplace may have also been removed at that time. The fireplace in the eastern end of the room is believed to be too small to have been the primary kitchen fireplace. The remains of the foundation of a craftsman's forge near it suggests that this part of the room at one point served as a shop.

Cassandra Chew Ownership

Lot #3, with improvements, again changed hands in 1767. By this time, Rachael Layman had remarried, becoming the wife of Jacob Furre or Furry. Frederick County Maryland Records record the purchase of Lot #3 on June 9, 1767, by Cassandra Chew who in exchange gave the Furre's another improved Georgetown lot, #62.¹¹ Lot #62 was recorded by the Georgetown Commissioners as improved on June 11, 1764.¹² Cassandra Chew made provisions that upon her death, Lot #3

10. William L. Brown and Burton K. Kummerow, "The Middling Class Planter in Maryland, 1760-1765" (University of Maryland, typescript, 1968).

11. Deed, June 9, 1767, recorded June 19, 1767, Frederick County Land Records, R. Layman also Furre to Cassandra Chew, Liber K, Folio 1302.

12. "Minutes," George town Commissioners, 1751-89, June 11, 1784, vol. 1, p. 40.

would go to her daughters, Mary and Harriot, should they die without heirs, then to Robert Peter, merchant of Georgetown.¹³

In a closely related transaction on June 19, 1767, Cassandra Chew received Lot #29 (Peter had purchased Lot #29 a few days earlier), with improvements as a gift from the same Robert Peter. Peter's deed of gift provided that, upon Cassandra Chew's death or marriage, Lot #29 should go to her two daughters, and that if they should die without heirs, the property would go to his brother Alexander, a merchant in Glasgow.¹⁴

The well being of Old Stone House and its inhabitants for the period 1767 to 1811 was, therefore, considerably influenced by Robert Peter, the well-to-do natural father of Cassandra Chew's daughters, Mary and Harriot. Although no birth records exist for the Chew girls, or marriage record for their mother, Cassandra, a deed recorded in Montgomery County on February 5, 1780, for the sale of slaves between Robert Peter and Townley Bruce records "Negroes...given by the said Robert Peter to his daughters Mary and Harriot as by deed recorded in Frederick County."¹⁵

13. Deed of Gift, Frederick County, Maryland, June 10, 1767, recorded June 19, 1767, Cassandra Chew to Mary and Harriot Chew, Liber K, Folio 1324-1325.

14. Deed of Gift, June 10, 1767, recorded June 19, 1767, Robert Peter to Cassandra Chew and Mary and Harriot, Liber K, Folio 1324, Frederick County Land Records.

15. Deed, January 12, 1780, recorded February 5, 1780, Robert Peter and Townley Bruce, Montgomery County Land Records, Liber A, Folio 438-439.

No conclusive proof has been uncovered regarding the origins of Cassandra Chew prior to her appearance in Georgetown in the 1760s with two daughters, and similarly, no conclusive evidence where she met Robert Peter. We do, however, have some information suggesting that Cassandra Chew was from Bladensburg, Maryland, and that she met Robert Peter there.

Robert Peter, born in Scotland, was an agent of the famous firm of John Glassford & Co. of North Britain which monopolized most of the Potomac River tobacco trade in the mid-eighteenth century.¹⁶ A deed dated March 10, 1752, from Prince Georges County, Maryland, records the purchase by Robert Peter of Lot #23 in Bladensburg from Thomas Williams, et al.¹⁷ More important to our interests, another land record, this one a bill of sale dated July 4, 1752, records the sale of a slave to Robert Peter from Joseph Chew, Sr., and John Chew of Bladensburg.¹⁸ In addition, the record mentions an impending law suit over the same slave between Joseph Chew, Sr., and his daughter Mary Hobson. A final piece of information regarding the origin of Cassandra Chew is seen in a 1785 deposition given by her regarding her knowledge of a Mr. Robert Mason of Bladensburg "about the year 1750."¹⁹

16. Records of the Columbia Historical Society, Washington, D.C., vol. 33-34, p. 138; Hugh Taggart, "Old Georgetown," Records of the Columbia Historical Society, vol. 11, pp. 122-3.

17. Deed, Thomas Williams, et al to Robert Peter, March 10, 1752, Prince Georges County, Maryland, Liber NN 15, Folio 42-43.

18. Bill of Sale, Prince Georges County Land Records, Joseph Chew, Sr. to Robert Peter, July 4, 1752, Liber NN 15, Folio 42-43.

19. Land Records, Montgomery County, Maryland, January 8, 1785, recorded February 11, 1785, Deposition of Cassandra Chew and Eleanor Beall, Liber C#3, Folio 16-17.

Although the evidence is circumstantial, a good possibility exists that Cassandra Chew was somehow related to the Joseph Chew, Sr., family of Bladensburg, perhaps was even his daughter, and that she met Robert Peter because of his business dealings in Bladensburg with various people including Joseph Chew, Sr.

Robert Peter's provision for the well being of his natural daughters is evident in gifts of both slaves and property. In 1765, he provided slaves for Cassandra and daughters Mary and Harriot.²⁰ On March 15, 1771, he purchased two lots for his daughters from the Beatty and Hawkins addition to Georgetown, Lot #44 for "Harriot Peter (alias) Chew" and Lot #85 for "Mary Peter (alias) Chew."²¹ Nor did Peter's concern for the welfare of the Chew women end in 1767. On October 20, 1772, he purchased 484 acres in Frederick County, Maryland, and eighteen days later sold the same tract "for a valuable consideration" to Richard Smith, present or future husband of Robert Peter's natural daughter, Mary.²² Because no sum of money is mentioned, the transaction may actually be a gift or dowry given by Peter for his natural daughter Mary. Richard and Mary Smith lived on this tract, Prospect Hill, until 1785. Later, in his will of May 10, 1802, Robert Peter released Mary Smith from debts due on his books, and placed five Negroes in trust for her use in the hands of his friend and relative John Peter, though by this time Mary had taken a

20. Deed, October 26, 1765, recorded October 28, 1765, Robert Peter to Mary and Harriot Chew, Frederick County Land Records, Liber K, Folio 162.

21. Deeds, Frederick County, Maryland, March 15, 1771, Liber O 1771, Folios 156-7 (Harriot) and 145-7 (Mary).

22. Deed, Certificate of Survey, Thomas Appleton, October 20, 1772 and November 7, 1772, Patents, vol. BC + GS #47, Folio 188-189.

second husband, prosperous cabinetmaker Joseph Brumley.²³ Similarly, Peter's will provided that Harriot should have a certain slave "now possessed by her" and the slaves' increase. Peter also took care that after Cassandra Chew's death, Lot #3 would go to Mary and Lot #29 to Harriot; and in a later will dated October 18, 1804, he made his son Thomas Peter the trustee for Mary because John Peter had in the meantime died.²⁴

Since the natural children of prominent men were readily accepted in eighteenth-century society, it is not surprising that the Chew daughters went on to make good marriages. Their close ties with Robert Peter, an enormously wealthy man at the center of commercial, civic, and social activity of Georgetown, ensured them good matches. We do not know when Mary and Harriot married, but we do know a little about their husbands. Harriot married Norman Bruce, who according to the Georgetown Commissioner's minutes had taken up and improved Lots #63, #64, and #65 in Georgetown, adjacent to Cassandra Chew's Georgetown property, Lot #62.²⁵ Mary's first husband, Richard Smith, was one of ten children of Dr. Clement Smith of Calvert County, Maryland (1718-1792), and his wife and cousin, Barbara Sim.²⁶ The Smiths and Sims were prominent landowners in Maryland, and intermarried with other leading families, including the Chews.²⁷

23. Will, Robert Peter, May 10, 1802, Office of the Register of Wills, Washington, D.C., Cases 280 and 293 O.S.

24. Will, Robert Peter, October 18, 1804, Office of the Register of Wills, Washington, D.C.

25. "Minutes," George Town Commissioners, 1751-1789, vol. 1, p. 42.

26. Christopher Johnston, "The Smith Family of Calvert County," Maryland Historical Magazine, 3 (1908), p. 385.

27. Ibid., p. 384.

Richard's brothers were Patrick Sim Smith (1742-1792), a member of the Maryland Convention which met in December 1775 at Annapolis; Dr. Walter Smith of Georgetown (d. 1796), whose sons Walter and Clement Smith did much building in Georgetown; Lt. Col. Alexander Lawson Smith (1754-1802), who settled in Harford County, Maryland; Dr. Clement Smith of Prince Georges County (1756-December 10, 1831); Dr. Joseph Sim Smith (d. 1882); and John Addison Smith. His sisters were Mary Sim Smith, who married Henry Hunt of Calvert County, and Susanna and Rachel Smith, both of whom died unmarried in 1824. Johnston does not give Richard Smith's birth year, and states that the order of birth of Dr. Clement Smith's children is uncertain, but lists Richard third, after Patrick Sim Smith (b. 1742) and Walter Smith; thus we may suppose that Richard was born in or after 1744. In the Maryland Gazette of March 30, 1775, he inserted an advertisement (dated Frederick, March 14) announcing that he will sell to the highest bidder his property of Hall's Craft [or Croft], containing 140 acres, and that his brother Patrick will show it to any one desiring to inspect it.²⁸ The Hall's Craft property of Richard's grandfather, Walter Smith (c. 1692-1734), was "in the Freshes of the Patuxent not far from Lower Marlboro," presumably in Calvert County; one supposes that that was the location of Richard's property of the same name.²⁹ The fact the the property would be shown by Richard's brother Patrick who lived in Calvert County, supports the idea that Richard was living, possibly since November 1772, on his own Appleton Resurvey property in Frederick County.

28. Johnston, Maryland Historical Magazine, 4, p. 67.

29. Johnston, Maryland Historical Magazine, 3, p. 72.

There are strong indications that Richard Smith had married Mary Chew, or Mary Peter, as Johnston gives her name, by 1776, and that she lived in Georgetown while he engaged in military service in the Revolutionary War as a commissioned officer in the militia. On March 26, 1776, the Maryland Council of Safety issued commissions to four officers of a Cadet Company of Militia in the Lower District of Frederick County; the highest ranking was Richard Smith, appointed captain.³⁰ By August 22, when a census of Georgetown residents was taken as part of the 1776 census of Frederick County, Maryland, Mary Smith, aged 30, was living in Georgetown, but without Richard Smith.³¹ Later, Captain Richard Smith sent a letter, dated October 15, 1776, Georgetown, to the Maryland Council of Safety, enclosing a list of men whom he and his subordinates had enlisted in their company of militia "for the service of the Flying Camp." Smith's letter indicates that they had begun recruiting on September 19, 1776, and that he was endeavoring to acquire adequate numbers of guns and blankets for the company.³² It would seem that he joined Mary in Georgetown for at least a brief time around October 15, 1776, during his efforts to recruit men and obtain guns and blankets and that Mary was probably living in the Old Stone House. It is likely that Cassandra Chew would give her the use of the Old Stone House, since she owned two properties in Georgetown and lived, in the 1790s and thereafter at least, in the house on the other one, Lot #29.³³

30. "Journal of the Maryland Convention, July 26-August 14, 1775"; and "Journal and Correspondence of the Maryland Council of Safety, August 29, 1775-July 6, 1776," Archives of Maryland, 11 (Baltimore, 1892), p. 287.

31. "A List of the George Town Hundred, August 22, 1776," printed in Gaius Marcus Brumbaugh, ed. Maryland Records: Colonial Revolutionary, County and Church, 1, 2 vol. (Baltimore, 1967), p. 197.

32. "Journal and Correspondence of the Maryland Council of Safety, July 7-December 31, 1776," Archives of Maryland, 12 (Baltimore, 1892), pp. 352-353.

33. 1798 Assessment Book, Montgomery County, Lot #29, Cassandra Chew, owner/occupant Lot #29.

We catch a few more glimpses of Richard Smith in Maryland records of the Revolutionary War period. The Council of Maryland commissioned him as a colonel of the Upper Battalion of Militia in Montgomery County on March 3, 1779.³⁴ This was the rank which Mary Smith's husband held at the time of his death, and this coincidence, together with the fact that Captain Richard Smith and Mary Smith were both in Georgetown in 1776, leaves little room for doubt that we are following the career of Mary's husband. We also find several other indications of his military and social role. For example, in July 1780, a Richard Smith of Montgomery County joined three other Montgomery County residents, two of whom (Will Deakins, Jr. and John Murdoch) are known to have lived in Georgetown, in writing Governor Lee of Maryland to recommend Charles Magruder for a commission in the army.³⁵ Then on January 7, 1784, Richard Smith was appointed a Justice of the Peace for Montgomery County.³⁶ Since in those days this was an important local office, his appointment is one more indication of his prominence and that of his family. Though probably never a wealthy man, he was part of the local gentry.

34. "Journal and Correspondence of the Council of Maryland, April 1, 1778-October 26, 1779," Archives of Maryland, 21 (Baltimore, 1901), p. 312.

35. "Journal and Correspondence of the State Council of Maryland, 1780-1781," Archives of Maryland, 45 (Baltimore, 1927), p. 25.

36. Archives of Maryland, 48, p. 502.

Based on the 1776 census, we assume Mary Smith and her children lived in Georgetown during Richard's years in the militia. Sometime following the Revolution, Richard, Mary and family moved to Richard Appleton's Resurvey property in the north/northwest section of Montgomery County, the same property purchased from Mary's natural father, Robert Peter, in 1772.³⁷ The Maryland Tax Record of 1783 for Montgomery County records the valuation of Smith's Appleton's Resurvey property in the Sugarloaf and Linganore tax districts. This assessment includes a description of Smith's house and outbuildings.³⁸ Two years later in 1785, Smith expanded his Appleton's Resurvey property by incorporating 143 adjacent acres, resurveying and naming the tract Prospect Hill.³⁹ On October 22, 1785, Smith sold most, if not all, of Prospect Hill to William Willcoxon for the sum of £1857/15.⁴⁰ He thereafter resided in Frederick City or County, possibly living with other members of his family including his brothers Patrick Sim Smith (1749-c.1793) and Dr. Joseph Sim Smith (?-1822), his uncle Joseph Sim (?-1793) and first cousin Governor Thomas Sim Lee (1745-1819).⁴¹

37. Certificate of Survey, Patents, October 2, 1772, Thomas Appleton, Liber BC + GS #47, Folio 188-189, Maryland Hall of Records.

38. Montgomery County Tax Records, 1783, Lingamore and Sugarloaf Districts (includes Damascus, Clarksburg, Hyattstown areas).

39. Certificate of Survey, Patents, Frederick County, October 10, 1785, Liber IC#A, Folio 623-624, Maryland Hall of Records.

40. Deed, Richard Smith to William Willcoxon, Montgomery County Land Records, October 22, 1785, recorded January 11, 1786, Liber C, Folio 228, Rockville, Maryland.

41. Archives of Maryland LXXI, p. 117-8, 178. Journal and Correspondence of the State Council of Maryland. Balt. Md. Hist. Society, 1970.

Richard Smith was appointed Inspector of the Frederick Town Warehouse on May 17, 1786. Following his death he was replaced by William Thomas on March 15, 1787. Smith died without a will, and his obituary, recorded in The Maryland Chronicle, March 14, 1787, states: "Died after a short illness, Col. Richard Smith, a gentleman in public life as justly exteemed, as universally known. His remains, attended by his children, and numerous relations and friends, were interred on the Sunday following in the English burying ground."⁴²

On April 3, 1787, the "goods and chattels of Col. Richard Smith Late of Frederick County Deceased" were appraised and recorded.⁴³

It is clear that the Smiths were farming, for the inventory includes farm equipment, farm animals, and tobacco, stripped and unstripped.

Smith left no will, but we can be sure this is the right Richard Smith, because the inventory was witnessed by his brother "Pat Sim Smith" as one of the "nearest of kin" as well as by Joseph Sim, two appraisers, and two auditors, and later, on November 8, 1787, certified as a true inventory by Mary Smith, Richard's administratrix. Mary Smith administered her husband's estate for a period of nine years, recording the final account in the Frederick Courthouse on October 11, 1796.⁴⁴ Since the contents of the inventory will be discussed in the following section of this report, all we need note here is that the inventory is decidedly that of a farmer, and that while Smith had thirteen slaves including children and infants, the family seems to have lived simply.

42. The Maryland Chronicle, or The Universal Advertiser, Wednesday, March 14, 1787, vol. II, no. 63, Box 85A, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, Maryland.

43. Inventory, Colonel Richard Smith, April 3, 1787, Frederick County Original Inventories, Box 16, Folder 4, Maryland Hall of Records.

44. Accounts, Mary Smith, Administratrix of Richard Smith, 4 accounts, 1788-1796, Frederick County Regsiter of Wills.

Mary Smith Occupancy

By 1790 Mary Smith had returned to Georgetown, with her six children all of whom must have been born between 1773 and about 1787. We find her listed in the U.S. census of 1790 as the head of a family composed of two free white males under 16, four free white females besides herself, and six slaves.⁴⁵ This tallies with Johnston's genealogical notes, which show that Richard and Mary Smith had two sons and four daughters, born in the following order: Barbara Sim Smith (October 21, 1778-September 15, 1863), who married John Suter, Jr.; Cassandra Smith, who married first a Mr. McKenzie and then Richard Gott of Montgomery County; Robert Smith, who died unmarried; Sarah Smith, who married Captain John Wailles of Montgomery County in Georgetown March 1793; Harriot Smith, who died unmarried June 4, 1875; and Clement Smith, who died unmarried.⁴⁶ As far as we know, Richard Smith owned no property in Georgetown; and it appears that Cassandra Chew was living on Lot #29 in the 1790s, rather than on Lot #3, and that her daughter Harriot was living with her, so that Lot #3 was free for Mary's use. As Mr. Cornelius Heine has pointed out, Cassandra Chew is listed in the 1790 census as the head of a household including one other free white woman and four slaves, while in the 1800 census her daughter Harriot listed as Harriot Bruce, her married name, is the head of a household including a free white woman 45 or more years old, and a free white boy under ten. It seems reasonable to suppose that mother and daughter were sharing a house throughout this time, and that the young boy was Harriot's son.⁴⁷ A

45. U.S. Census, 1790, George Town, Montgomery County, Maryland.

46. Johnston, Maryland Historical Magazine, 4, p. 67; Robert Barnes, Gleanings From Maryland Newspapers 1791-1795 (Lutherville, Maryland, 1976) p. 16.

47. Cornelius Heine, "The Old Stone House" (National Park Service, National Capital Parks, 1955), p. 37.

transcript in the Peabody Room, Georgetown branch of the D.C. Public Library, entitled "Assessment Book, Rockville Court House. An account of lots and houses in George town by Joseph Springg Belt, Assessor, 1793-1797," lists one house and lot, valued at £250, in the name of Miss Cassandra Chew, and another house and lot, valued at £400, in the name of Mrs. Mary Smith. Historian Heine states that "the extant tax assessment records follow this same property in the name of Mary Smith without interruption through to 1798," and cites "Account of Lots and Houses in George town. Assessment Book, 1798-1812. Montgomery County Records."⁴⁸ While these assessment books do not identify the properties, the Direct Tax Records for Georgetown and Washington City, 1798, show Cassandra Chew as occupant as well as owner of Lot #29, in Georgetown.⁴⁹ Lot #3 was legally Cassandra's until her death, according to the provision she made on June 10, 1767, but it seems probable that she gave her daughter Mary the use of it in the 1790s and that Mary paid the taxes on it for that reason.

Mary Smith had six slaves in Georgetown at the time of the 1790 census. It may be that she derived income from renting out the services of some of the slaves. The account of her personal property in 1793 in the Assessment Book, 1793-97, Montgomery County, shows that the slaves were all women or children under 15 years of age.⁵⁰ Mary may have had difficulty making ends meet, for when she gave Robert Peter possession of the slaves on his plantation on the Cross Baskett estate in 1801, she stated in the Bill of Sale that she did so for £2000 current money "heretofore advanced and paid for me by Robert Peter Esquire ... and in consideration of the sum of five Shillings

48. Heine, p. 38.

49. Direct Tax Records, George Town and Washington City, 1798, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, Maryland.

50. Assessment Book, 1793-1797, Montgomery County, Maryland.

Current Money to me now in hand paid by the said Robert Peter."⁵¹
It was probably by means of this exchange that she paid off the greater part of her debts on Robert Peter's books, prior to his releasing her from the remaining debts in his will.

During the years in the 1790s when Mary Smith and her children lived in Georgetown, presumably in the Old Stone House, the town was developing and changing rapidly. The gaps between houses were being filled up, the number of merchants and craftsmen was increasing, and Georgetown was adjusting itself to the plans for the creation of a national capital in the woods east of Rock Creek. Tobacco exports decreased considerably in and after 1794, partly because of "a diversion of the capital of the merchants to speculation in lots in the Federal City," but the prospects of the town as a commercial center still appeared good.⁵² As 1800 approached and the new century began, Bridge Street, on which the Old Stone House stood, became a favored location for shopkeepers hoping to receive the trade of persons traveling through the town to and from Washington. Advertisements and other items in the Georgetown newspapers of the 1790s reveal the expectations of Georgetown residents that the town would profit by its proximity to the new capital. The need for a large and urbane place of entertainment and lodging for Washington society (many of whose members lived in Georgetown until the capital had become well established) prompted the construction on Bridge

51. Bill of Sale, Montgomery County Land Records, February 28, 1801, Liber I #10, Folio 381-382.

52. Grace Dunlap Ecker, A Portrait of Old Georgetown, 2d ed. Richmond, 1951, p. 16.

Street in 1796 of Union Tavern, of which Mary Smith's son-in-law, John Suter, Jr., was proprietor until 1800. The assembly rooms of this handsome brick structure served as the ballroom for a ball in honor of President George Washington, and other festive occasions, and also as a theatre. Its neighborhood was a good location for shopkeepers.

It would be wrong to suppose that, because Bridge Street contained an increasingly large number of shops, it ceased to be a residential street. Several prominent and prosperous residents such as Thomas Sim Lee, the Frenches, Uriah Forrest, John Peter, and Thomas Corcoran lived on Bridge Street or its continuation west of High Street, Falls Street, together with other families of no particular prominence.⁵³ There was in this period no rigid division between commercial and residential districts and, indeed, it was common in commercial towns like Georgetown to combine one's shop and one's dwelling in a single building. It has been said that in nearby Alexandria, by 1796, "almost without exception the first floor of every building was used as a place of business while the upper floors served as the family dwelling.... The Mutual Assurance Society archives reveal many instances of a store, countinghouse, office or shop located in a wing or attached building"⁵⁴

The residents of the Old Stone House on Bridge Street must have felt very much in the mainstream of Georgetown life in the 1790s. It is possible that Mary Smith rented out the front ground floor room (or if it were divided in two by a partition, then the eastern part) to a

53. Ibid., Ecker, pp. 80-87.

54. Gay Montagne Moore, Seaport in Virginia: George Washington's Alexandria (Richmond, 1949), p. 41.

craftsman in the 1790s, though no evidence of this has been found. Whether or not she did so, the building was suited to mixed use of this sort, since the front ground floor room had two entrances of its own and could be used without disturbing the family. If that room were not so used in the 1790s, it probably served as a storage room or possibly as a place where Mary Smith could perform various household tasks while staying close to the kitchen, which adjoined it. We do not know how much entertaining Mary Smith did in this house, as her daughters approached a marriageable age. Sometime in the 1790s, Barbara Smith was married to John Suter, Jr., and it may be that one or two of the next oldest daughters also left home to marry during these years, though the youngest child would have been no more than eleven or so in 1798. In any case, these years in the Old Stone House must have been active years, full of change, as the children grew up.

In determining what use was made of the various rooms of the house in the 1790s by Mary Smith and her children, we have to rely on architectural and decorative details and our sense of what use was typical, since we have no written evidence. The northern room on the ground floor, however, presents no problems; the large cooking fireplace and beehive oven show that it was built as the kitchen of the house; since the north wing of the house is thought to be of a later date than the south part, this kitchen must have replaced earlier cooking arrangements in the front ground floor room.

Ascending the inner staircase or the outer one leading to the main front door, we come to the three rooms and hall which make up the first floor. The character of the east front room is established by the handsome, delicately carved mantel of the Adams style particularly in fashion around the 1790s and thereafter. It may be that this mantel was put in the room at a later date.

The other major room on this floor, the paneled room in the north wing, over the kitchen, may be called the dining room, though we need to remember that the room functions were less sharply differentiated in the eighteenth century than they are now. The dining room was not the only room in which one might dine; a dining table might be set up temporarily in a bedroom, or in a breezy hall in summer for buffet dining. Built-in cupboards of the same general type as those in the dining room in the Old Stone House sometimes appear in rooms identified as sitting rooms; a case in point (though more elaborate in style) is the pair of shell cupboards in the painted, paneled sitting room from Almodington, Somerset County, Maryland, dating from the mid-eighteenth century, on display in the American Wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.⁵⁵ In any case, this room in the Old Stone House would have been one of the two rooms used in entertaining guests. The third room on this floor, the west front room, is rather small and for our purposes can be considered Mary Smith's bedroom. It probably contained no more than a small bed, a chair or two, a spinning wheel, and perhaps a small table and a small mirror.

We may assume that all three rooms on the second floor of the house, under the eaves, were bedrooms. The rear north room, over the dining room, the only one with a fireplace, is the bedroom for four Smith daughters. The two boys shared the large east bedroom and slaves had the west bedroom. We know that large families crowded into quite limited bedroom space in those days, and placing four children in a room the size of the north bedroom was quite normal.

55. R.T.H. Halsey and Elizabeth Tower, The Homes of Our Ancestors (Garden City, New York, 1937), pp. 84-95.

John Suter, Jr., Occupancy

Mary Smith and her unmarried children probably remained in the Old Stone House until 1800. At that time, she rented a house and lot on Bridge Street, which we assume to be Old Stone House, to John Suter, Jr., husband of her daughter Barbara. John Suter had a varied career. As early as September 1792, Suter advertised in the Georgetown newspaper that he was in the watch and clock business, at the sign of the Regulator, opposite the Fountain Inn.⁵⁶ After his father, the famous Georgetown innkeeper John Suter, Sr., died in 1794, John Suter, Jr., aided his mother, Sarah Suter, in running the inn; in 1796, he became the proprietor of the Union Tavern on Bridge Street, and remained there until 1800. A Mrs. Suter, either his mother or his wife, was also associated with the Union Tavern. Since the senior Mrs. Suter died on May 21, 1836, at age 90, it is unlikely that she retired from the innkeeping business in the mid-1790s. On the other hand, Suter may have married Barbara Smith around that time; in 1796 she would have been eighteen. Of course, it may be that both women were involved with the tavern, one more prominently than the other.⁵⁷

There are indications that John Suter, Jr., was engaged in other business ventures in addition to clockmaking and innkeeping. A local nail factory advertised in the Columbian Chronicle, May 12, 1795, p. 1, that a few casks of nails were for sale at "the store of Messrs. JOHN SUTER & CO." Since the senior John Suter had died in 1794, this company must either have been founded by and named for John Suter, Jr., or have been founded by the elder Suter and carried on after 1794

56. Gahn, George Washington's Headquarters, p. 34.

57. Ibid., p. 48, and National Intelligencer, May 23, 1836.

with the name unchanged; even in the latter case, John Suter, Jr., may have been involved. The company apparently acquired a ship some time in the 1790s, for a news item in the Friday, November 1, 1799, issue of the Georgetown Centinel of Liberty notes, "On Wednesday evening arrived from Surinam the Schooner Thetis, Capt. Russel, Sugar and Mollases -- John Suter & Co." It looks as though John Suter, Jr., sought to augment his income from innkeeping through investment in foreign trade. This was a risky business, and we can only wonder whether John Suter & Co. fared well. One suspects that it did not, since after Suter left the Union Tavern in 1800, he returned to his trade as a clockmaker.

Another newspaper item from the 1790s sheds light on the Suter family. An advertisement dated January 9, 1799, appeared in the Centinel of Liberty beginning on January 11, 1799, offering for sale or rent "THE HOUSE opposite the Bank of Columbia, lately occupied by Mrs. Suter, and the House lately occupied by John M. Gantt, Esqr. adjoining Dr. Weem's [sic]." The house in which Mrs. Suter had lived was said to be "very eligibly situated for a commercial character; having an excellent STORE-ROOM & COUNTING ROOM, with every convenient apartment for a private family." This advertisement was placed by A. French, whom we can identify as Ann French, executrix of George French of Georgetown. Since the location of the Bank of Columbia is known to have been on the south side of Falls Street just a short distance west of High Street, it is clear that the house in which Mrs. Suter had been living was on the north side, on Lot #13, only a couple of blocks from Union Tavern.

When John Suter left the Union Tavern in 1801 and rented what we suppose was Lot #3 from Mary Smith, it is very likely that he returned to watchmaking and used the front ground floor room in the Old Stone House as his shop -- though the earliest indication of his resumption of his old occupation is an advertisement in 1804.⁵⁸ He and his family probably lived in the house while he rented it, even if his primary motive in renting it was to acquire an advantageously located shop. Mr. Heine has pointed out that the Direct Tax Records for Georgetown, 1798, show that Suter owned and lived in a structure on Lot #53; while this may mean that he had no need for a new residence in 1800, it is equally possible that he had sold or rented the house on Lot #53 by then. In any case, the Suters seem not to have lived in the Old Stone House for long. An advertisement in the May 8, 1801, issue of the Museum and Washington and George-Town Advertiser offering Lot #2 in Georgetown for sale describes the lot as "Adjoining the Stone house, lately occupied by Mrs. Smith." This suggests that Mary Smith or some other Mrs. Smith had used the Old Stone House since Suter's use of it in 1800. Another advertisement, dated December 31, 1801, in the Museum, January 1, 1802, p. 3, offers for rent the house "Where Mrs. Anna Smith lately dwelt, containing three rooms and a passage on the lower, and three rooms on the upper floor, a large cellar and garret, a kitchen detached from the house, and a good garden." This advertisement was signed by John Peter, who we know as Mary Smith's trustee. Mrs. Gahn supposes this an advertisement for the Old Stone House; if we allow for the possibility that the house then had a summer kitchen detached from it, this seems plausible. One wonders whether the "Mrs. Smith" mentioned in the advertisement in May 1801 was this same Anna Smith (whom Mrs. Bessie Gahn identifies as a sister-in-law of Mary Smith), rather than Mary Smith.⁵⁹ John Suter acquired a new property, Lot #15, and it seems unlikely that he

58. Washington Federalist, November 10, 1804, p. 4, cited in Heine, pp. 40-42.

59. Gahn, George Washington's Headquarters, pp. 51-2.

returned to the Old Stone House until 1804, when he advertised that he had "resumed business on Bridge Street, a few doors west of Union Tavern," which is commonly supposed to mean in the Old Stone House.⁶⁰

In the meantime, Mary Smith married her second husband, the cabinet-maker Joseph Brumley. The marriage took place some time between March 14, 1801, when the record of her sale of slaves to Robert Peter shows her name as Mary Smith, and May 10, 1802, the date of Peter's will, which calls her "Mary Broomly (formerly Mary Smith)." Our earliest definite knowledge of Joseph Brumley is that he advertised as a cabinetmaker in Georgetown in 1800.⁶¹ Since spelling variants were common in persons' names in those days, and names sometimes were written phonetically, he may have been the Joseph Brubly, age 26, in the 1776 census of Sugar Land Hundred, Frederick County, Maryland, and the Joseph Bromly who, in 1778, took an oath of fidelity in Harford County, Maryland.⁶² The inventory of his goods taken in 1823 after his death shows that he worked in mahogany and became prosperous; the administrative papers involved in settlement of his estate also show that by the time of his death he was living in the city of Washington, and that he had several children: Margaret Brumley, Sarah Brumley, Sennet Steiner, and Hannah Gibson. The administrators of his will were John Suter (presumably Barbara Suter's son, since John Suter, Jr., had died by this time) and John C. Steiner. The document in which Brumley's widow and children renounced the right to administer the estate was witnessed by Robert Smith and William Gibson. It would seem that John C. Steiner and William Gibson were sons-in-law of

60. Heine, p. 42.

61. Helen Comstock "Furniture of Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia and Kentucky," Antiques, 61 (1952), p. 99.

62. Maryland Records, vol. 1, p. 221; vol. 2, p. 243.

Joseph Brumley.⁶³ We do not know whether Joseph and Mary Brumley lived in the Old Stone House at all, though they might have done so, with their unmarried children, prior to John Suter's return to the house in 1804.

John and Barbara Suter and their four children, Sarah Maria, John, Richard, and Ann very likely lived in the Old Stone House from 1804 until late in 1807 or so.⁶⁴ They may have had financial difficulties, for in 1804 Robert Peter sued John Suter for debt.⁶⁵ Barbara Suter established a boarding house at the corner of 15th and F Streets in Washington in, or soon after, the autumn of 1807, and on February 25, 1808, according to Mrs. Gahn, John Suter died.⁶⁶ On August 29 of the same year, Cassandra Chew and Mary Brumley leased the Old Stone House and the main part of Lot #3 to a merchant tailor, William Clarke, for ten years. The eastern portion of Lot #3, and whatever building it was that stood upon it, had already been leased in 1804 to a hatter, Joel Brown.⁶⁷

This draws to a close our research into the eighteenth-century inhabitants of Lot #3 and Old Stone House. Only for Christopher Layman and his family in the 1760s can we faithfully re-create the furnished

63. Inventory, Office of the Register of Wills, on Inventories and Sales, H.C.N. Book No. 1, pp. 520-22, Record Group 2, National Archives Division, Stack 4, National Records Center, Suitland, Maryland.

64. Gahn, George Washington's Headquarters, p. 25.

65. Downey, p. 17.

66. Gahn, "Dependable Records of Suter's Tavern in Georgetown" (typewritten manuscript), p. 9.

67. Heine, pp. 40-43.

rooms at Old Stone House with any degree of accuracy. The other eighteenth-century occupants do not afford us such reliability. Cassandra Chew most likely lived in her other Georgetown house on Lot #29 with her daughter Harriot, rather than in Old Stone House. We can place Mary Smith, Cassandra's other daughter, in Old Stone House in the 1790s, but we are less clear when it comes to defining her furnishings. We have the inventory of her deceased husband Richard Smith dated 1787, but we cannot assume that Mary took everything listed from their home in upper Montgomery County to Old Stone House in Georgetown.

EVIDENCE OF HISTORIC FURNISHINGS

In terms of evidence of historic furnishings for the Old Stone House, only two periods in the eighteenth century are noteworthy, Christopher Layman 1764-1766, and later Mary Smith 1790-1800. An investigation of the years 1767 to 1790 during the ownership of Cassandra Chew has turned up no information on either occupants or furnishings.

Christopher Layman

The 1767 inventory of Christopher Layman affords us a clear picture of the furnishings for the house during the earliest occupancy.¹ Layman was, judging by the large number of woodworking tools, engaged as a cabinetmaker or joiner. The Layman inventory lists relatively few pieces of furniture, even when judged against the norm of eighteenth-century sparseness. Although the inventory does not include a room-by-room listing, it appears that the most abundant areas include workshop and kitchen, while the most sparse are the parlors or sitting rooms.

The Layman inventory includes two bedsteads and one trundle bed, certainly adequate for an eighteenth-century family of four, but other types of furniture are noticeably absent. No desk, clock, or chairs are listed, and only one table and looking glass are included. Three benches are the only seating furniture mentioned. Benches in this period were about as common as Windsor or leather chairs, but not as common as armchairs.² Considering that Layman's tools define him

1. Frederick County Inventories, Christopher Layman.

2. Schiffer, Margaret B., Chester County, Pennsylvania Inventories 1684-1850 (Exton, Pennsylvania: Schiffer Publishing), pp. 132-133.

as a cabinetmaker and not a wood turner, benches are entirely logical. The only case pieces listed include one large chest valued at 5 shillings and two small chests, together valued at 5 shillings. A wine cooler and dough trough complete the listing of furniture.

The most valuable item in the inventory is, surprisingly enough, a stove and pipe, valued at £4/2/6, more than twice the value placed on the next most valuable items, wearing apparel (£2) and bed and furniture (£2). The stove referred to is most likely a six-plate cast-iron stove, relatively uncommon during this period, but known to have been produced in Pennsylvania foundries. The most common location for stoves in this period was in parlors.³

Other insights into the activities of Christopher Layman are apparent from the inventory. The presence of a gun barrel and stock lock tells us that he was engaged in making of stocks for guns; similarly a desk lock listing shows he was making desks or other types of case furniture.

Layman had a good variety of woodworking tools including handsaws, files, rasps, chisels, gouges, planes, and other tools common to eighteenth-century cabinetmaking. In addition, he had 811 feet of pine planking on hand, a common furniture wood. The value of Layman's tools and materials makes up more than one-third of his total estate appraisal.

The small number of agricultural items, including a hoe, spade, dung hook, grass knife, and wheelbarrow are indications of limited farming

3. Schiffer, *Chester County Inventories*, pp. 226-227.

activity by the town-dwelling craftsman and his family. The only livestock listed are a sow and seven pigs.

After woodworking tools, the next largest group of items includes those related to food preparation, dining, and food storage. A good variety of containers including baskets, barrels, stone jugs, earthenware, wooden bowls, and rundlets (small barrels) are listed along with glass tableware, iron utensils, and pewter. Cookware includes iron skillets and pans, griddles, and earthenware. Other kitchen accessories include a coffee mill, scale and weights, pepper box, grind boxes, box iron and heaters, tin graters, and a churn. It appears the family ate from old pewter using old knives and forks. The only drinking vessels mentioned are two glass tumblers, one wine glass, and three stone saucers and two cups.

Lighting was provided by two iron candlesticks, a tin lamp and a lantern. Four candle molds provided the means to make candles at home.

No large loom is listed in the Layman inventory, only a small garter loom. A pair of wool cards and a linen wheel are the only other indications of home textile production.

An interesting assortment of textiles in evidence includes druggett, shalloon, oznaburg, sheets, figured tablecloths, figured towels, blankets, and wearing apparel.

An indication of Layman's protestant religion is seen in the listing of two Dutch bibles, two prayer books, and a book of sermons, a relatively valuable group at $\pm 3/8/6$.

To conclude, the Layman inventory draws a clear picture to us of eighteenth-century life in the Old Stone House for a modest craftsman and

his family in the period 1764-1766. The strength of basing our furnishings on the Layman inventory is that it focuses on the period determined to be most appropriate for the interpretation of Old Stone House, namely pre-Revolutionary. In addition, we can firmly place Layman as an owner/occupant of Old Stone House at the time of his death and inventory.

Mary Smith

Following the death in 1765 of Christopher Layman, Old Stone House was purchased by Cassandra Chew. Unfortunately, no evidence has been found to support her ever living there. In fact, the Direct Tax Records of 1798 of Georgetown show her as owner/occupant of her other Georgetown property, Lot #29, given to her in 1767 by Robert Peter, the natural father of her daughters Mary and Harriot.

The only other possible occupant in the eighteenth century that we can associate with Old Stone House is Mary Smith, daughter of Cassandra Chew, and widow of Col. Richard Smith. Unfortunately, the evidence is not conclusive. The inventory of her husband Richard Smith, recorded in 1785, was taken in Frederick, Maryland, not in Georgetown at the Old Stone House. Montgomery County records show that Mary paid taxes on the Old Stone House in the 1790s and, for that reason, we assume she lived there with her slaves and children. The inventory of her deceased husband Richard gains importance in our efforts to re-create the historic furnishings if we can assume Mary brought to Georgetown the furnishings listed in Richard's Frederick inventory.

Therefore, Richard Smith's Frederick County inventory of 1787 is the most relevant in our attempt to document late eighteenth-century

Old Stone House furnishings.⁴ Mary Smith most likely moved to the Old Stone House after the death of her husband Richard and probably brought most of their furnishings with her. The accounts of Smith's estate, recorded four times at the Frederick Court House between 1786 and 1796 by his wife Mary, reveal no estate sale, auction, or liquidation of assets, but rather the orderly payment of estate debts from existing funds.⁵ Indeed, the sale the year previous of Smith's Prospect Hill house and land to William Willcoxon for the sum of £1857 probably left Mary the means to settle all outstanding debts without resorting to the sale of real or personal property. In addition, no existing records show subsequent purchase of land by Richard Smith prior to his death in 1787.

We are unsure of the exact date Mary Smith and family moved to Georgetown and Old Stone House following the death of her husband Richard. Only three years separate Richard Smith's death and the census of 1790, which records Mary Smith as a resident of Georgetown along with six children and six slaves.⁶ When she moved to Georgetown, she probably made do with the furnishings from her home in Frederick County, plus a few extras which she could acquire at low cost or which her relatives might have loaned her. It is unlikely that she acquired any brand-new, major pieces of furniture in up-to-date styles. On the other hand, by 1826, when her personal goods were inventoried, her

4. Frederick County Inventories, Col. Richard Smith, November 8, 1787, Liber GM#2, Folios 34-35.

5. Frederick County Orphans Court Records, Account, Richard Smith Estate, 1786-1796, Liber GM#1, Folios 289, 294, 394, 644.

6. Census of 1790.

circumstances had changed considerably, as had prevailing furniture styles.⁷ Since her second husband Joseph Brumley was a prosperous cabinetmaker, her furniture was probably quite different from what it had been in the 1790s.

Evidence of Richard Smith's vocation as a farmer in his inventory is seen in both the listing of tobacco, corn, wheat, rye, and bacon; and in the means to produce them, slaves and agricultural tools. Seven of his fourteen slaves were adults or in their mid-teens, suggesting that Smith could have worked a fair sized piece of land. The list of tools includes broad hoes, axes, mattocks, plow, wagon, steelyard, wedges, and hogsheds. Livestock included six cows, six horses, five sheep, two lambs, nineteen pigs, and two yearlings. Only three carpentry tools were mentioned, a frow, adz, and draw knife.

Smith's furnishings appear to be fairly typical of the middle class allowing his family a fairly comfortable existence. A few of the items listed suggest he may have been accustomed to a fairly substantial way of life in keeping with his family background and past career as an army colonel. He had three feather beds, eleven leather-bottomed chairs, and some silver spoons. Feather beds were often worth more than the bedsteads upon which they were laid. Leather-bottomed chairs, the period term for Chippendale chairs, were more elegant than simple chairs with rush or splint seats. Silver spoons were a form of wealth as well as an amenity, for they could be converted into legal coin.

7. Register of Wills, Inventory of Mary Brumley, April 28, 1826, Washington, D.C., Administrative Papers, Case No. 1257 OS.

The Smiths' leather-bottomed chairs, probably Queen Anne or Chippendale style, were most likely of good quality, judging by their value, but not necessarily of elaborate design. It is interesting to note that the inventories of various prominent Georgetown residents of substantial means, among them Robert Peter (1808), and Colonel George Beall (1807), include sets of leather-bottomed chairs.⁸ Since these men, like Richard Smith, were country landowners, tied to rural Maryland as well as to the town, their tastes are of interest to us despite their greater wealth, especially since their tastes seem to have been fairly conservative. Although Robert Peter was very wealthy, his inventory includes many old and well-worn items. A good many pieces were made of black walnut, a native wood of excellent characteristics which in the second half of the eighteenth century lost its place to mahogany as the most desirable wood. Robert Peter seems to have been content with old-fashioned elegance, perhaps combining old styles with newer ones but not discarding the old to keep up with changing fashions. Thus, it is not surprising to find in his inventory "6 Black walnut chairs leather bottoms very old," worth six dollars in the money of the day. Col. George Beall had two leather chairs worth \$0.50, and one armchair with leather bottom, worth \$0.50, as well as nine mahogany chairs worth \$25, two Windsor armchairs worth \$3.50, and nine Windsor chairs worth \$5.50.

Returning to Richard Smith's inventory, we note that he had a breakfast table in addition to a dining table, and that it was worth half

8. Office of the Register of Wills, Inventories and Sales, Robert Peter, 1808, Liber JH#2, Folios 188-189; Office of the Register of Wills, Inventories and Sales, Col. George Beall, 1807, Liber JH#2, Folio 38-39.

as much as the latter. It would have been relatively small, and may have been a Pembroke table, with drop-leaves and four square legs, or a gateleg table. Breakfast tables made of walnut or mahogany turn up quite frequently in Georgetown inventories. Next, after the china and glassware, we find a castor and two "sarvers." The Oxford English Dictionary identifies the castor as "a small vessel with a perforated top, from which to cast or sprinkle pepper, sugar, or the like, in the form of powder." The "sarvers" or servers were salvers or trays, like the "waiters" which appear in Georgetown inventories. The two tables which, with the cradle, were worth one pound must have been smaller and plainer than the breakfast table. The "hand irons" were, of course, andirons. The child's chair could have been either a high chair or a regular chair of child size. The chest was probably a blanket chest with one to three drawers across the bottom, rather than a chest of drawers, since it and the trunk were worth just fifteen shillings together; by contrast, a cherry case of drawers and a walnut case of drawers belonging to Peter Bohrer, a middle-class Georgetown resident, were appraised in 1798 at £2/12/6 and £3/0/0 respectively.⁹ The term "Kitchen Furniture" no doubt covers all the usual cooking utensils and containers for food, which are not itemized in the Smith inventory, including a kitchen table and benches. The modest value of the nine table knives and forks suggests that they were not silver, and probably had bone handles. The "Stone and Earthenware" were the family's ordinary crockery for eating, cooking, and food storage. The stoneware probably included a churn because the family had cows, and we note that the account of sales of the personal estate of Joseph Brumley in 1823 includes "1 stone churn."¹⁰

9. Inventories, Peter Bohrer, July 11, 1798, Montgomery County Records, Liber D, Folio 152-3, Maryland Hall of Records.

10. Inventories and Sales, Joseph Brumley, August 19, 1823, Office of the Register of Wills, Washington, D.C., Liber H.C.N. Book 2, Folio 289-293.

The inventory also defines the scope of home textile production in the entry for two spinning wheels, which could have been either for wool or linen. No looms are mentioned in the inventory, but this is not surprising. Spinning wheels are mentioned much more often than looms in Georgetown inventories of the period. Newspaper advertisements of the day showed that local shops sold many sorts of imported cloth. Georgetown housewives, therefore, probably bought most of the cloth they needed, but could also spin thread for coarse common cloth themselves and have it woven by someone else in the community who had a loom.

A number of kitchen items require further definition. The tea kettle listed was most likely copper, since this is the most common surviving eighteenth-century form. Although not specifically listed, the addition of a tin roaster, or tin kitchen as referred to in the eighteenth century, is possible under the broad inventory listing of "Kitchen Furniture." One finds occasional mention of a "tin kitchen" in the Georgetown inventories and, while not essential, it was useful for roasting meats in front of the fire.

Kitchen gardens were very common in the eighteenth century, and an advertisement in the Museum of January 1, 1802, offering for rent the house which we believe is the Old Stone House, mentions "a good garden."¹¹ The garden tools mentioned in the inventory include five broad hoes and a mattock.

11. Museum and Washington and George-Town Advertiser, January 1, 1802.

In addition to furniture, such items as bed coverings, curtains, floor coverings, and lighting require our attention. The inventory of Richard Smith does not specify fabrics for the bedding and bed covers, so we have to look at other sources for comparison to see what was typical. The 1811 inventory of Nicholas Lingan, apparently a Georgetown merchant, lists one country coverlid worth \$4.00, one quilt worth \$1.00, one fringed cotton coverlid worth \$1.00, and two old "counterpins" or counterpanes worth \$.50.¹² Robert Peter's inventory of 1808 also mentions cotton counterpanes in addition to quilts. In an advertisement of fall and winter goods in the Centinel of Liberty, October 15, 1799, John Cox, a Georgetown merchant, offered "Marsailles and cotton bed quilts" as well as "rose and stripe blankets" and various fabrics.

Window curtains were something of a rarity in late eighteenth-century middle-class homes in America, and one finds them mentioned in very small numbers in Georgetown inventories--often only a pair or two and most often in bedrooms, not parlors. Similar studies of eighteenth-century inventories emphasize this point. Margaret Schiffer's study of Chester County, Pennsylvania, inventories from 1750 to 1789 shows that only 3.5% listed window curtains (92/2594) and, when location was recorded, most were found in second story bedrooms, not in sitting rooms or parlors.¹³ Abbott Lowell Cummings' investigation of

12. Office of the Recorder of Wills, Nicholas Lingan, Inventory, 1811, Inventories and Sales, Liber J.H.#2, Folio 205-212, Washington, D.C.

13. Margaret Schiffer, Chester County, Pennsylvania Inventories 1684-1850 (Exton, Pennsylvania: Schiffer Publishing, 1974), pp. 86-89.

Suffolk County, Massachusetts, inventories from 1750 to 1775 supports these findings, with only four of 37 listing window curtains.¹⁴ When curtains are mentioned at all, they are most likely bed curtains rather than window curtains. Richard Smith's inventory mentions no window curtains at all. Mary Brumley's inventory includes only four, which are mentioned among bedroom furnishings.

Carpets and rugs, like curtains, were relatively uncommon in the eighteenth century. The floor of the sparsely furnished eighteenth-century sitting room was generally left bare. It is unlikely that Mary Smith provided the Old Stone House with more than a single carpet, mentioned in the inventory, for use perhaps under the dining table.

When we consider further what the styles, age, and sources of Richard and Mary Smiths' furniture are likely to have been, we realize that all these questions are closely bound up with each other. It seems very likely that Richard Smith acquired most of his furniture when he married around 1776 and set up house. He probably ordered much of it from craftsmen in one or more of the country towns near which he lived; Frederick, when he was in Frederick County around 1775; Hagerstown or Georgetown while he was living in Montgomery County. If Richard Smith did order most of his furnishings from local craftsmen around the time of the Revolution, these pieces were most likely country variants of the formal styles followed by urban cabinetmakers, particularly the plainer of the Chippendale modes and possibly the old Queen Anne style, which had ceased to be the vogue in the big cities

14. Abbott Lowell Cummings, Rural Household Inventories 1675-1775. (Boston: Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, 1964), pp. 150-262.

but had much to recommend it to Marylanders with a taste for simple, graceful lines. Of course, one cannot draw a sharp dividing line between city and country furniture, since craftsmen who came to country towns from the large cities might have mastered the latest elegant styles. In general the country furnituremakers were somewhat out of touch with the changes of taste in the major centers. They went on following and adapting styles they already knew, modifying and simplifying the formal patterns to meet the needs and tastes of their patrons, using simply designed inlays instead of intricate ones, and often blending aspects of two or more styles together in a single piece.

Maryland cabinetmakers employed native woods to a large extent, particularly walnut, cherry, and, in the early years, maple as well as imported mahogany. Richard Smith's furniture may have been in any or all of these woods. Many Georgetown inventories dating from the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century include pieces in a variety of woods, and few persons could afford to have all their furniture made of mahogany. In remarks on the varieties of wood used by the early Maryland cabinetmakers, Henry J. Berkley tells us that "the cherry woods, both wild and cultivated, were used in Annapolis and Baltimore, but to a far greater extent in the backcountry, especially Frederick and Hagerstown (Elizabethtown).... Maple, both foreign and native, also saw service in the early days, but before 1820 its use had largely ceased, except in the western counties. It was almost entirely supplanted by mahogany in the eastern counties." Chair seats and table legs, frames and drawer linings, might be made of such woods as pine and poplar.¹⁵ The furniture woods most frequently named in

15. Henry J. Berkley, "A Register of Cabinet Makers and Allied Trades in Maryland, as shown by the Newspapers and Directories, 1746 to 1820," Maryland Historical Magazine, 25 (1930), 4-5.

Georgetown inventories of household goods are walnut, mahogany, cherry, and pine.

When Mary Smith's possessions were inventoried in 1826, about a quarter of a century after her marriage to Brumley, they were quite numerous and included a good many items not found in the inventory of Richard Smith. Mary Brumley had a set of nine chairs, a sofa, two old chairs, and another set of six chairs. Her tables consisted of a breakfast table, two pine tables, a small table, listed among bedroom furnishings and linens, and two more tables, listed among kitchen items. For storage and serving, she had one sideboard, a bureau, a chest, and a "chest & bench." There were three bedsteads complete with bed and quilt, one of them with curtains, and also one "Cat Tail bed," three bed quilts, a set of bed curtains, and a bedstead.¹⁶ Her miscellaneous pieces included two candle stands, a pair of candlesticks and snuffers, three more candlesticks, three lamps, one picture, a looking glass, an old carpet, four window curtains, a dressing glass, a safe (probably a kitchen safe, for storage of certain foods), and a cow, as well as fireplace equipment, cooking utensils, china, and tableware. She lacked a number of other pieces that appear in Joseph Brumley's inventory of 1823, including a tea table, a pair of round dining tables, a pair of knife cases, a desk and bookcase, a bed and a cot bed, a corner cupboard, three chests, two other chests with tools, an expensive clock worth \$70, and a stove.¹⁷ Even without them, she must have lived quite comfortably by the standards of the day.

16. Inventories and Sales, Inventory of Mary Brumley, April 28, 1826, Office of the Register of Wills, District of Columbia, Administrative Papers, Case No. 125705.

17. Inventories and Sales, Inventory of Joseph Brumley, 1823, Office of the Register of Wills, District of Columbia, H.C.N. Book No. 1, pp. 520-522.

RECOMMENDED FURNISHINGS

SMALL CHAMBER

BEDSTEAD, painted pine or poplar, low turned posts, Pennsylvania or Maryland 1725-1765 <u>Documentation:</u> Layman inventory <u>Source:</u> OSH #100	North Wall
BEDDING for above bedstead, including: - one sheet - one blanket or counterpane - one bolster - two pillows - two pillowcases - one feather tick <u>Documentation:</u> Layman inventory <u>Source:</u> Sheet OSH #364, others acquire antique or reproduction	On Bedstead
BLANKET CHEST; walnut, pine or poplar; lift lid; dovetailed corners; Maryland or Pennsylvania 1725-1765 <u>Documentation:</u> Layman inventory <u>Source:</u> OSH #618	West wall
BOX; small; walnut, pine or popular; dovetailed corners; Maryland 1725-1765 <u>Documentation:</u> Layman inventory <u>Source:</u> Acquire antique	Top of Blanket Chest

SHOP

TOOLS, a large assortment of pre-1765 tools
and accessories in the inventory, including:

- 2 large gauges (marking and mortising)
- 3 small gauges (marking and mortising)
- 5 scribing chisels
- 8 small scribing chisels
- 3 grooving irons
- 5 small chisels
- 3 large chisels
- 3 broad chisels
- 1 brass compass
- 2 pair iron compasses
- 1 pair nippers
- 2 screwdrivers
- 4 gouges (gouge bit or split quill,
dowel bit, spiral auger)
- 2 taper bits and one handle
- 6 old gimlets, (quill and twisted)
- 1 large gimlet
- 2 broken saws
- 2 punches
- 2 hammers
- 1 half-round plane and iron
- 1 jack plane and iron
- 1 fork (hollow) plane and iron
- 1 jointer
- 6 smoothing planes and irons
- 1 large plow or skew plane
- 1 small plow or skew plane
- 2 tothing planes
- 1 plow plane
- 6 fillisters
- 1 old woman's tooth

SHOP

23 half rounds sorted
26 hollows sorted
3 ogee planes
1 bead plane
1 tongue and groove plane and iron
4 beads and quarter rounds
8 sash planes
1 chalk line and polishing brush
1 saw rest
3 punches
1 rasp
1 tap borer
3 brass cocks
1 saw screw
2 cornish (rabbet) planes and irons
1 iron to cut wood screws
1 diamond for cutting glass
2 handsaws
2 narrow axes
1 adz
2 hatchets
1 bench hook
1 large handsaw
1 tenon handsaw
1 dovetail handsaw
1 compass (fellow) handsaw
1 frame handsaw (chairmakers bow saw)
17 old files
6 rasps
6 broad chisels
6 narrow chisels
12 narrow chisels (lathe)
3 crooked gouges

SHOP

6 plain gouges
5 small gouges
3 wooden squares
3 tin glue pots
8 3/4 lb. old iron
1 pt. red lead
1 desk lock
1 new stock lock
811 ft. pine plank
1 dozen wood screws
6 large wood screws

Documentation: Layman inventory

Source: Acquire antique or reproduction

WORK BENCH, reproduction, 18th century type

North Wall

Documentation: Period treatment

Source: OSH Reproduction

TREADLE LATHE, pedal style, 18th century type

South Wall

Documentation: Period treatment

Source: Acquire reproduction

STOVE, cast iron, six plate, w/pipe

Hearth

Documentation: Layman inventory

Source: Acquire reproduction

PARLOR CHAMBER

BEDSTEAD, low-turned posts, painted pine or
poplar, Pennsylvania or Maryland 1725-
1765

West Wall

Documentation: Layman inventory

Source: OSH #305

PARLOR CHAMBER

BEDDING for above bedstead including:

Bedstead

- one feather tick
- one sheet
- one blanket or counterpane
- one bolster
- one bolster cover
- two pillows
- two pillowcases

Documentation: Layman inventory

Source: Sheet OSH #363, others acquire antique or reproduction

TRUNDLE BEDSTEAD, painted pine or poplar,
turned posts with wheels, Maryland or
Pennsylvania 1725-1765

Under
Bedstead

Documentation: Layman inventory

Source: Acquire antique

BEDDING for trundle bedstead, including

Trundle
Bedstead

- one feather tick, oznaburg
- one sheet
- one blanket
- one bolster
- one bolster cover
- two pillows
- two pillowcases

Documentation: Layman inventory

Source: Sheet OSH #362, others acquire antique or reproduction

WEARING APPAREL, man's, including one civilian
tricorn hat and one overcoat, 1725-1765

On Bedstead

Documentation: Layman inventory

Source: Acquire reproduction

PARLOR CHAMBER

- BLANKET CHEST, large, walnut, two or three drawers across base, dovetailed case, bracket or ogee feet, Maryland or Pennsylvania 1725-1765
Documentation: Layman inventory
Source: Acquire antique
North Wall
- BLANKET CHEST; small; walnut, pine or poplar; dovetailed case; bracket or ogee feet; Maryland or Pennsylvania 1725-1765
Documentation: Layman inventory
Source: Acquire antique
South Wall
- LOOKING GLASS, pine frame, rectangular, mid-18th century style
Documentation: Layman inventory
Source: Acquire antique
North Wall
- GARTER LOOM, small, pine, 18th century style
Documentation: Layman inventory
Source: Sheet OSH #143
Top of Large Blanket Chest
- CASE RAZOR, folding steel shaving razor, mid-18th century
Documentation: Layman inventory
Source: Acquire antique
Top of Large Blanket Chest
- BOX; slanted top; walnut, pine or poplar; Maryland or Pennsylvania 1725-1765
Documentation: Layman inventory
Source: Acquire antique
Top of Large Blanket Chest

PARLOR CHAMBER

BOX; flat top; walnut, pine or poplar; Maryland or Pennsylvania 1725-1765 <u>Documentation:</u> Layman inventory <u>Source:</u> Acquire antique	Top of Small Blanket Chest
--	-------------------------------

LINEN WHEEL, turned posts, foot treadle, 18th century <u>Documentation:</u> Laymen inventory <u>Source:</u> OSH #621	North East Section of Room
---	----------------------------------

ANDIRONS, pair, wrought iron, mid-18th century <u>Documentation:</u> Period treatment <u>Source:</u> Acquire antique	Hearth
--	--------

CLOTHES BRUSH, wooden handle, 18th century style <u>Documentation:</u> Layman inventory <u>Source:</u> Acquire antique or reproduction	Top of Large Chest
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BASIN, pewter, American or English, approx. 12" diameter, mid-18th century <u>Documentation:</u> Layman inventory <u>Source:</u> OSH #50	Top or Large Blanket Chest
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HAND TOWEL, rough linen, white <u>Documentation:</u> Period treatment <u>Source:</u> Acquire reproduction	Top of Large Blanket Chest
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KITCHEN

TABLE, pine, stretcher base, turned or square legs, Maryland or Pennsylvania 1750-1765 <u>Documentation:</u> Layman inventory <u>Source:</u> Acquire reproduction, copy OSH #6	End against East Wall in Front of Hearth
---	---

KITCHEN

- BENCHES, two, pine, scroll cut feet, mortised seat, Pennsylvania, 1725-1765 West Wall
Documentation: Layman inventory
Source: Acquire reproduction
- DOUGH TROUGH, pine, dovetailed corners, w/lid, Pennsylvania or Maryland 1725-1765 West Wall
Documentation: Layman inventory
Source: OSH #307
- CHURN, wooden, banded staves, barrel-like, 18th century. West Wall
Documentation: Layman inventory
Source: Acquire antique
- COFFEE MILL, wrought iron or brass, wall mounted, 18th century Hearth Area
Documentation: Layman inventory
Source: Acquire antique
- STONEWARE JUGS, four, bulbous shape, including: Top of Benches
one 1 gallon, one 1½ gallon, one 2 quart, and one 1 quart sizes, some with incised decoration, 18th century types
Documentation: Layman inventory
Source: Acquire reproduction
- IRONWARE, an assortment of wrought and cast iron kitchen vessels, utensils and accessories, including: Hearth, North Wall, West Wall
- 2 ladles -- OSH reproduction
- flesh fork -- OSH #577
- skimmer -- OSH reproduction
- old pair candle snuffers -- acquire antique

KITCHEN

- 2 iron candlesticks -- acquire antique
- box iron and heaters -- acquire antique
- 15 knives and forks -- acquire antique
- tea kettle -- acquire reproduction
- 2 iron pots -- OSH reproductions
- trammel -- OSH #81
- wafer iron -- OSH #309
- griddle -- OSH #475
- fry pan -- OSH reproduction
- 2 trivets -- OSH reproductions
- spatula -- OSH reproduction
- skillet -- acquire reproduction
- grid iron -- OSH reproduction
- rotating grid iron -- OSH reproduction

Documentation: Layman inventory and
period treatment

Source: As listed above

TINWARE, an assortment of 18th century utensils
and accessories including:

- snuff grater
- large tray
- tin lamp
- tin lantern -- OSH reproduction
- tin water pot
- 4 candle molds -- OSH #308
- funnel
- grater
- tin cutter
- pint measure
- quart measure

Documentation: Layman inventory

Source: Acquire reproduction except as
noted above

North Wall,
Table,
West Wall

KITCHEN

PINE BOX, hanging type, painted, 18th century, open or w/lid <u>Documentation:</u> Layman inventory <u>Source:</u> OSH #584	North Wall
BRASSWARE, two pieces, 18th century forms including: - brass water ladle -- OSH reproduction - brass kettle, 20 wt. <u>Documentation:</u> Layman inventory <u>Source:</u> Acquire reproduction except as noted above	North Wall Hearth Area
FLOUR BARRELS, six, wooden hoops, 18th century style <u>Documentation:</u> Layman inventory <u>Source:</u> Acquire reproduction	West Wall
BARREL, 30 gallon capacity, wooden or iron hoops, 18th century style <u>Documentation:</u> Layman inventory <u>Source:</u> Acquire reproduction	West Wall
MEASURE, half bushel, wooden, 18th century style <u>Documentation:</u> Layman inventory <u>Source:</u> Acquire reproduction	West Wall
TUB, wooden, iron or wooden hoops, 18th century style <u>Documentation:</u> Layman inventory <u>Source:</u> OSH reproduction	West Wall

KITCHEN

HAIR SIFTER, round wooden hoop with horsehair, 18th century style <u>Documentation</u> : Layman inventory <u>Source</u> : Acquire antique	Hang on West Wall
RUNLOTS, three, (small barrels) one 12 gallon, one 10 gallon, one 6 gallon, iron or wooden hoops, 18th century style <u>Documentation</u> : Layman inventory <u>Source</u> : Acquire reproduction	Near West Wall
TUMBLERS, two, clear glass, blown, 18th century style <u>Documentation</u> : Layman inventory <u>Source</u> : Acquire reproduction	Top of Dough Trough
WINE GLASS, clear, air twist or clear stem, 18th century style <u>Documentation</u> : Layman inventory <u>Source</u> : OSH reproduction	Top of Dough Trough
BOTTLES, three, quart size, blown, green or brown, 18th century style <u>Documentation</u> : Layman inventory <u>Source</u> : OSH #478 and acquire reproduction	Table
BOWL, wooden, 18th century style, rectangular <u>Documentation</u> : Layman inventory <u>Source</u> : OSH #586	Hang on West Wall
PLATTERS, three, any of a number of different materials including salt-glazed stoneware, wood, Worcester porcelain, Whieldonware, or pewter	Top of Dough Trough

KITCHEN

- Documentation: Layman inventory
Source: Pewter, OSH #519, #520, #521
- PAIR OF SALTS, creamware, earthenware or pewter, 18th century
Documentation: Layman inventory
Source: Acquire reproduction
Table
- PEPPER BOX, wooden, 18th century style
Documentation: Layman inventory
Source: Acquire antique
North Wall
- PEWTERWARE, an assortment of 18th century forms including:
- punch ladle -- OSH #65
- six plates -- OSH #522, #523, #524, #525
- two beakers
- teapot
- three porringers
Documentation: Layman inventory
Source: Acquire reproduction except as noted above
North Wall and Table
- TEASPOONS, three pewter or silver, 1750-1765
Documentation: Layman inventory
Source: Acquire reproduction
Table
- STONEWARE SAUCERS, three, and STONEWARE CUPS, two, salt-glazed, English, 1750-1765
Documentation: Layman inventory
Source: Acquire antique
Top of Dough Trough

KITCHEN

- BIBLE, large Dutch (German), 1750-1765 On Bench
Documentation: Layman inventory
Source: Acquire reproduction
- TABLECLOTHS, two, figured, cotton or linen, Table
18th century, possibly damask
Documentation: Layman inventory
Source: Acquire antique
- TOWELS, two, one figured, the other oznaburg, North Wall
18th century type
Documentation: Layman inventory
Source: Acquire reproduction
- BASKET, splint, loop handle, 18th century Hang from
type Beam
Documentation: Layman inventory
Source: OSH reproduction
- PAIR OF WOOL CARDS, wooden, 18th century West Wall
type
Documentation: Layman inventory
Source: OSH reproduction
- QUILLING WHEEL, wooden box, nailed construc- West Wall
tion, 18th century type
Documentation: Period treatment
Source: OSH #83
- BROOM, split wood, handmade, 18th century Hang on
type West Wall
Documentation: Period treatment
Source: OSH #576

KITCHEN

BUCKETS, two, wooden, iron or wooden hoops,
18th century style

Documentation: Period treatment

Source: OSH reproduction and OSH #585

Under Bench

GOURD DIPPER, handmade, 18th century type

Documentation: Period treatment

Source: OSH #581

In Bucket

JUG, redware, melon shape, brown glaze,
18th century type

Documentation: Layman inventory

Source: OSH #501

On Bench

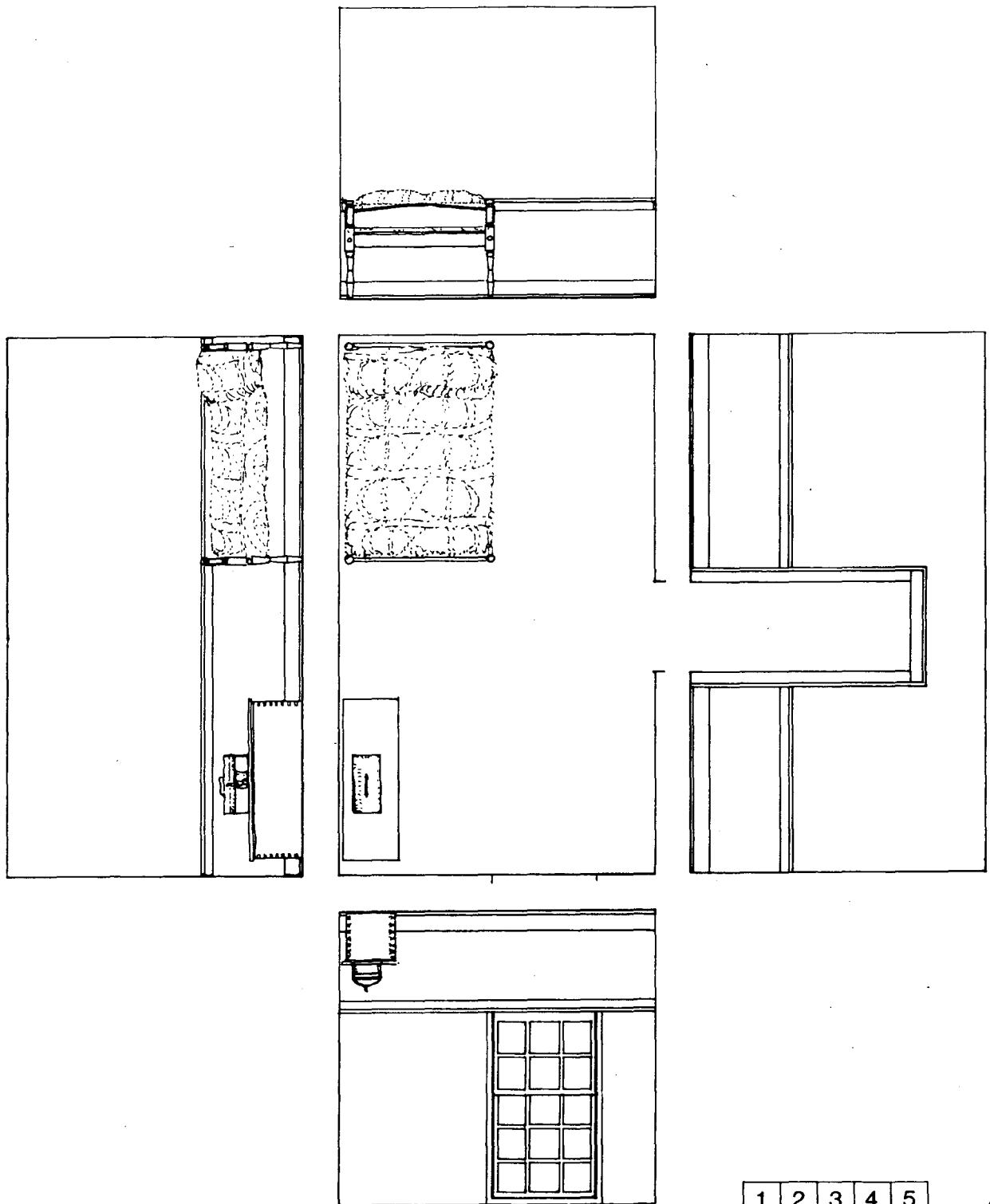
LOG CARRIER, leather, two handles, tooled
decoration, 18th century

Documentation: Period treatment

Source: OSH #589

West Wall

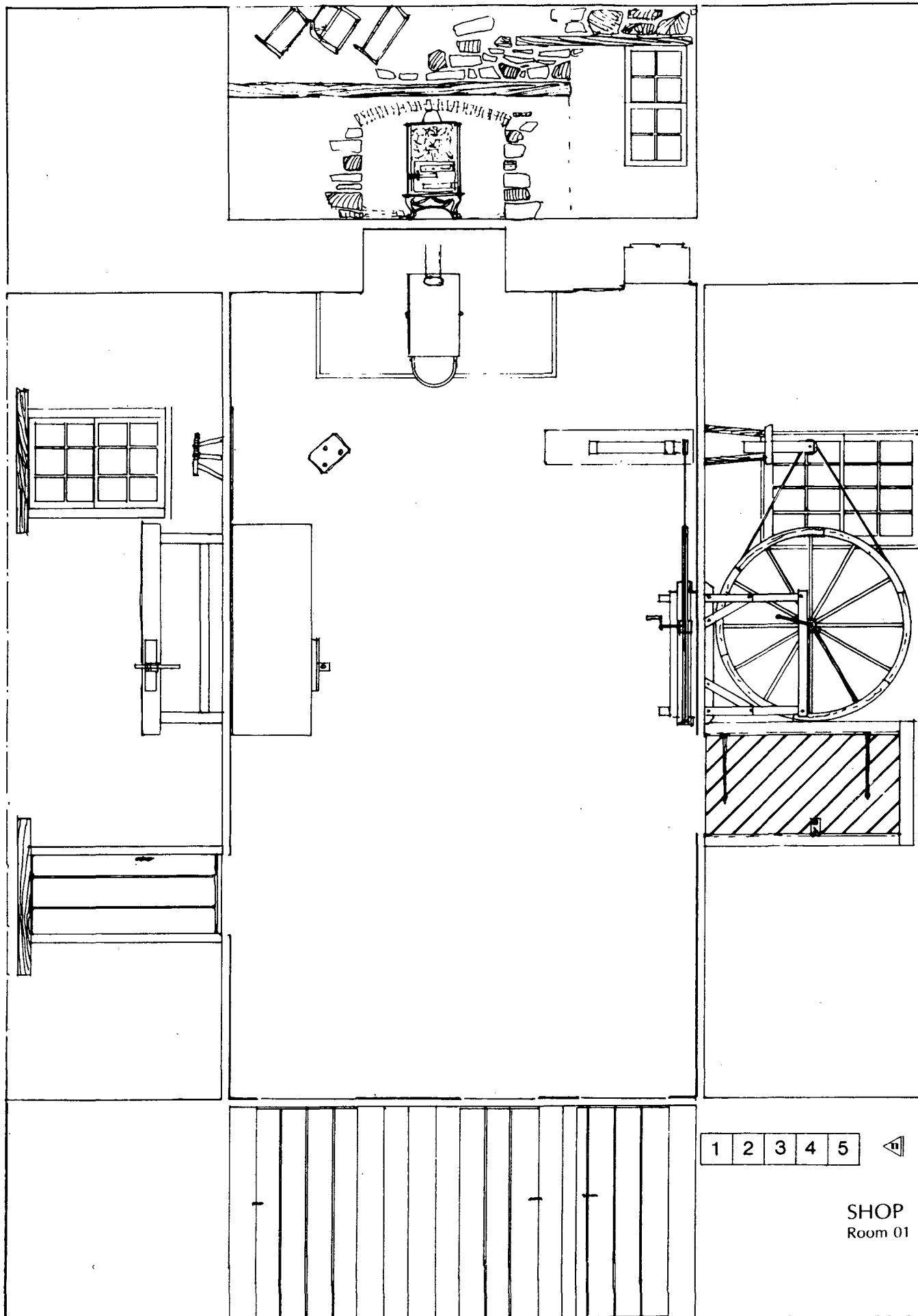
FLOOR PLANS AND ELEVATIONS



1	2	3	4	5
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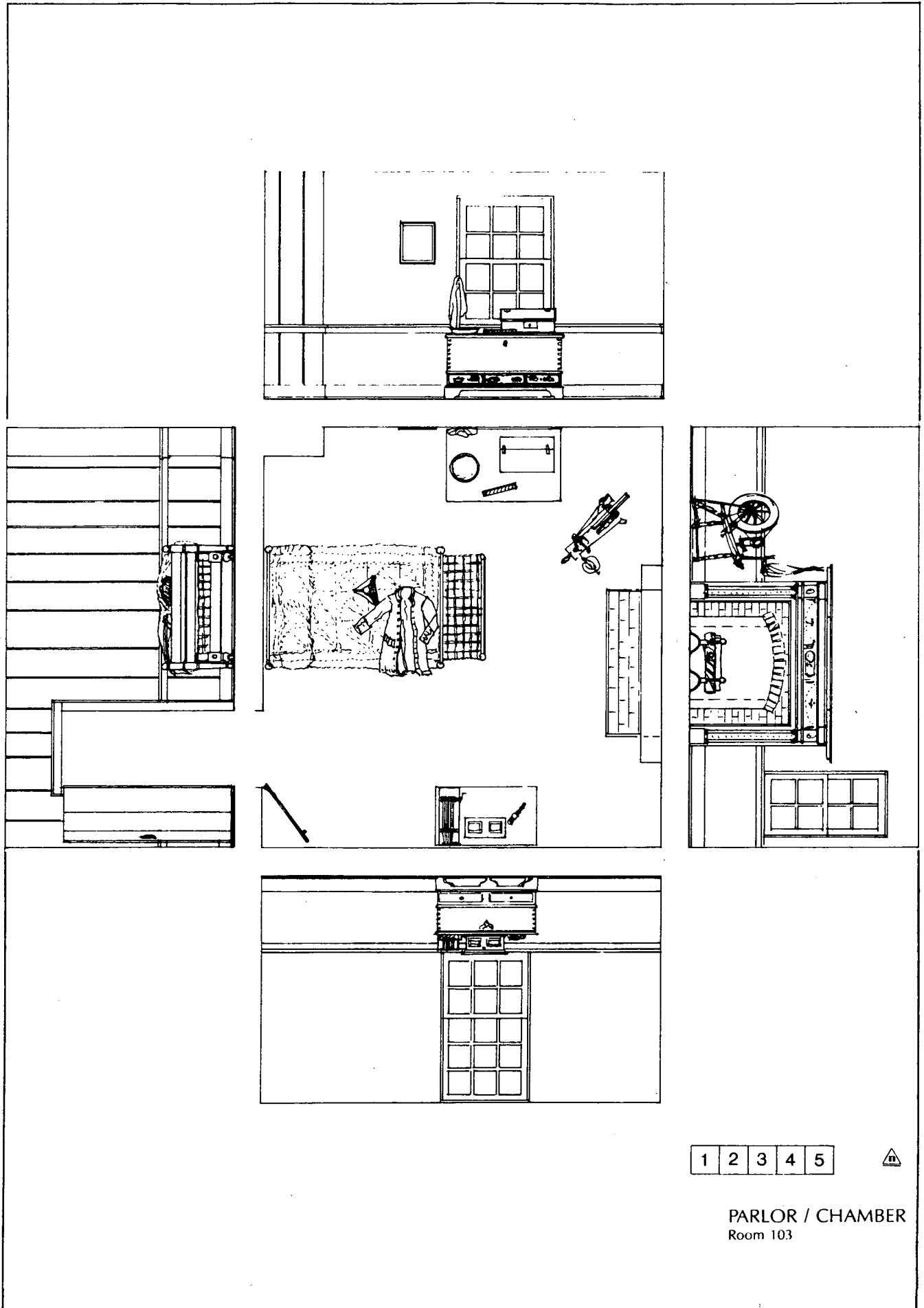
SMALL CHAMBER
Room 102

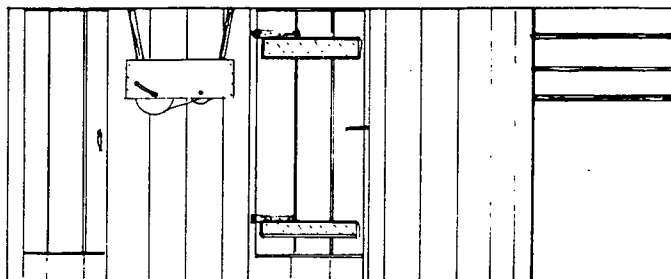
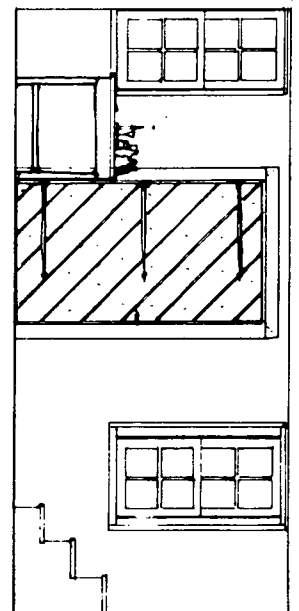
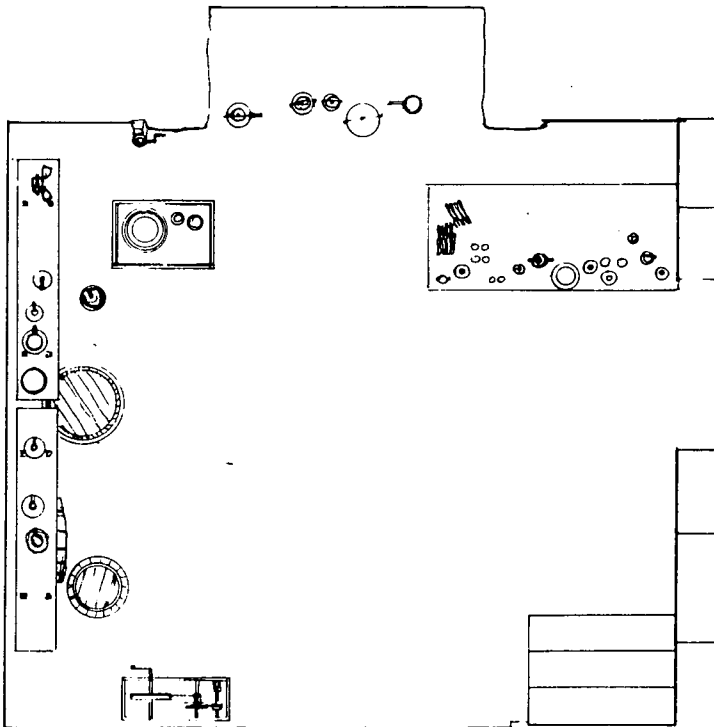
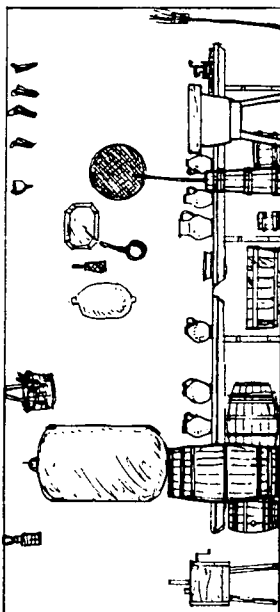
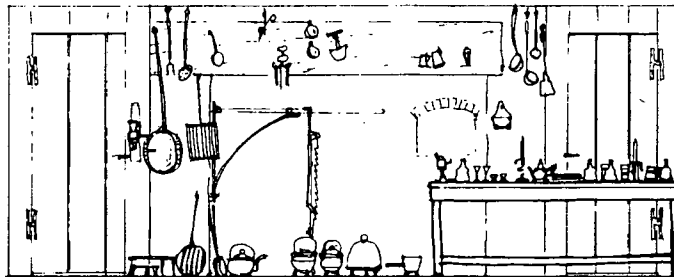


1	2	3	4	5
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SHOP
Room 01





1 2 3 4 5



KITCHEN
Room 02

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APPENDIX A

CHRISTOPHER LAYMAN INVENTORY, 1766

An Inventory of the goods and Chattels of
Christopher Layman Late of Frederick
County Deceased Taken & Appraised this
5 Day November 1765 in Currant money

Viz	£	s	p
Wareing Apparrell	2	0	0
3½ yards Drugget	0	10	0
2 yds Shalloone	0	4	0
1 Doz ⁿ Buttons	0	0	4
1 oz thread [?] twist	0	1	3
2 Figured Table Cloths	0	4	0
2 old Ditto	0	1	6
1 Figured Towel	0	0	6
1 oznabg ⁿ Ditto	0	0	3
1 Bed and furniture 1 pr sheets Bedstead & Cord	2	0	0
1 Trundle Bedstead 2 Blankets oznabg Tick & Cord	0	12	6
4.. 2 Gallons stone Jugs	0	6	0
4.. 1½ Ditto	0	5	0
4.. 2 Quart D ^o	0	3	0
4.. 1 Quart D ^o	0	2	0
1 Tin Lamp 1 Ditto Lantern	0	1	6
1 Tin Waterpot	0	1	3
9 ¾ old pewter 1/	0	9	9
1 punch Ladle	0	1	0
15 old knives & forks	0	6	0
2 Iron Candlesticks	0	1	6
4 Candlemolds	0	3	0
1 old peper box & one Funnell	0	1	0
1 old Tin Grater 1 D ^o Cutter	0	0	9
1 old pr Snuffers	0	0	3
1 old Tin pint Measure 1 Q ^t Ditto	0	1	3
a ps old Earthen Ware	0	6	0

1/2 Doz ⁿ Tins	0	1	6
1 Gun Barrel	0	1	6
2 Glass Tumblers	0	1	3
1 Wine Glass	0	0	6
1 Wooden Bowls & 3 platters	0	0	9
1 old hair Sifter	0	0	3
1 Snuff Grater	0	0	3
1 Cloth Brush	0	0	4
4 Cakes stamps	0	1	0
2 Iron Ladles	0	1	6
1 ps old Flesh fork & skimmer	0	0	6
1 old Skillet	0	1	6
1 Frying pann	0	4	0
1 Iron Gridle	0	3	0
1 Large Tray	0	0	9
1 Brass Water Ladle	0	2	6
1 Large Dutch Bible	1	15	0
1 Smaller Ditto	1	6	0
1 Book Sermons	0	6	0
2 prayer Books	0	1	6
15 Flower Barrels	0	15	0
1 old Ditto	0	0	9
1..12 Gallon Runlot	0	3	0
1..10 Ditto	0	2	0
1..6 Ditto	0	1	6
2 Iron pots w52	0	17	4
1 Brass Kettle 20	1	2	6
1½ Bushel	0	1	0
2..30 Gallon Barrels	0	5	0
1 Powdering Tub	0	2	0
1 Large Chest	0	5	0
2 Small Ditto	0	5	0
1 Large Cooler	0	5	0
1 Dough Trough	0	5	0
4 Quart Bottles	0	1	0

1 old Cask	0	2	6
1 Small Tub	0	3	0
1 Small Looking Glass	0	3	0
1 plank Table	0	4	0
3 Benches	0	3	0
1 Bedstead Very old Bed 1 Blanket			
1 sheet	0	15	0
1 old hoe 1 old spade & 1 Dung hook	0	1	6
1 pr Wool Cards	0	1	0
1 Garter Loom	0	1	0
1 Grass Knife	0	0	6
2 handsaws	0	2	6
2 Narrow Axes	0	10	0
1 ads	0	3	9
2 Hatchets	0	3	0
1 Bench hook	0	2	6
6½ old Iron	0	0	6
1 Large handsaw	0	15	0
1 T Ditto	0	7	6
1 Duftail D ⁰	0	3	9
1 Cumpass Ditto	0	1	3
1 Frame Ditto	0	1	6
17 old files of Different Sorts	0	2	6
6 Rasps sorted	0	9	0
1 Doz ⁿ Wood Screws	0	2	0
6 Large Ditto	0	0	9
6 Broad Chizels new	0	9	0
6 Narrower Ditto	0	6	0
12 Narrower Ditto	0	7	6
3 Crooked gouges	0	3	0
6 plain Ditto	0	4	6
5 Small Ditto	0	3	0
2 large gouges	0	2	6
3 Small Ditto	0	2	3

5 Scribing Chizels	0	2	6
8 Small Ditto	0	4	0
3 Grooving Irons	0	1	8
5 Small Chizels	0	6	6
3 Large Ditto	0	4	6
3 Broad Ditto	0	3	6
1 Small Box 2 pr Dividers 3 [fish or fast] hooks & c	0	7	6
1 Brass pocket Compass	0	1	6
2 pr Iron Compasses	0	2	0
1 pr Knippers	0	1	6
2 Screw	0	0	6
4 Gouges	0	2	0
1 Desk Lock	0	1	0
1 New Stock Lock	0	5	0
2 Taper Bits & 1 handle	0	1	6
6 old Gimblets	0	0	6
1 Large Gimblet 2 Broken Jaws & 2 punches	0	1	0
2 Hammers	0	2	0
1 half plain & Iron	0	1	3
1 G & Tongue plain & Iron	0	0	6
1 Jack plain & Iron	0	1	0
3 [fork] Ditto	0	9	0
1 Joynter	0	6	0
6 Smoothing plains & Irons	0	12	0
1 Large [skew] plain steel faced	0	100	0
2 Small Ditto	0	7	6
2 Tothing plains	0	6	0
1 plough plain	0	5	0
1 Size & fillister	0	3	9
5 fillisters	0	10	0
1 old Womans tooth	0	1	0
23 half Rounds Sorted	1	14	6
26 hallows sorted	1	19	0
6 Oges plain	0	15	0
1 Beed	0	2	6

4 Beeds & Quarter Rounds	0	10	0
8 Sash plains	1	12	0
3 Wooden Squares	0	1	0
1 ChalkLine & pollishing Brush	0	0	6
1 Saw Rest 3 punches 1 Rasp & Tap Bourrer	0	1	6
1 R [erased]	0	1	0
3 Brass Cocks	0	7	6
1 Saw Screw	0	0	9
3 Tin Gleu pots	0	0	9
1 p ^d Red Led	0	0	6
4 Sticks sealing Wax	0	0	1
2 Cornesh plain Irons	0	3	0
1 pr ^s Bed Cord	0	0	9
1 Iron to Cut wood screws	0	1	6
3 ^{lb} thread	0	9	0
5 ^{lb} Flax	0	5	0
313 ^{lb} Flour 9/	1	8	2
1 old Box	0	1	0
1 Stove & pipe	4	2	6
1 Sow & Seven pigs	0	17	6
1 Large Barrow	0	15	0
4 shotes [shoats]	0	16	0
1 old Basket	0	0	6
811 feet of Inch pine plank	2	0	7
1 Dimond for Cutg Glass	0	4	0
1 spunge	0	1	0
1 pr Scales & Weights	0	10	0
3 Stone Sausers & 2 Cups	0	0	3
1 Tea Kittle	0	11	6
3 Tea spoons	0	0	6
To Case Roler	0	0	3
1 Coffee Mill	0	3	6
2 pine Boxes	0	1	9

1 Box Iron & heaters
1 Linnen Wheel
1 Churn

0	4	6
0	9	0
0	3	0
£52	4	00

APPENDIX B
RICHARD SMITH INVENTORY, 1787

Geo. Hurdock Esq

74

Having Appraised by R. O. Quaker & Co. about 15 parts of
 one L. 3. one R. 3. about 200 lbs. of one L. 3.
 about 12 lbs. given on the ground a bushel of wheat & 1/2
 (about 1/2 S. one part of 1/2 S. 10/11)
 one L. 3. Thomas, one L. 3. Thomas, 1/11/11
 Robert Smith, one L. 3. Thomas, 1/11/11
 John Smith, one L. 3. Thomas, 1/11/11
 Frederick Smith, one L. 3. Thomas, 1/11/11
 John Smith, one L. 3. Thomas, 1/11/11
 made out on the Holy Evangelists of a Kingdom of God that Kingdom
 is a true and perfect Kingdom of all and singular things in
 the world of this said Kingdom that hath come to be known as of
 perfect at the time of the making thereof that what it is, and
 in what respect it comes to be known, and in what respect it
 is known in an additional Kingdom, that is, the Kingdom of God
 of any part or parcel of the Kingdom of God in any
 person whatsoever, and that if any shall hereafter discover any
 Embezzlement or charge any to be, who will acquiesce in the Kingdom
 Court with such Embezzlement or charge of a Kingdom, that it
 may be Enquired into according to law.
 Geo. Murdoch 1/11/11

An Inventory of the Goods and Chattels of (Thomas)

Richard, late of (Thomas) County deceased (appraised in and
 a King of Maryland by us the Subscribers being Justices of the
 Peace and one of them this Eighteenth Day of May 1811
 showed and appraised and Rightly valued

To the Deceased's Dwelling, Appraised	£ 6-15-0
To Two Head of Hogs	3-0-0
To one Hagon and enough	16-0-0
To one Pair of Hares	3-0-0
To one Pair of Hares	4-0-0
To one Pair of Hares and one Pair	10-10-0
To one Pair of Hares	7-0-0
To one Pair of Hares and one Pair	1-5-0
To one Pair of Hares and one Pair	2-10-0
To one Pair of Hares and one Pair	3-0-0
To one Pair of Hares and one Pair	2-7-6
To one Pair of Hares and one Pair	1-2-6
To one Pair of Hares and one Pair	2-16-6
To one Pair of Hares and one Pair	1-6-6
To one Pair of Hares and one Pair	1-5-0
To one Pair of Hares and one Pair	1-5-0
To one Pair of Hares and one Pair	2-7-6
To one Pair of Hares and one Pair	1-10-0
To one Pair of Hares and one Pair	2-13-6
To one Pair of Hares and one Pair	2-0-0
To one Pair of Hares and one Pair	1-17-0
To one Pair of Hares and one Pair	2-10-0
To one Pair of Hares and one Pair	1-9-0
To one Pair of Hares and one Pair	2-15-0
To one Pair of Hares and one Pair	1-0-0
To one Pair of Hares and one Pair	3-0-0
To one Pair of Hares and one Pair	0-2-0
To one Pair of Hares and one Pair	2-8-10-0

Richard Smith's inventory reads as follows:

An Inventory of Goods & Chattles of Col. Richard Smith Late of Frederick County Deceased as appraised by us the Subscribers in Current Money who being first Sworn for that Purpose this 3^d Day of April 1787.

1	Hh ^d Tabaco Supposed to Weigh about 800 ^{lb} [?] wt.	£ 9	0	0
	a Quantity D.° unstripd hanging 500 ^{wt}	3	15	0
	a Quantity D.° in Bulk unstripd -- 400	3	0	0
	a Quantity D.° stripd in bulk -- 800	7	10	0
	a Quantity Indian Corn Supposed to be Ten Bb ^{ls.}	5	0	0
	a Quantity Tobaco unstripd in M ^r . Marshalls Tabaco House 1250 ^{wt.}	9	7	6
5	Broad Hoes 7/6 one Mattocks 7/6 one Iron Wedge 1/	0	16	0
1	Drawing Knife 1/ one adze 1/ one Trow 1/6	0	3	6
1	pr. Steelyard 10/- one Small Bell [?Bill?] 1/	0	11	0
2	Axes 9/- One Row 15/- One Iron Bound Hh ^d -- 4/6	1	8	6
1	Cyder Hd ^d 5/- one old Waggon & Gears for four	6	5	0
	Horses with the Lock Chain Included 6-0-0			
1	Black Horse about 12 years old £12 one Ditto about 8 Ditto £8	20	0	0
1	Old Sorril Ditto D.° £5 one Roan Ditto Blind £1-0-0	6	0	0
1	Black Mare £12 - One Bay Mare £15	27	0	0
3	Black Cows £10-10 Two Cows & calves £7-0-0	17	10	0
2	Yearlings £1-10-0 Five Sheep & two Lambs £3-0-0	4	10	0
3	Sows 7 Shoats & 9 Pigs -- £4-0-0	4	0	0
	Negro Ben aged about 45 years £50	50	0	0
	Negro Charles Aged about 25 -- £75	75	0	0
	Negro Bob aged about 20 -- £75	75	0	0
	Negro Woman Kate aged 28 with a Child about 4 months old	60	0	0
	Mary aged 45 yrs. £45 Casey aged 10 yrs. £25	70	0	0
	Eliza aged 4 yrs £15 Monday aged 3 years £12	27	0	0

	Sam aged 2 years £10	10	0	0
	Maisey aged about 20 years with a Child 5 months old	60	0	0
	Mary aged 14 years £50 Milly aged 7 years £20	70	0	0
3	Feather Beds & Bedding £13-10-- One Trundle Bed £2--5	15	15	0
6	Leather Bottomed Chairs £4-10 one Armed D.° £1	5	10	0
4	Leather Bottomed Chairs £2 one Dining Table £1-5	3	5	0
1	Breakfast D.° 12/6 China & Glass ware £3	3	12	6
1	Castor & two Sarvers 12/6 one Cradle and two Tables £1	1	12	6
1	pr. Hand Irons fire Tongs and Shovels 10/ Three flat Irons 7/6	0	17	6
1	Childs Chair 2/6 one Looking Glass £1-10	1	12	6
2	Spinning Wheels 10/- one Chest & Trunk 15/	1	5	0
1	Small Carpet 3/9 one small Looking glass 1/ Kitchen Furniture £2-10 -- 6 Silver Table Spoons £2	4	10	0
5	Tea Spoons 18/9 Nine Table Knifs & forks 7/6	1	6	3
	Stone & Earthen Ware £1 - one TeaKettle 10/.	1	10	0
	Wearing apparel £7-10-0 Oznaburg Supposed about 15 yards 15/	8	5	0
1	Cow £3 - one Heifer £3 about 200 wt Bacon £5 about 12 Acres grain in the Ground Including Wheat & Rye	11	0	0
1	Saddle £1-5 one pair Boots 18/9	2	3	9
		£	688	6 3

APPENDIX C

DEED, TOWNLEY BRUCE TO ROBERT PETER, 1780

(Liber A Folio 438)

At the Request of Robert Peter the following Deed was Recorded February the 5th 1780 (to wit) This Indenture made this 22 day of January in the 1st year of our Lord Christ one thousand seven hundred and eighty between Townley Bruce of George Town in Montgomery County and State of Maryland of the one part and Robert Peter of the same Town County and State of the other part Witnesseth that the said Townley Bruce for and in consideration of the sum of five shillings Current Money to him in hand paid by the said Robert Peter the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged and for diverse other good reasons which hereafter will more fully appear he the said Townley Bruce hath bargained sold and delivered and by these presents doth bargain sell and deliver by delivering unto Robert Peter afo. one person in name of the whole, one negro man named Mod, one negro man named Peter and all his undivided half part of the negroes and their increase given by the said Robert Peter to his Daughters Mary and Harriet as by Deed Recorded in Frederick County references being thereunto has well more fully and at large appear to have and to hold the said Negro Mod and Peter and all the undivided half part of the other Negroes afo. and their increases unto him the said Robert Peter his heirs Executors and Administrators forever under the Trust and Confidence Nevertheless that the said Townley Bruce and his present wife shall and may hold possess and enjoy during their Natural lives and how their said Harriet's widowhood the whole of the slaves afo. said with their and every of their increase free and clear of any incumbrances from him the said Robt Peter his heirs Executors or Administrators and under the further trust and confidence that he the said Robert Peter and his heirs shall convey and make over at the death of the said Townley Bruce and Harriet his wife in case she shall not marry a second time all the negroes afo. with their increase to their Child or Children as may be directed by the last will and Testament of the said Townley Bruce or in case of his dying intestate to the Child or Children of him the said Townley Bruce by his present wife as may legally fall to their shares of the said Negroes and their increases And under the further trust and confidence that the said Robt Peter and his heirs will in case the said Townley Bruce should die before his present wife and she should marry a second time make over and so delivered as soon as may be after the second marriage two thirds of all the Negroes afo. to the Child or Children of the present marriage In Testimony hereof we have set our hands and seals the date and year above written -

Will Deakins Junr
Townley Bruce
Robert Peter

As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has basic responsibilities to protect and conserve our land and water, energy and minerals, fish and wildlife, parks and recreation areas, and to ensure the wise use of all these resources. The department also has major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

NPS D-1 August 1986

