

Furnishings Plan:

Deshler-Morris House, 5442 Germantown Avenue,
Philadelphia, PA 19144

- d. Evidence of Original Furnishings
- e. Description of Recommended Furnishings With
Cost Estimates

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December, 1976

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INDE 33

Preamble -

Chronological List of Owners of Property and Buildings
at 5442 Germantown Avenue.

David Deshler	-	1751-1792
Isaac Franks	-	1792-1802
Perot Family	-	1802-1836
Morris Family	-	1836-1949
National Park Service	-	1949-present

For a complete history of property ownership and structures on this site, see the companion report prepared by Anna C. Toogood, "Deshler-Morris House" Historic Structures Report, National Park Service, Denver Service Center (Denver, 1977).

d. Evidence of Original Furnishings

In lieu of a separate report prepared by the Park Historian, section d, Evidence of Original Furnishings, has been included in this volume of the Furnishings Report. Section d has been prepared by Doris D. Fanelli of the curatorial staff with the approval of Historian Martin I. Yoelson.

f. Special Installation, Maintenance and Protection
Recommendations.

Topic f., Special installation, maintenance and protection recommendations, was written by Peter Snell of the Denver Service Center. Interested persons should see: Snell, Peter. Historic Structures Preservation Guide, Deshler Morris House, Germantown, Pennsylvania. Denver Service Center, 1977.

Hobart G. Cawood
Superintendent

Deshler-Morris House

Illustrations

1. The Washington Family by Edward Savage, engraving. Courtesy, The Mount Vernon Ladies' Association.
2. Cushion needlepoint by Martha Washington for chair at Mount Vernon. Courtesy, The Mount Vernon Ladies' Association.
3. John Phillips by Joseph Steward, oil on canvas, 1793. Courtesy, Trustees of Dartmouth College.
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5. Gerondole for the second room at Sir Abraham Hume's in Hill Street.
6. Sofa from 190 High Street. INHP Neg.#10192.
7. Elizabeth Fenimore Cooper, Freeman, watercolor, c. 1816. Courtesy, New York State Historical Association, Cooperstown, N.Y.
8. The Continents, porcelain. Derby, c. 1765.
9. Chippendale side chair said to have been used at 190 High Street during Washington's residency. Courtesy, The Smithsonian Institution.
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Courtesy, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.
15. Dessert in "The Footman's Guide," from The English Housewife.
16. Wine cooler owned by George Washington. Courtesy,
The Mount Vernon Ladies' Association.
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Courtesy, The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts.
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Courtesy, The Mount Vernon Ladies' Association.
19. Hand mirror, INHP Neg. #11029.
20. Fashion print. Courtesy, The Henry Francis du Pont
Winterthur Museum.
21. George Washington's shaving stand. Courtesy,
The Mount Vernon Ladies' Association.

No study can ever be totally accomplished by one person. I would like to especially thank those people without whose assistance I could not have completed this project:

Constance V. Hershey, Independence National Historical Park, for the direction and advice she has given my research; Charles G. Dorman, Independence National Historical Park, for his generosity in making his research notes on 190 High Street available to me; Nancy S. Cramer, Independence National Historical Park, for assisting me in transcribing several eighteenth century manuscripts; Roy Goodman, American Philosophical Society for his aid in locating many obscure Franks facts; Dr. Hope Holdcamper, National Archives; Dr. Margaret Tinckum for her advice on Germantown; Christine Meadows, Mount Vernon, for numerous references to the Washington household and its furnishings; Dorothy S. Spungen and Gloria J. McLean, Independence National Historical Park, who patiently and indefatigably typed and retyped this study.

PREFACE

From 1792 to 1802 Isaac Franks owned what is now referred to as the Deshler-Morris House in Germantown. The purpose of this study is to propose a furnishings plan for Franks' home during the period that it was occupied by George Washington - November 16-30, 1793 and July 30-September 20, 1794. This will provide an opportunity to portray the life style of our nation's first President during his Philadelphia administration at a country home in what was considered a resort area by Washington and his peers.

Although the President occupied the Germantown mansion during November, 1793, the additional dimension of his family and staff during the summer of 1794 urges the focus of this plan on the Washingtons' 1794 estivation. The approach of this study has been to provide an interpretive program based as much as possible on documentable facts. Research has yielded little information about Isaac Franks and his family, and a disproportionate amount of knowledge about the Washingtons. The presidential family's ubiquity, therefore, overshadows the Franks' presence in the refurnished house. Hopefully, when public attention is called to this project, new Franks memorabilia and papers will surface, offering a more balanced furnishings study.

Historical Narrative Franks Family

Isaac Franks' grandfather, Jacob Franks, emigrated to America from Germany around 1711.¹ He settled in New York City and in 1719 married Belah Abigail Levy of the well-connected Levy family. Minutes of Shearith Isreal, the Franks' family synagogue, indicate that Jacob Franks was active in the religious community. Having had one of the congregation's largest two tax assessments (£ 14) in 1747, it may be assumed that he enjoyed a relatively high financial status.² The youngest of Jacob Franks' three children was Moses Benjamin Franks, Isaac's father.³ It can be assumed from the marriages of Moses and his siblings that the Franks family travelled in the upper middle class of New York Jewish Society. The minutes of Congregation Shearith Isreal in New York City record that Moses wife Sarah⁴ gave birth to their only child, Isaac, on May 27, 1759.⁵

More substantial vitae on Isaac Franks begins with his enlistment in the Seventh Massachusetts Regiment in 1776.⁶ His involvement with the military played an important role throughout the remainder of Franks' life. Captured when the British took New York City he escaped a few months later "by crossing the Hudson River to New Jersey in a small and leaky skiff with but one paddle."⁷ Franks was made an Ensign in the quarter-master-general's department, January 1, 1781, where he served in a clerical capacity as forage master.⁸

Aside from a minor incident of bureaucratic misunderstanding, Franks' military record was uneventful. He resigned his commission in July, 1782, the same month of his marriage; and it is interesting to note that he made at least eight trips to Philadelphia on furloughs prior to his resignation.⁹ An uncle, David Franks, had lived in Philadelphia and at least one of his children, Abigail Franks Hamilton remained in this city until her death in 1798.¹⁰ It was probably on one of his visits to Philadelphia that Isaac Franks met his wife. Franks married Mary Davidson on July 9, 1782 in Old Swede's Church.¹¹

Isaac Franks' father-in-law was Captain Samuel Davidson (or Davison). Records indicate that he was a reasonably prosperous sea captain. Davidson served as Commander of the "Floating Battery" that guarded the Delaware, and for a short time was Commander of Naval Armaments of the Province during the Revolution.¹² He seems to have been a self-employed seaman whose services were frequently engaged by local merchants to captain their ships. Davidson's name also appears as a bondor for several of his commands, suggesting that his was a lucrative career.¹³

The medical records of Dr. Benjamin Rush further illuminate the structure of Isaac Franks' family. Throughout his journals Rush listed a "Captain Davidson" who was probably

Franks' father-in-law. It would have been natural that after her marriage, Mary Davidson Franks continued to see Rush and that through her, Isaac Franks became acquainted with the colorful physician.

Entries in Rush's day book and journal for the Isaac Franks family began in March, 1783. Among other services, Rush noted that he inoculated Franks' son.¹⁴ Franks' wife and children were mentioned in subsequent entries. He had four children, two survived to maturity: Sara Eliza and Samuel.¹⁵ Medical bills indicate that Franks' father was living in his household from December 1790 until January, 1792.¹⁶ Although Rush did not list deaths in his Journals, it might be assumed that Moses Franks died shortly after the January entry, since no further entries appear for him.

Mary Franks, about whom no more than her medical records is known, seems to have died in May, 1801. Beginning in October 1800, Rush's records document her ever-increasing visits. A consultation with another doctor, and a house visit to Germantown were apparently not beneficial. Entries for Mary Franks stop in May, although Rush continued to treat Isaac and his children.¹⁷ Franks never mentioned his wife in his letters to Rush from his self-imposed exile in Lancaster County during his years of insolvency.

Aside from any possible inheritances, Isaac Franks derived his income from three main sources: his brokerage business, minor civil positions, and land and road speculation.

Shortly after his marriage, Franks established one of the first brokerage houses in Philadelphia, where he sold merchandise on commission. He advertised that he dealt in every item of brokerage.¹⁸ Franks displayed characteristic civic-awareness and business acumen as a broker in late spring, 1783, when he joined eight hundred Philadelphians and signed an address drafted by Thomas Paine, directed to Congress.¹⁹ The community requested the return of the Congressional body from Princeton in order to boost Philadelphia's slumping economy.

Still maintaining his brokerage business, Franks sought additional employment. In 1789, he became the first person of Jewish heritage to be commissioned as a notary public by the state. After moving to Germantown, Franks became Justice of the Peace of Germantown and Roxborough Townships. Undoubtedly, those positions provided Franks further political connections. As one of twelve commissioners, he worked to incorporate the Germantown and Reading Turnpike Company in 1798; and in 1802, Franks was listed as one of the stockholders in the Germantown and Perkiomen Turnpike Road Company.²⁰

Isaac Franks' interest in road expansion was a direct result of his interest in land speculation. Like many of his contemporaries, Franks lost large sums investing in real estate in undeveloped areas of Pennsylvania. Road expansion, and the ensuing rural development offered the opportunity to recoup a portion of his losses.

Benjamin Rush became a business associate and financial advisor as well as a physician to Franks. As early as 1786 newspaper advertisements indicated that Franks was acting as intermediary for Rush in a Northumberland County real estate transaction.²¹ The mercurial post-war economy could not sustain Franks' ambitious momentum. In 1791 he was troubled by financial setbacks as well as poor health that seems to have been psychosomatic in origin.²² This began a series of loans and extensions from Rush to Franks that continued almost until the latter's death. As they actually occurred after the time of Franks' residency at Germantown, it is not pertinent to this report to explain them here in depth.²³

Franks' depreciated financial state, combined with the loss of his wife were probably his reasons for selling his Germantown home and moving to Lancaster County around 1803. Through Rush's intercession he eventually earned a \$ 20.00 per month pension from the Quartermaster Department in

in 1818 after a prolonged suit.²⁴ On February 8, 1818, Franks received a patronage appointment to the position of Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Franks returned to Philadelphia and held this position until his death at 55 Cherry Street on March 3, 1822.²⁵ It is obvious by his scanty death inventory that Isaac Franks did not own the dwelling at 55 Cherry Street, but merely rented rooms there. Most of the large pieces of furniture and luxury items mentioned in Franks' 1793 inventory of his home in Germantown are absent, either sold or distributed to his children.²⁶

Franks' surviving son and daughter were Judge Samuel D. Franks of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas, Lebanon and Dauphin Counties, and Sara Eliza Franks Huffnagle (Mrs. John) of Lancaster.²⁷

Happily, this study concerns itself with one of the more pleasant and productive periods of Isaac Franks' life. Despite his financial crisis in 1791, he must have regained some monetary stability in order to have been able to purchase his Germantown home from the Deshlers. The brief facts available on Isaac Franks and his family afford a sketchy outline of their lifestyle.

The same year that he bought his country home in Germantown, Franks' name appears on a list of subscribers to the new Chestnut Street Theater.²⁸ As the theater did

not present its first play until 1794, Franks' early interest in promoting the dramatic arts on a new Philadelphia stage is underscored.

Isaac Franks reentered active military service for the last time in 1794, when he was appointed by Governor Mifflin as a Lieutenant Colonel in the Pennsylvania Militia (Philadelphia County Brigade, Second Regiment). With his troops, Franks marched to western Pennsylvania to suppress the Whiskey Rebellion.²⁹ After he returned to Germantown, Franks resumed his community interests. He was secretary of the board of trustees of Germantown Academy from 1796 to 1801.³⁰ Certainly his son, Samuel, attended that school. Franks' daughter, Sara, probably had private tutors until she went to boarding school.³¹ The Franks childrens' religious education was overseen by their mother, who raised them as Christians.³²

From the dates of her marriage in 1806, and her enrollment in boarding school in 1803, Sara Franks' age is estimated to have been between four and six years in 1792. Her brother Samuel, could have been as much as nine years old that year, if he was the son recorded by Rush in 1783.



1. The Washington Family by Edward Savage, engraving.
Courtesy, The Mount Vernon Ladies' Association.

A sizeable portion of surviving Franks manuscripts is devoted to describing his illnesses.³³ This should not be overlooked. It is evident that Isaac Franks spent a great deal of time convalescing. In his later years he suffered from kidney stones and died of a pulmonary complaint.³⁴

In addition to his wife, two children, and possibly his parents, assuredly Isaac Franks included several servants in his household. It is known that, as a broker, Franks occasionally dealt in the slave trade.³⁵ He must have supported two or three outdoor servants to maintain the grounds at Germantown in addition to a housekeeper and cook. As indicated below, at least one of the second-floor rooms of the mansion's 1759 wing was furnished by Franks as servants' quarters. It is also possible that the merchant hired day help from the local German community.

Washington Family

One of the most important historic uses of Isaac Franks' house was as a summer retreat for the Presidential family from July 30-September 20, 1794. Leasing the Germantown home was a concession by Washington to his wife who was anxious to escape the heat of the city,³⁶ but the well-scheduled Chief Executive insisted on maintaining as much of their Philadelphia life style as possible.

In addition to their two adopted grandchildren, Eleanor Parke and George Washington Parke Custis (called "Washington" by the family), the Washingtons were accompanied to Germantown by their servants and Presidential aides. The number of servants that attended the Washingtons is uncertain. In New York and presumably in Philadelphia, they had an extensive staff.³⁷ The entire Washington retinue might not have been necessary at Germantown, a much smaller dwelling than the Morris mansion in Philadelphia. The steward, James Germain and Mrs. Emmerson, the housekeeper would certainly have been included and sleeping accommodations provided for them in the main house. Personal maids, valets, additional cooks and sufficient help to maintain the household chores might have accompanied the president and been quartered on the grounds or in rented lodgings; or, as in 1793, Washington might have hired temporary help from the surrounding community.

George Washington oversaw his household, his plantation and his presidential duties with decisive, methodical precision. By adhering to a strict routine and employing competent, trusted managers and aides, Washington was able to accomplish his professional goals and pursue his favorite leisure activities. His personality was well characterized by Sir Edward Thornton:

"In his air and manner he displays much dignity; in his address he is cold, reserved, and even phlegmatic, though without the least appearance of haughtiness or ill-nature. . . He is, I am told, indefatigable in business, and extremely clear and systematic in the arrangement of it; his time is regularly divided into certain portions, and the business allotted to any one portion rigidly attended to."³⁸

At sixty-two, Washington's pace had not slowed. He went into the city twice weekly, between Monday and Friday. On other days, the President met with his cabinet at Germantown. Although affairs of state commanded most of his time, Washington enjoyed a variety of recreations and probably pursued many of them at his rented quarters. "Card games, billiards, boat racing, in addition to horse racing, the theatre, dancing, fishing, gunning and fox hunting with horse and hounds. . ."³⁹ were but a few of the President's interests. He also shared the popular pasttime of reading about and visiting natural phenomena.⁴⁰ His household account book indicates that Washington subscribed to Carey's Geography and to the local Philadelphia

papers.⁴¹ On days when his schedule did not allow for extended leisure, Washington would take brief carriage rides in his neighborhood.⁴²

Washington succinctly outlined his household routine to James Germain, his new steward. In the instructions, the president noted that all liquor, groceries and "shop articles of consequence" were purchased by his secretary. "Provisions and other articles of daily consumption, which are purchased in the common markets. . . ." Germain was to "provide on Market days, or at such other times and places as occasion may require. . . ."

"The multiplicity of my public duties leaves me but little leisure to suggest domestic arrangements, to look into [the] necessities of the family or to inspect the articles which are provided for its support. For this reason I require that [you] would advise with Mrs. Washington on the several points, and be governed by her directions. My general [ideas] on this subject [are] shortly these: 1st that my table [be] handsome but not extravagantly [furnished] on the days that company [are] entertained. 2d that a decent and economical board be spread at other times. and 3d. that my domestics should be plentifully fed at all times with what is wholesome and proper be[yond] which [nei]ther in quantity nor quality you are not to go; . . . Whatever remains after those purposes are served, and it is not necessary for another day, I would have given to the poor and needy housekeepers in the neighborhood who may want and would. [not apply] for it."⁴³

"The morning is the proper season for marketing . . . all the expenditures of the day are to be entered in a book as before directed; which book is, the succeeding morning, immediately after I rise from Breakfast (and before the Officers of government are coming in) to be laid before me that I might see what the expences of the preceeding day has been . . . And as the Provisions for the day will be brought in before Breakfast, they may, when Mrs. Washington rises from it, be shewn to her."⁴⁴

President Washington began his day well before breakfast. It was his custom to relax in the morning by reading and, if weather permitted, riding. An excellent horseman by all accounts, Washington owned a string of mounts whose care he fastidiously oversaw. A morning inspection of the stables was always included before breakfast.

"His breakfasts unlike those of many people at the time were frugal; Indian cakes, honey and tea were important breakfast items, and there might be sliced tongue or cold sliced ham. After breakfast work with his secretaries, consultations with cabinet members and, perhaps, seeing special visitors, kept him busy till dinner time. . .

After supper at eight, Lear or Washington would read aloud to the family, and everybody would be in bed by ten. Special events, of course, frequently interrupted the regularity of this week-day programme, but the Sunday schedule, when no company was invited to the house, followed a set pattern. After breakfast, Washington read aloud a chapter from the Bible. Then the whole family went to church. The afternoon the President devoted to writing personal letters and his weekly instructions to his manager at Mount Vernon. Mrs. Washington often went to church again in the afternoon and took the children with her. After supper, Lear read aloud a sermon or some extracts from a religious book. Everybody went to bed early."⁴⁵

Their social positions demanded that the Washington's entertained frequently. They travelled in the best Philadelphia circles and many of their contemporaries owned country homes in Germantown. The Washington guest list for entertaining at Franks' mansion undoubtedly included the Chews, the Morrises, and the Penns as well as governmental associations.

Weld observed that "George Washington gives no public dinners or other entertainments, except to those who are in diplomatic capacities, and to a few families on terms of intimacy with Mrs. Washington. Strangers ... are sometimes invited to tea.⁴⁶ Dinners at the Washingtons were formal, but cordial, and social amenities were observed. Martha was often the only woman present and the Marquis de Chastellux referred to a typical scene after the evening meal:

"The tablecloth having been removed, some good bottles of bordeaux and maderia were placed on the table.... The glasses washed, without anyone pressing him to take more. The toast is nothing but a halt in the conversation to show that each individual performs a part in making up the company. I observed that at dinner the toasts are attended with more solemnity, -- there are several formal ones, and others were suggested by the General and announced by the Aide-de-Camp, who was doing the honor. Each day one of them is stationed at the end of the table near the General to oversee the service of the dishes and the distribution of bottles. In the evening, toasts were announced by Colonel Hamilton and

he gave them out as they came to him without order or formality. At the end of the supper the guests were generally requested to propose a sentiment, that is to say, a lad, to whom they were attached by love, friendship, or mere preference; this supper and conversation lasted generally from 9 o'clock until 11 in the evening always informal and always agreeable."⁴⁷

Washington enjoyed good wines and entries in his account book indicate that his cellar was well-stocked.⁴⁸ Besides Maderia, some of the President's other gastronomic favorites were oysters, watermelon and nuts:

"The General said that he was accustomed to take something in the evening, and that if I would sit down I need only eat some fruit and join in the conversation. The supper was composed of three light dishes, some fruit and above all, a great abundance of nuts which were no worse received in the evening than they had been in the morning."⁴⁹

By the time the capital was in Philadelphia, Martha Washington had overcome her initial ingenuousness and had accustomed herself to the rigors of diplomatic life.⁵⁰ An affable hostess, she presided over the obligatory levees and teas:

Mrs. Washington herself made tea and coffee for us. On the table were two small plates of sliced tongue, dry toast, bread and butter, &c. but no broiled fish, as is the general custom. Miss Custis, her grand-daughter, a very pleasing young lady, of about sixteen, sat next to her, and her brother, George Washington Custis, about two years older than herself. There was but little appearance of form: one servant, only attended, who had

no livery; a silver urn for hot water, was the only article of expence on the table. She appears something older than the President, though, I understand, they were both born in the same year; short in stature, rather robust; very plain in her dress, wearing a very plain cap, with her grey hair closely turned up under it. She has routs or levees (whichever the people chuses to call them) every Wednesday and Saturday, at Philadelphia, during the sitting of Congress. But the Anti-federalist object even to these, as tending to give super-eminency, and introductory to the paraphernalia of courts.⁵¹

Martha's levees were held on Friday nights at eight o'clock. She preferred to discourage card playing and other diversions and to encourage conversations. "She gives Tea, Coffee, Cake, Lemonade & Ice Creams in summer,"⁵² recorded Abigail Adams, and that was probably the repast at Germantown. Entertaining and visiting her friends such as Mary Morris at the Hills or Mrs. John Penn at Lansdowne was an important part of Mrs. Washington's life.⁵³

Her grandchildren, Nellie and George Washington Parke Custis demanded much of Martha Washington's time.⁵⁴ Throughout their stay at Germantown, the Custis children continued their educations. Nellie had music, dancing, needlework, and drawing lessons in addition to academic tutoring.⁵⁵ Washington Custis attended the University of Pennsylvania during the winter months, and the Germantown Union School while the family resided at the Frank's home.⁵⁶ He may have envinced his later interest in the theatre while at Germantown, and his fishing tackle was certainly put to use in the many local streams.⁵⁷

While in Germantown the Washingtons attended the local Dutch church.⁵⁸ The President's religious devotion seems to have been more internalized than Mrs. Washington's. He was not a frequent communicant and records of his book purchases do not indicate an interest in religious themes; Martha Washington frequently took communion and household accounts books indicate that a large portion of her reading matter was theological.⁵⁹

¹Charles Henry Hart, "Notes and Queries," Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, 34 (1910), 253.

²David Pool and Tamar De Sola, An Old Faith In The New World Portrait of Shearith Isreal, 1654-1954. (Columbia University Press, New York, 1955), page 292. Jacob Franks was president or warden of the congregation 1729-30, 1733-34, 1743-44, 1745-46, 1752-53, 1758-59, 1763-64.

³Ibid., p. 255. Also see: Joseph R. Rosenbloom, A Biographical Dictionary of Early American Jews, (University of Kentucky Press, 1960), p. 39.

⁴Hart, op cit., p. 255. See also: Morris Jastrow, Jr., "Documents Relating to the Career of Colonel Isaac Franks," Publications of the American Jewish Historical Society, V, (1896), p. 8.

⁵N. Taylor Phillips, L. L. B., "The Levy and Seixas Families of Newport and New York," Publications of the American Jewish Historical Society, IV, (1896).

⁶Jacob Rader Marcus, American Jewry Documents: Eighteenth Century, (Cincinnati, 1959), p. 267. See Appendix A for highlights of Isaac Franks' military record.

⁷Marcus, p. 267-68.

⁸Jastrow, p. 8, See also Appendix A.

⁹See Appendix A.

¹⁰Hart, op cit., p. 254.

¹¹John B. Linn, and William H. Egle, M.D., ed. Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series, VIII, (Harrisburg, 1878), p. 373. Also Gloria Dei (Old Swede's) Church Records, Microfilm, Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Jastrow, op cit., p. 8. Also Edwin Wolf and Maxwell Whiteman, The History of the Jews of Philadelphia from Colonial Times to the Age of Andrew Jackson, (Philadelphia, 1957), p. 196.

¹²"Minutes of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania," Pennsylvania State Archives X, (Harrisburg, 1852), p. 510. Because of his comparatively young age, Davidson's appointment as Commodore was contested by a faction of Captains of the Armed Boats. Although the Committee of Safety and Robert Morris supported Davidson, in the interest of harmony he was dismissed from the command.

¹³Naval Records of the American Revolution, 1755 - 1788, Library of Congress, (Washington, 1906) pp. 292, 321, 313, 336.

¹⁴Benjamin Rush, Day Book and Journal C Commencing August 1781, M.S., Rush collection, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, p. 276.

¹⁵Jastrow, op. cit. p. 7, 10.

¹⁶Benjamin Rush, MS Journal C, p. 3; MS Daybook and Journal E Commencing November, 1791, p. 2, 25, 35

¹⁷Rush, MS, Ledger D, Rush Papers, Historical Society of Pennsylvania

¹⁸Wolf and Whiteman, p. 168 Philadelphia Directories list a variety of business addresses for Isaac Franks during his brokerage career, all in the Third and High Streets area. Wolf and Whiteman attribute Franks' transiency to the fact that Franks was Jewish. "Another sign of the marginal status of many of the Jewish businessman was their frequent removal from one address to another. In two years Isaac Franks had three addresses! First on Second Street, then on the south side of Market between Second and Third, and finally--a sign of conservation or contracting business--his dwelling place on Third Street between Market and Arch." p. 172. Franks' transiency might be blamed as much on the prevalent post-war ebb and flow of capital than on Judaism, which he abandoned after his marriage. See Appendix B for a more complete chronology of Franks' residences.

¹⁹Phillip S. Loner, ed. The Complete Works of Thomas Paine, (New York, 1945) 263-265, 1219-1220, cited in Wolf and Whiteman, p. 146.

²⁰Wolf and Whiteman p. 196, 429 as cited in Anna C. Toogood, Historic Structures Report-Deshler-Morris House, (Denver, 1977) p. 64.

²¹Independent Gazette, July 15, 1786 and Pennsylvania Packet July 18, 1786 as cited in Wolf and Whiteman, p. 429. William Bradford and James Mease were also involved in this transaction.

²²In his diary, Benjamin Rush records:

"He [Franks] says he has 10,000 dollars due to him on notes and that fear of losing it had affected his health. He had no appetite, had a pain in his breast, and started up when half asleep, his pulse was weak and quick."

Benjamin Rush, Autobiography, (Princeton, 1948), 204.

²³ALS Isaac Franks to Benjamin Rush September 15, 1808 Rush Correspondence, V, 79. Franks requests an extension of a \$200 loan Rush made him; ALS Isaac Franks to Benjamin Rush, September 12, 1803, Rush Correspondence V, 80. Franks informs Rush he is trying to sell land he bought in Northumberland County fifteen years previous; also cited in Wolf and Whiteman, p. 197: ALS Isaac Franks to Benjamin Rush, June 25, 1810 Rush Correspondence V, 197. Franks informs Rush that he has declared bankruptcy in secret and requests Rush not to betray his trust.

²⁴Eberlein & Lippincott, Colonial Homes of Philadelphia and Its Neighborhood (1912); 227; Revolutionary Claim granting Isaac Franks' a pension Signed by C. Vande(water), acting Secretary of War MS IV, Germantown Historical Society.

²⁵Henry Samuel Morais, The Jews of Philadelphia, (Philadelphia, 1894), 410; Eberlein & Lippincott p. 227; Jastrow, p. 13.

²⁶Isaac Franks, (Administration #117, 1822), MS Bureau of Wills, Philadelphia City Hall, see Appendix C for type script copy; Isaac Franks' Bill & Inventory (1793) MS Germantown Historical Society, photostat, Independence National Historical Park card file, see Appendix D for type script copy.

²⁷Jastrow, p. 7, 10; "The Germantown Road and Its Associations," Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, VI, 145.

²⁸Ellis Paxson Oberholtz, Philadelphia, A History of the City and Its People, (Philadelphia, S. J. Clarke Co., 1906); I, 30; Morais op. cit., 29.

²⁹Jastrow, p. 18, as cited in Wolf and Whiteman, p. 196; Eberlein and Lippincott, p. 227. It is believed that Franks earned the epithet, "Colonel," from this experience.

³⁰ Rev. William Travis, History of Germantown Academy:
Compiled from the Minutes of the Trustees From 1760 to 1877,
(Philadelphia, 1882) p. 42, 44 as cited in Toogood, p. 64.
Wolf and Whiteman, p. 196, record that Franks served on the
Germantown school board, but they are obviously referring to
his position at the Academy.

³¹ Jastrow, p. 12, Franks paid tuition bills to Mr. J. Bowen
of Philadelphia in 1802 and 1803 for the boarding school his
daughter attended.

³² Wolf and Whiteman, p. 168. It is not known what Mary Franks'
faith was. Marcus, p. 267, 68 records that Isaac Franks did
not practice his Jewish religion, and Rosenbloom, p. 39
notes that he was a mason. J. Morse, The American Gazetteer,
(1797) states that Philadelphia had a Grand Lodge of Free and
Accepted Masons and eight subordinate lodges; as cited in
Independence Park card file.

³³ ALS Isaac Franks to Benjamin Rush, November 9, 1812, Rush
Correspondence, V, 73; Wolf and Whiteman, p. 197; Charles
F. Jenkins, The Guide Book to Historic Germantown, (Germantown,
1902), 47, as cited in Toogood, p. 61.

³⁴ Jastrow, p. 8.

³⁵ Advertisement, Pennsylvania Packet, August 17, 1782 as
cited in Wolf and Whiteman, p. 168. Franks owned a slave
girl, Bell, who ran away in 1790.

³⁶ John C. Fitzpatrick, ed., The Writing of George Washington
33, (Washington, 1940), 452 and 502 as cited in Toogood, 50.

³⁷ Elswyth Thane, Washington's Lady, (New York: Dodd,
Mead & Company, 1960), p. 277 says: "There were fourteen
white servants; a coachman, two footmen, a porter, a houseman,
all dressed with splendid scarlet and white Washington livery,
with cocked hats, white gloves, and polished shoes; a cook,
two kitchen maids, two housemaids, two washers, the steward,
and a French valet skilled in hairdressing. Billy, ... was
getting older... and Christopher was there to do most of
his work. Martha's two personal maids, Oney and Molly, and
the postilions, grooms, made a total of seven slaves from
Mount Vernon." Besides that twenty-one, their housekeeper
was Mrs. Emerson. Cited in John C. Fitzpatrick, The Diaries
of George Washington xxx (Boston and New York, Houghton
Mifflin Company, 1925), 392.

³⁸"The United States Through English Spectacles in 1792-1794," letter from Edward Thornton, Esq. to Sir James Bland Burges, Bart., Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography IX, (1885), 214-222.

³⁹John C. Fitzpatrick, "George Washington," Dumas Malone, ed., Dictionary of American Biography (New York), Charles Scribner's Sons, 1936) 510.

⁴⁰Watson, John F., Annals of Philadelphia....II, (Philadelphia, John Bennington and Uriah Hunt, 1844), 63-64, as cited in Toogood, 51.

⁴¹"Washington's Household Account Book, 1795-1797," Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography XXX (1901), "Jan. 2nd, 1794: Contingt Exps. gave the carrier of Dunlap's paper 1.---" p. 159; Aug. 3, 1793: Do. pd. for Nos. XI & XII of Carey's Geography 2 sets 1.00" p. 38. Fitzpatrick, The Diaries of Washington XXX, p. 12-13 notes that Reverend Jedidiah Morse gave Washington a set of The American Universal Geography around July, 1793; and John Hamilton Moore gave the President The New Practical Navigation around January, 1794 (. 256). John Fitzpatrick "George Washington," Dictionary of American Biography, Dumas Malone, ed., Charles Scribner's Sons (New York, 1926), 510, states: "Early memoranda give an indication of his reading habits, and his accounts show purchases of books dealing with military affairs, agriculture, history, biography, ... Tom Jones, Humphrey Clinker and Peregrine Pickle. He purchased a number of ethical works and ordered a bookplate, The quotations that are sprinkled sparingly through his correspondence cover a wide range and show his familiarity with such authors as Pope and Addison ... Biblical illusions...."

⁴²Watson, John F., Annals of Philadelphia....II, (Philadelphia, John Pennington and Uriah Hunt, 1844), 63-64 as cited in Toogood, 51. Abigail Adams records Washington travelled"... always with six Horses in his Carriage & four attendants..." Mitchell Stewart, ed., New Letter of Abigail Adams 1788-1801, (Boston, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1947), 15.

⁴³Fitzpatrick, The Diaries of George Washington, p. 389. Washington was concerned about the increasing cost of living in Philadelphia and hired Germain in an effort to control his cash outlay. Ironically, the President's very presence was the cause of his concern: "That rents and the costs of living had increased was the natural consequence of the influx of population resulting from the transfer of the seat of government," J. Thomas Scharf and Thompson Westcott, (L. H. Everts & Co., Philadelphia, 1884), II, 906..

⁴⁴Fitzpatrick, ibid, p. 392.

⁴⁵Stephen Decatur, Jr., Private Affairs of George Washington From the Records and Accounts of Tobian Lear, Esquire, his Secretary, (Boston, The Houghton Mifflin Company, 1933), 67, 174, 290, as quoted in Harold Donaldson Eberlein, "190 High Street ... The Home of Washington Adams 1790-1800," Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, (1), 1953, p. 170, 171.

⁴⁶W. S. Baker, ed., Character Portraits of Washington (Robert M. Lindsay, Philadelphia, 1887), 52.

⁴⁷C. Sherrill, French Memoirs of Eighteenth Century America, 88-89 as quoted in Independence National Historical Park card file.

⁴⁸"August 16, 1793 - pd. for drayage of a pipes of wine. 60," "Washington Household Account Book, op. cit., p. 40.

⁴⁹Fitzpatrick, Dictionary of American Biography, op. cit., 513.

⁵⁰Martha found many of the social obligations unusual in New York and wrote "My hair is set and dressed every day..." to a Virginia friend. Thane, op. cit., 279.

⁵¹Wansey, Voyage to the United States, 1794, 125, as quoted in Independence National Historical Park card file. The tea Wansey mentions occurred June 6, 1794. His estimations of the Custis childrens' ages were wrong: Nellie was fifteen, and her brother was thirteen at that time.

⁵²Stewart, op. cit., Abigail Adams to Mary Cranch, August 9, 1789 (p. 19); Abigail Adams to Mary Cranch, July 22, 1790 (p. 55).

⁵³She was "... punctilious in observing the good old-time custom of returning her visits on the third day," Anne Hollingsworth Wharton, Martha Washington (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1897), 238. The custom of visiting one's neighbors for light refreshment during the summer was well-established in Germantown by the time of the Washingtons' arrival. Sally Wister recorded going "... to one of our neighbors to eat strawberries," in her journal. "Journal of Miss Sally Wister," Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, X, (1886), 57.

⁵⁴"Mrs. Washington is a most friendly, good Lady, always pleasant and easy, doatingly fond of her grandchildren, to whom she is quite the Grandmamma," Abigail Adams to Mary Cranch, October 11, 1789, Stewart op. cit., p. 30.

⁵⁵"Washington's Account Book," op. cit., "August 12, 1793 - Contg't Exp's. pd. Mr. Sargeant for teaching Miss Custis writing & arithmetic 25.18," p. 40; "August 22, 1793 - Paid Messrs Mollen & Capron for teaching Miss Custis & for music per accot. 99.50," p. 41; "Sept. 9th, 1793 - Do. pd. J. M. Barthelemy for teaching Miss Custis French 9.," p. 46; "Feb. 14, 1794 - p'd Mr. & Mrs. Gombridge for teaching Miss N. Custis to paint & tambour per bill 22.01," p. 165; "August 14, 1794, - Contgt. Exp's. p'd Mr. & Mrs. Goombridge for instructing Miss Nelly Custis in embroidery & drawing 15.94," p. 315; "April 6, 1793 - pd Mr. Cenas for instructing Miss Custis in dancing 9.33," p. 391.

⁵⁶Ibid, p. 159. "Jan 2nd 1794 - D^o p'd the Trustees of the University of Penna for the tuition of G. W. P. Custis 2." See also Toogood, p. 153.

⁵⁷Dictionary of American Biography, "George Washington Parke Custis," p. 9-10. "George Washington's Account Book," op. cit., p. 46; "Sept 9th, 1793 - D^o pd. for fishing tackle for Master Custis .50."

⁵⁸Watson, Annals, II, 63-64, as cited in Toogood, 51.

⁵⁹Bird Wilson, Memoir of the Life of the Right Reverend William White, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of Pennsylvania, (Philadelphia, 1839), 197, quoted in Independence National Historical Park card file, "General Washington never received communion in the Churches of which I am the parochial minister, Mrs. Washington was a habitual communicant," "Washington's Account Book," op. cit.; "Conting 't Exps. pd. for Jenning Evidence of the Chr. Religion and the Klopstock's Messiah for Mrs. Washington 1.75, January 2, 1794," p. 159; "D^o p'd for Newton on the Prophecis for Mrs. W^m, March 3rd, 1794" p. 168, Toogood, p. 54 quotes a passage from Wharton, p. 243 in which one of Nelly Custis' friends recalls participating in Martha Washington's evening ritual upon retiring. This included reading passages from the Bible, kneeling for evening prayers, and singing a hymn.

d. Evidence of Original Furnishings

Accounts of furnishings for the 1793-94 period of the Deshler-Morris House are derived from two main sources: Isaac Franks 1793 inventory and primary descriptions and documents of the President and his family.

At present, the only furnishings item attributable to Isaac Franks that has surfaced is a hand mirror ¹(see illustration 20). It is obvious from his inventory that he removed almost all personalizing objects before allowing Washington to occupy his home in 1793.² As the Washingtons brought two wagon loads of furniture to Germantown during their summer stay in 1794,³ it is assumed that Franks again left a paucity of complements to the basic furnishings of the house. His skeletal 1793 inventory and the administration taken at his death in 1822 provide some indication of what Franks owned, if not its stylistic descriptions. The Franks family furniture might be sub-divided into four areas: the few pieces that Mary Franks brought with her as a bride; the pieces that Isaac and Mary Franks acquired between 1782 and 1792; the pieces that Isaac Franks inherited from his father; and the pieces that Franks and his wife bought to furnish their new home between 1792 and 1794.

It is very probable that Captain Davidson presented his daughter with a modest dowry of furnishings when she married Isaac Franks in 1782. These might not have been new furnishings; it is likely that some were pieces of sentimental value for the Davidson family. Based on existing documentation of

the Davidsons, furnishings at Deshler-Morris reflecting Mrs. Franks' dowry should be of Philadelphia origin, of good--but not best--quality.

Necessity would have prompted Isaac and Mary Franks to acquire most of their furnishings during the early years of their marriage when their family was growing. Although not of the social class of the Philadelphia elite, the Franks' lived and worked in their proximity. They would have been aware of the current mode of fashion. The Franks' furnishings should be tasteful, of a fineness befitting an assiduous broker. It is not known whether Franks' financial status would have permitted him to purchase all of his furnishings new. It might be assumed that he bought some well-crafted, second-hand pieces with the intention of later replacing them. Franks probably did not make large investments in furniture during the years 1790-1791 when his finances were unsound.

As his only child, Isaac Franks must have been the heir to Moses Franks' household furnishings. This would justify the presence of some good, mid-eighteenth century New York pieces at Germantown.

A new home and ten years of usage would have caused the Franks to replace some of their older furnishings. Newer furnishings would have first been purchased for the first floor, relegating the time-worn pieces to the less-public second floor rooms. That his 1793 inventory mentions three,

not four, sets of window hangings in the parlor, and does not mention a sideboard in the dining room is indicative of a house still in the process of being furnished. Had he owned those items, Franks would have undoubtedly left them for Washington.

The lack of primary information extant about the Franks family, and the lack of personal items mentioned in Franks' inventory provides little opportunity to evince their occupancy in the house. The pictures that Isaac Franks lists should be scenes reflecting his interests, if possible. Engravings relating to the Masonic order, to the Chestnut Street Theater, to Germantown, to New York City, or even the Northumberland County area where he invested in land, would be interpretively useful.

Unfortunately, there is no documented account of what was in the two loads of furniture that the Washingtons brought to their summer retreat. In addition to numerous trunks and boxes of clothing, household linens, the president's papers, wines, spirits, comestibles and additional lighting devices, several chairs, extra bedsteads and bedding; flatware and serving pieces, dishes, cooking utensils, books, and a myriad of personal items can be used to effect the Washingtons' presence.

At the incipience of the presidency, the Washingtons did not bring all of their Mount Vernon furnishings to their New York household; instead, they purchased a great deal of furniture and other items from local metropolitan merchants. In 1796, when Congress voted to augment the presidential income with a grant of \$14,000 to purchase new furnishings for the

executive mansion, Representative Sitgreaves reported that he had been shown a "list of furniture which had been purchased for the President in 1789."⁴ This register has survived and provides an excellent scope of the furnishings and their purveyors or craftsmen that were in 190 High Street (see Appendix D). The President's Household Account Book is another reference source of daily purchases; and the French furniture purchased from Ambassador, Comte de Moustier in New York further embellishes the Washingtons' furnishings structure and provides a selection of items that could have been taken to Germantown.

By including many evidences of the family's wide range of activities it is hoped to make a number of settings in each room possible. This would expose the visitor to a larger set of interpretive possibilities and reduce the danger of a static installation.

d. Evidence of Original Furnishings

1. This hand mirror belonging to Franks was sold by his grandson, Reverend Huffnagle to historian Charles F. Jenkins. While this report was being written, it was the Park's good fortune to be given this treasure by Mr. Jenkins' son, Edward, in memory of his father.

2. See Franks' Inventory, Appendix E.

3. Washington's Account Book, "op. cit.," August 16, 1794 - Contingt Exp's for hauling two loads of furniture from Philadelphia to Germantown 6.00," p. 315.

4. United States Congress, Debates and Proceedings from March 3, to May 27, 1784, Vol. 1, 2311.

e. Descriptions of Recommended Furnishings With Cost Estimate

This section of the furnishings plan is divided by rooms; each division containing a statement of historic use and interpretive function, floor plan and elevations, and a list of suggested furnishings with estimated cost.

It should be noted that in order to accurately reflect the inflationary antique market, a 1-5% per year increase should be added to the prices listed.

Unless otherwise indicated, all pieces in this plan are original to the occupants or the house.

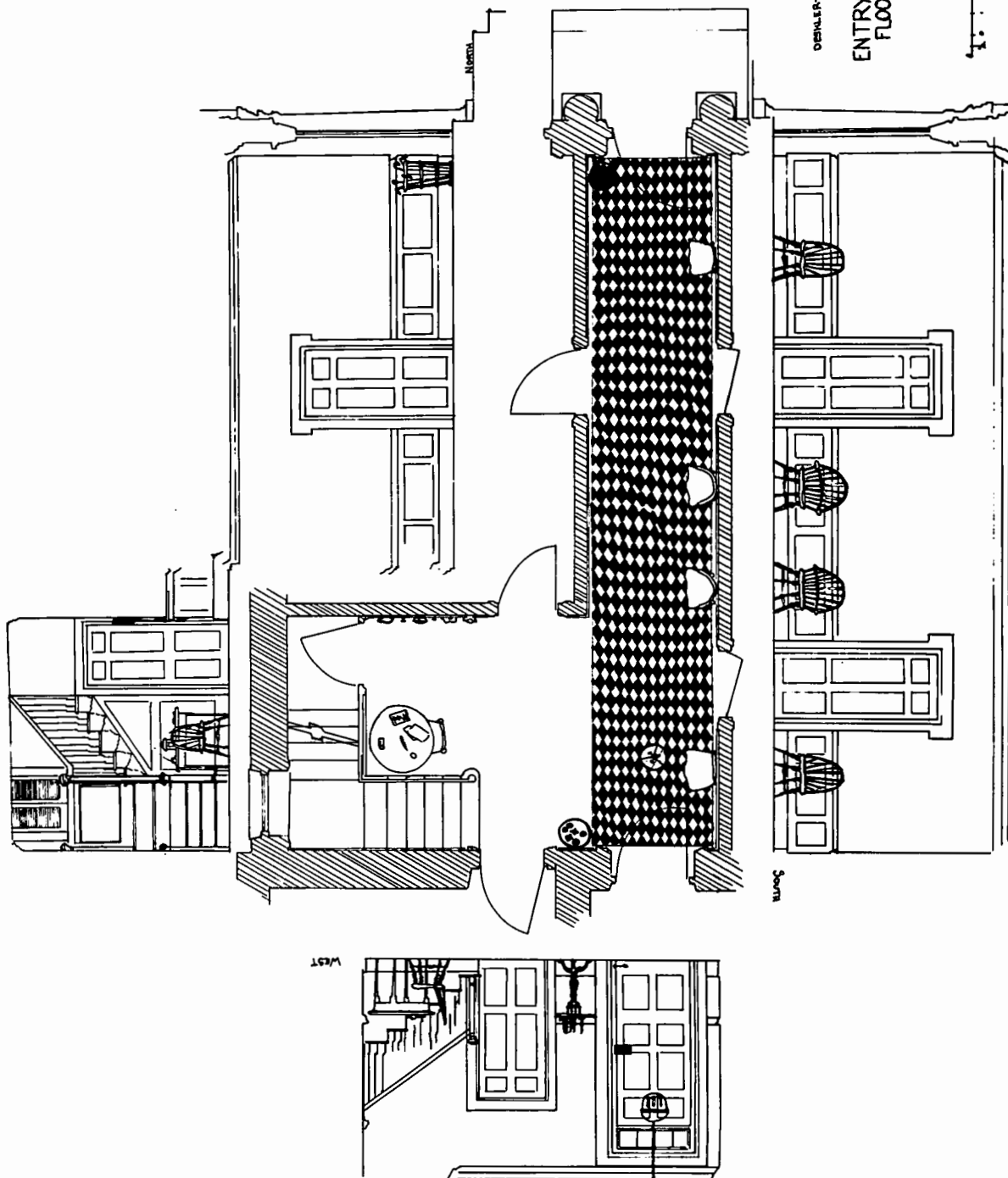
Deshler-Morris House Entry and Stair Halls - First Floor -
Historic Use and Interpretive Function

The visitor will enter the Deshler-Morris house through the main entrance on Germantown Avenue, just as the Franks' and Washingtons' visitors did. Because of the size of the house and the layout of the rooms, a knocker is needed to announce the guest: This should be a reproduction of a 1772-1790's period brass knocker.

Although Franks mentions no furniture in the entry hall or stair hall¹, President Washington would have used the space as a reception area for his many visitors. Beside the door should be an umbrella stand and cane rack². Four Philadelphia Windsor chairs should be spaced along the narrow passage and back stair hall area, some with embroidered and fringed cushions (see illustration 2) to accommodate visiting dignitaries³. These chairs and their cushions could be reproductions which would provide seating for visitors awaiting a tour of the house. A Pennsylvania candlestand, c.1770-1790 on the west wall holds an assortment of brass candlesticks used by individuals to light the way upstairs. A Mahogany Hepplewhite card table in the stairway corner of the rear hall provides writing space for visitors. The Washingtons obtained a pair of card tables from New York cabinetmaker Thomas Burling. A New York table representing this purchase should be used⁴. Items placed on this table should designate this as an active area of the household: paper, inkstand, quill pens, a candlestick, some mail and newspapers, and a shelf clock⁵.

The door on the north wall leading to the cellarway closet must remain open because of the air circulation grate in the floor of the closet. The cellar door itself will remain closed as the basement of the house will not be open to visitors. In order to keep the grate in the cellarway closet as unobtrusive as possible, there will be no furnishings in the closet to attract attention.

On the east wall pegboard, several reproductions of man's hats could be used to indicate the presence of President Washington's cabinet, which met at the house during the Germantown hiatus. The glass and brass lamp that hangs from the ceiling in the rear of the entry hall is appropriate and should remain. A floor cloth should cover the front and rear floors of the entry hall⁶ (see illustration 3 for samples of suitable patterns). In Isaac Franks' home, the entry floor covering would have absorbed the dust and dirt brought into the home from the Germantown Road at the east door and from the yard at the west door of the hall.



DEVALER-MORAN'S HOUSE

ENTRY and FIRST FLOOR HALL



West

Deshler-Morris House Entry and First Floor Hall.

List of furnishings, keyed to drawing of interior elevations and floor plan.

	<u>Estimated cost</u>	<u>Replacement cost</u>
<u>Front Door:</u>		
Brass door knocker	\$350.00	
<u>South Wall, left to right:</u>		
Philadelphia bow-back Windsor chair - reproduction	450.00	
Philadelphia sack-back Windsor armchair - reproduction	475.00	
Philadelphia sack-back Windsor armchair - reproduction	475.00	
Philadelphia bow-back Windsor chair - reproduction	450.00	
4 reproduction needlework cushions @\$65.00	260.00	
<u>West Wall, left to right:</u>		
Mahogany Pennsylvania snake foot candlestand c.1770-1790 possible loan or gift	800.00	
Pr. Chambersticks, brass - gift of Morris Family		
Pr. Brass Queen Anne Candlesticks, loan from Women's Committee (electrified)		\$350.00
<u>North Wall, left to right:</u>		
Mahogany New York Hepplewhite card table	3,200.00	
Account book	30.00	
Windsor chair, Philadelphia, c. 1770-1790	650.00	
Several sheets of laid paper	5.00	

North Wall (continued)

Quill pens - reproductions	3.00
Pewter inkstand could be English or American, <u>c.</u> 1770-1790	200.00
An issue of Dunlap & Claypoole's <u>American Daily Advertiser</u> from an appropriate date	60.00
Shelf clock, English or American <u>c.</u> 1770-1785	1600.00
Wooden umbrella stand	350.00
2 gold-headed canes @\$200.	400.00
1 umbrella	150.00

East Wall, left to right:

2 reproduction men's hats @\$25.	50.00
----------------------------------	-------

Center of Room

Painted floor cloth (reproduction.)	950.00
Glass hall lantern - courtesy of Morris House Women's Committee	1300.00

DESHLER-MORRIS HOUSE - ENTRY HALL

Descriptive List of Proposed Furnishings

Footnotes

1. It is unlikely that Franks would have omitted itemizing the furnishings of an entire area; it is therefore assumed that the entry hall was not rented furnished. It was customary in the eighteenth century to furnish the entry area of homes when space allowed. Joseph Pemberton's inventory lists "A clock with Mahogany Case, A Painted Canvas Entry Cloth & a smaller D^O, 2 Window Blinds, A Lanthorn glass" in the entry hall (See Appendix A, page 1, Furnishings Plan for the Bishop White House, Staff, Independence National Historical Park, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1961. [Hereafter referred to as BW]); Henry Gurney, Esq^r's inventory lists "8 Windsor Chairs, one Table, one Glass Lantern," in the Hall (see Appendix N, page 1, BW).
2. In his last will and testament, Washington mentions "...two gold-headed canes, having my arms engraved on them..." quoted in Saul K. Padover, ed. The Washington Papers: Basic Selections from the Public and Private Writings of George Washington, (Harper and Brothers, New York, 1955), 113. "March 7, 1794 - Contgt Exps. pd for mending an umbrella for the door - .62." President's Household Account Book, op cit, p. 168. An umbrella was probably kept by the door for conducting guests to their carriages in inclement weather.
3. The Park Service owes deep gratitude to the Women's Committee of the Deshler-Morris House who has maintained the house and its present furnishings. Many of these objects are suitable to this furnishings plan, and it is hoped that they will be used. These donations are indicated in the itemized list of proposed furnishings for each room.
4. See BW Appendix D, Page 4. Thomas Burling was a popular New York cabinet and chair maker. One of his typical advertisements, quoted from Rita Susswein Gottesman, The Arts and Crafts in New York, 1777-1779: Advertisements and News Items from New York City Newspapers.

DESHLER-MORRIS HOUST - ENTRY HALL

Descriptive List of Proposed Furnishings

Footnotes (cont'd)

(New York Historical Society, New York, 1954);
page 111, entry 341:

Thomas Burling, Cabinet and Chair Maker, Has returned to this city, and resumed his former calling, at the sign of the Chair, near the Chapel, in Beekman-street, formerly Chapel-street; Where he executes with neatness and dispatch, the different articles in his branch; and will gratefully acknowledge all favours of his friends and the public in general.

He served his time with Samuel Prince, a conspicuous character in his way, and esteemed one of the first workmen in this city; and as he means to employ the best hands, flatters himself with encouragement from his former customers and fellow citizens.

He has now for sale, various kinds of Mahogany and other furniture. Said Burling sells mahogany for stair case work, and all kinds of stuff suitable for joiners.
--New York Packet, January 24, 1785.

5. The Washingtons owned at least one small clock as evidenced by a July 3, 1794 entry in the President's Household Account Book, op cit.: "Do pd. John Stillas, mending a spring clock." A light day Clock" was purchased in New York from Pearsall & Embree, (see Appendix D, page 9).
6. Floor cloth or oil cloth was customary floor covering in the last quarter of the eighteenth century. See footnote #1 for mention of one in Joseph Pemberton's inventory. The changing of insect-vulnerable wool rugs for less penetrable cellulosic materials during

DESHLER-MORRIS HOUSE - ENTRY HALL

Descriptive List of Proposed Furnishings

Footnotes (cont'd)

warm weather was an annual task. "I think my dear sister that as it is coming Hot weather my oil cloth will do best for my parlour. I would wish to have it put down...", Abigail Adams to Mary Cranch, May 6, 1791, New York. Metchell, op. cit., page 72.



2. Cushion needlepoint, by Martha Washington for a chair at Mount Vernon. Courtesy, Mount Vernon Ladies' Association. A reproduction of the cushion would be suitable for the Windsor chairs in the Deshler-Morris entry hall.



3. John Phillips by Joseph Steward, oil on canvas, 1793. Courtesy, Trustees of Dartmouth College. Note patterns in floor coverings as possible designs for floor cloths. Notice also the festoon curtains in the background and the large tassel on the end of the operating cords.

Deshler-Morris House - Parlor

Historic Use and Interpretive Function

During the Washington occupancy this room would have been in almost constant use. Many of the President's business and cabinet meetings were probably held here. It also afforded the Washington family a comfortable retreat for their evening amusements. In the absence of a ballroom, the parlor was the logical place for receptions and levees.

Deshler-Morris House - Parlor

In his 1793 inventory, Isaac Franks designated the "first Left hand Room" as the parlor by the items listed in it.

Franks left the following objects in the room:

- 3 Chintz Window Curtains
- 1 Green Vinisial Blind
- 1 Looking Glass and 2 Gerendoes
- 1 Dining Table
- 2 Card Tables
- 1 Dining Table
- 2 Mahogany Arm Chairs
- 8 Mahogany Stuffed Bottom Chairs
- 1 pr Large Hand Irons Shovel & Tongues
- 2 Gerendoes
- 4 Pictures
- 1 pr Plaited Candle Sticks
- 1 Sett Mantle China

The Washingtons would have amended this sparse list with the tasteful inclusion of some of their own furnishings, blending them with the existing pieces whenever possible.

Franks did not mention carpets in his parlor. As Canton matting (popular during Philadelphia summers from 1785) was favored by Washington, it is recommended that the floor of this room be covered with reproduction mats¹

Window treatment, as Franks recorded it, was rather unusual: in a room with four fenestrations, he listed "3 Chintz Window Curtains," and "1 Green Vinisial Blind." This inconsistency might indicate that either temporarily or permanently, Franks wished to give an area of the room more protection from sunlight than curtains could provide. The windows on the east wall and the southeast window probably were curtained with festoons which were operated by

cords. Since these windows are visible from the street, it is likely that Franks would have wanted to present a good appearance. Brass or wooden knobs on the side of the windows secured the cords. A green, wooden venetian blind, then, would have provided shade in the southwest window. (see Illustration 3)

One of the two "dining tables" listed in Isaac Franks' inventory could have been a Pembroke table which was still a relatively new furniture form and very popular in 1790. A Philadelphia Pembroke table is therefore recommended to stand against the north wall, to the left of the parlor doorway. A tureen-shaped Argand lamp representing one owned by the Washingtons may be placed on the table. The President purchased fourteen patent lamps in 1790², and probably brought several to Germantown to provide additional lighting. (see Illustration 4)

In the eighteenth century (as today) the parlor was the reception place for one's important visitors. Items placed in the parlor were carefully chosen to indicate one's wealth and social position. Whenever possible, items of the newest style were used. The chairs in the Franks' parlor, therefore, could have been of recently-popular Hepplewhite design. A set of five Hepplewhite chairs were donated to Independence National Historical Park by the Morris family. Reupholstered in an appropriate silk or chintz fabric, this group of Philadelphia chairs provides an excellent base upon

which a collection representing the ten chairs owned by Franks can be built. One of these side chairs may be placed on either side of the Pembroke table.

According to the Oxford English Dictionary, the term girandelle (or gerendoe as Franks spelled it) was used as early as 1769 to describe a lighting device. The device could have been free standing on a table or mantle, or as a single or multiple-armed candle holder supported by a wall bracket. Isaac Franks left four gerendoes in his parlor, in addition to one looking glass and four pictures. Given the available wall space in the room, it is quite possible that a picture was centered on each side of the room's north wall (which is divided into two sections by a doorway) and flanked by a pair of gerendoes. Such a set of wall sconces should be of slightly less elaborate pretensions than one designed by Robert Adam for Sir Abraham Hame in 1779, (see Illustration 5) but they should be as decorative as possible on a scale befitting Franks' Germantown show place.

The pictures mentioned in Franks' inventory could have been prints. Scenes identifiable with Isaac Franks' history such as Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Germantown or Northumberland County would be suitable. Prints representing the virtues, the seasons or other popular eighteenth century topics would also be appropriate.³

The looking glass mentioned in Franks' inventory could have been hung on the east wall. It is a pier wall and the

space lends itself to the vertical lines of a Chippendale or Hepplewhite mirror. Such a looking glass, of Philadelphia origin is recommended.

It is possible that the Washingtons brought a comfortable addition to the straight-backed chairs in the Franks parlor. A camel-back, Chippendale sofa, once owned by the President at his 190 High Street mansion and sold in 1796 is recommended⁴ For the summer months a serge slipcover to protect it would be appropriate⁵ (see Illustration 6 and 7).

Isaac Franks listed two card tables in his inventory and it may be assumed that these were a pair. Two Hepplewhite, Philadelphia card tables are suggested to provide some continuity to the idea that Franks probably tried to furnish his parlor in the latest fashions. Symmetrical placement of the tables beneath the windows on the south wall is recommended.

Isaac Franks listed " 1 pr. Plaited Candle Sticks" in his parlor and a pair of good English plate is recommended placed on one of the card tables. A silver candle snuffer used to trim wicks and a protective tray could also have been placed on the card table. It is possible that the Washingtons brought a second Argand or patent lamp; such a lamp is recommended for the other card table. One of the Franks' side chairs may be placed on either side of each card table.

It is quite possible that one of the four pictures enumerated by Isaac Franks was a painting. Family portraits have long been popular pictorial subjects. In the absence of a Franks family member, a portrait of Samuel Morris by Rembrandt Peale, painted in 1795 is recommended for the parlor chimney breast. Morris, who is portrayed as a young boy of four years of age in this painting, purchased the house from the Perot family in 1834. In the event that a suitable Franks family portrait or painting belonging to them should surface, it is recommended that the Morris portrait be placed on the tea room chimney breast.

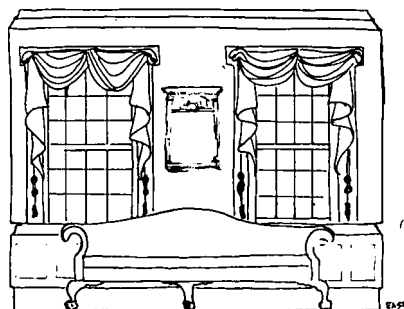
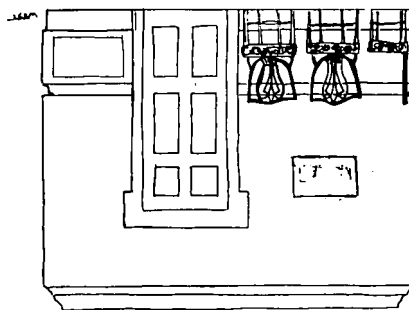
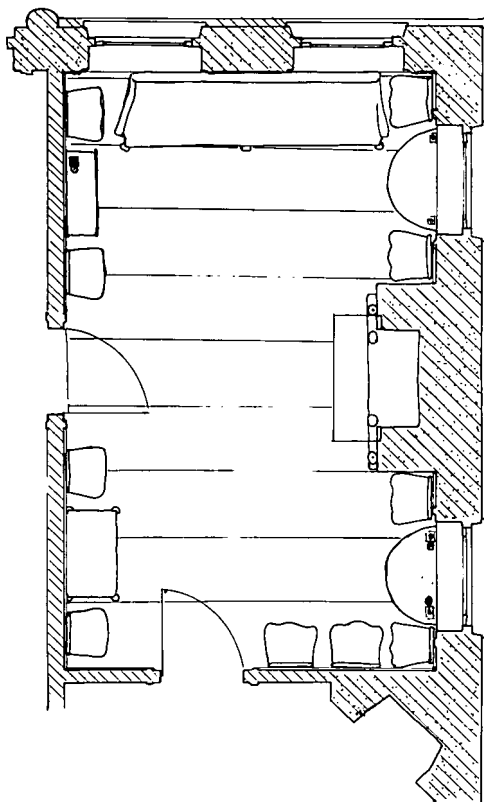
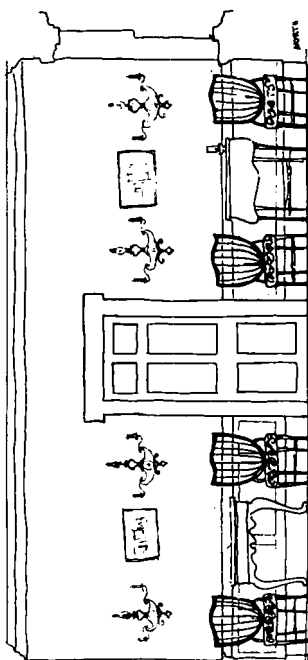
Beneath the portrait on the mantle itself is a set of "Mantle China". Displaying one's fine ceramic pieces on the mantle was popular eighteenth-century decoration and the ornamentation designed to fit the narrow space usually took the form of vases, urns or figurines either Oriental or European. Franks' entry implies a set of at least three related pieces. A set of Derby figures representing the four continents would be quite appropriate (see Illustration 8). The 1822 administration taken at Isaac Franks' death lists "1 sett mantle ornaments" valued at \$8.00. This could have been the same set from Germantown, which would indicate its importance to the Franks family.

The fireplace opening itself should be closed with a fireboard, adding impact to the interpretive statement that it is

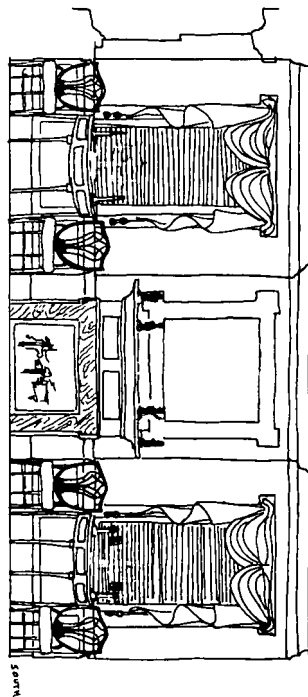
summer in the room. The custom of closing unused fireplaces during the summer months was a common one, and many painted fireboards have survived. Worth Bailey stated that "Records at Mount Vernon reveal the functional custom of storing fireplace paraphernalia during summer months. Fireplace openings were closed with fire boards"⁶ Not everyone stored their fireplace equipment during the summer; in many homes it remained in situ with the addition of the board.

Two more Hepplewhite chairs, representing those possibly owned by the Franks family may be placed against the west wall. On this wall, above the chairs is the fourth picture left by Franks. The Faden engraving of Hills' "Sketch of the Surprise of Germantown" is eminently suitable as British General William Howe used the Deshler-Morris House for his headquarters during that battle in 1778.

It is suggested that the second dining table mentioned by Franks be placed on the north wall beneath the pair of gerendoes and the picture. It is quite plausible that the Davidsons selected one or two good pieces of their own furnishings for their daughter's home. Following this hypothesis, a trifold-footed, Queen Anne tea or breakfast table is recommended. On either side of the table, two Hepplewhite arm chairs representing those in Franks' inventory may be placed.



DESHLER-MORRIS HOUSE
PARLOR



DESHLER-MORRIS HOUSE - PARLOR

Historic Use and Interpretive Function Footnotes

1. Social custom and necessity dictated that valuable woolen carpets were removed and stored during the summer months. See Footnote #6 Historic Use and Interpretive Function of Entry Hall, for documentation. George Washington to Robert Morris January 15, 1789: "I pray you to receive my thanks for your favor of the floor matting from China." From INHP Card File, H-30.

2. On March 1, 1790 Washington wrote to his friend Gouverneur Morris who was in Europe: "I would thank you also for sending me at the same time fourteen (of what I believe are called) Patent Lamps, similar to those used at Mr. R. Morris's, but less costly, two or at most three guineas a piece, will fully answer my purposes... These lamps, it is said, consume their own smoke, do no injury to furniture, give more light, and are cheaper than candles. Order a sufficiency of spare glasses and an abundance of wicks." In his listing of Plated Ware which he acquired during his Presidency, Washington listed "14 Tureens Arg^{ds} Pat^t Lamps 52/6 36.15" as quoted by Worth Bailey in "Accent on Washingtoniana. The Yale-de Lancey Kountze Collection at Mt. Vernon." Antiques, February (1946), p. 102.

3. It is interesting to note that Martha Washington covered mirrors and pictures with gauze during the summer months to protect them from dust and fly specks. This practice was recorded by Harold Donaldson Eberlein in "190 High Street... The home of Washington and Adams 1790-1800," Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, (C), 43, (1953) p.171. Because gauze was removed for visitors, the visitors to Deshler-Morris will also see the rooms without the coverings. The fact, however, might be interesting to incorporate into the tour.

4. This sofa originally belonged to Robert Morris and was sold to the President when he moved to 190 High Street. It was listed among the items of the public sale in 1796. I am grateful to Charles Dorman who provided me with his notes from research he did on the presidential mansion.

5. It is known that on at least two occasions, Washington ordered slip covers for his furniture. In 1757, to cover his newly-acquired English furniture which included "A Mahogany easy Chair, on Casters covered with ditto /worsted damask/ and a Check Case." and in 1783 he required his dining chairs to have "strong canvas bottoms to receive a loose covering of check or worsted." The above is from Marion Day Iverson,

"Slipcovers of Past Centuries," Antiques, October, 1951, LX, p. 311. "When Chairs and sofas are fitted up with damask, merino stuff, horse hair, or other material that does not wash, they are generally covered with Holland chintz, or glazed calico which protects them from dust and dirt, and are easily removed when required for company...." The Workwoman's Guide (2nd ed.; London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.; Birmingham: (Thomas Evans, 1840, p. 192, as quoted by Florence M. Montgomery, Printed Textiles, English and American Cottons and Linens 1700-1850, (Viking Press, New York, 1970), p. 79.

6. Bailey, op. cit., p. 102.

DESHLER-MORRIS HOUSE - PARLOR

List of furnishings keyed to drawing of wall elevations
and floor plan

	<u>Estimated</u> <u>Cost</u>	<u>Replacement</u> <u>Cost</u>
<u>Center of Room:</u>		
Reproduction Canton matting (Japanese tatami matting)	\$ 300.00	
<u>North wall, left-to-right</u>		
Philadelphia Hepplewhite armchair with glazed chintz bottom (Gift of the Morris family)		
Gerondole - English, c.1785-1795	1,750.00	
Print relating to Franks (New York City View)	800.00	
Gerondole - English, c.1785-1795	1,750.00	
Queen Anne, trifed foot tea table (loan from Noble family to Deshler-Morris Women's Committee)		\$7,500.00
Hepplewhite armchair with chintz bottom (Gift of Morris family)		
Gerondole - English c.1785-1795	1,750.00	
Print relating to Franks	800.00	
Gerondole - English c.1785-1795	1,750.00	
Hepplewhite side chair with chintz bottom (possible gift of Morris Family)		
Philadelphia Mahogany Pembroke table	4,300.00	
Argand lamp	800.00	
Hepplewhite side chair with chintz bottom (gift of Morris family)		

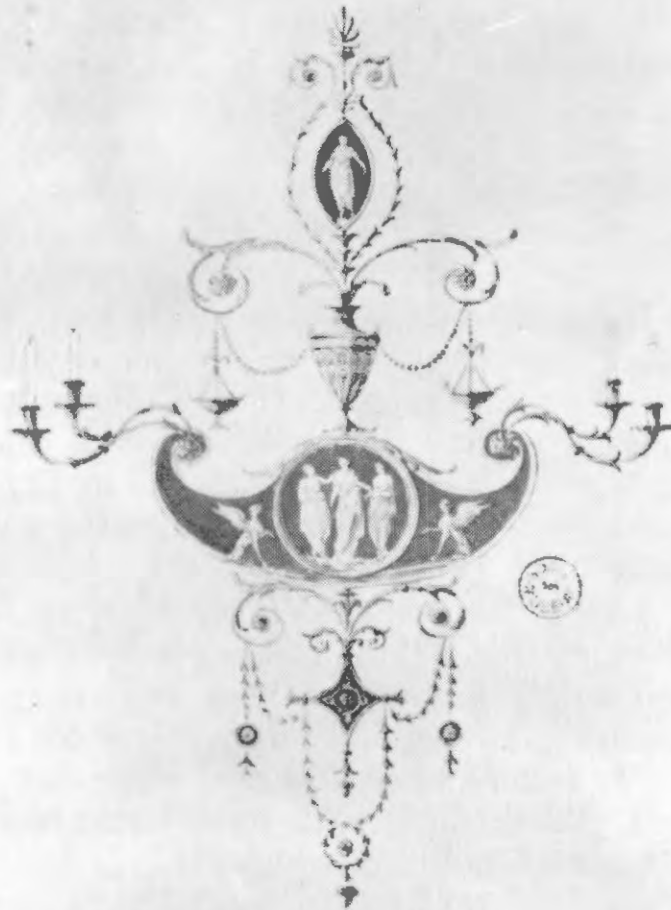
<u>East Wall, left-to-right</u>	<u>Estimated Cost</u>	<u>Replacement Cost</u>
Pair glazed chintz festoon curtains (reproduction) @\$400.	\$ 800.00	
2 Pair Brass knobs for tying curtains (reproduction) @\$40.	80.00	
Philadelphia Hepplewhite or Chippendale Looking Glass	2,200.00	
Chippendale, claw-and-ball footed sofa upholstered in red moreen (INHP Collection)		
Slipcover for sofa, Serge (reproduction)	200.00	
<u>South Wall, left-to-right</u>		
Hepplewhite side chair with chintz bottom (gift of Morris family)		
Glazed Chintz, festoon curtains (repro)	400.00	
Brass knob for tying curtain pulls (repro)	40.00	
Demi-lune Hepplewhite card table (loan from Women's Committee)		2,500.00
Pair of plaited candlesticks, Phila- delphia or New York origin. (INHP Collection)		
Silver snuffer and tray (INHP Collection) (gift of Morris family)		
Hepplewhite side chair with Chintz bottom (gift of the Morris family)		
<u>Samuel Morris</u> by Rembrandt Peale (Oil on canvas, 1795) (gift of Morris family)		
Four Derby porcelain figures repre- senting the Four Continents (INHP Collection)		
Painted fireboard	800.00 original 500.00 reproduction	
Hepplewhite side chair with Chintz bottom	1,200.00	

<u>South Wall, left-to-right (cont'd)</u>	<u>Estimated Cost</u>	<u>Replacement Cost</u>
Philadelphia demi-lune, Hepplewhite card table	\$2,500.00	
Tureen-shaped, Argand lamp	800.00	
Wooden venetian blind (gift of the Morris family)		
Hepplewhite side chair with Chintz bottom	1,200.00	
<u>West Wall, left-to-right</u>		
2 Hepplewhite side chairs @ \$1,200 with Chintz bottoms	2,400.00	
"Sketch of the Surprise at Ger- mantown" published by William Faden, 1784, engraving (INHP Collection)		



4. Argand lamp, purchased by Washington in 1790. Courtesy, The Mount Vernon Ladies' Association. Several similar lamps, used at the Deshler-Morris House would have provided additional lighting for the Washington family. Their use would be an opportunity to show the visitor to the house the advances made in late eighteenth-century lighting technology.

*Girandole for the second room at Sir Abraham Hume's
in Hill Street*



5. "Girandole for the second room at Sir Abraham Hume's in Hill Street" designed by Robert Adam. Drawing dated "Adelphi/11 Janry 1779." A less elaborate set of girandoles, but ones similar in their lightness and curvilinear design is recommended for the Franks' parlor.



6. Sofa from 190 High Street, INHP Neg. 10192. This hairy-paw sofa is of Philadelphia origin and is illustrated in The Blue Book of Philadelphia Furniture by William McPherson Horner. At present, it is upholstered in red moreen based on a fragment of fabric found under an upholstery tack on its frame. It is believed that the moreen was the original upholstery.



7. Elizabeth Fenimore Cooper, Freeman. Watercolor, c. 1816. Courtesy, New York State Historical Association, Cooperstown, N.Y.
Note slipcover on sofa.



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English (Derby), c.1780

8. The Continents, soft paste porcelain.
Derby, c. 1765. These English derivations
of original Meissen designs are recommended
for the mantel in the parlor.

DESHLER-MORRIS HOUSE - TEA ROOM

Historic Use and Interpretive Function

The inventory left by Isaac Franks suggests that his family used this room for informal entertaining and lounging. As the parlor was occupied with the cabinet during the weekdays that Washington was at home, the tea room would have provided a gathering place for family members. This small polygonal area naturally lends itself to intimate afternoon teas. It is well-lighted, therefore an ideal place for Nellie's neddlework lessons, for reading, for card playing and for other pastimes.

This room should be refurnished to reflect the ambience in which the Washingtons performed their leisure activities.

DESHLER-MORRIS HOUSE - TEA ROOM

Franks mentioned no rugs in this room, but for the Washingtons the floor should be covered with Canton matting. Because of its irregular shape, effort need not be made to cover the entire floor--only the portion of the room to the hearth need be covered (see floor plan and elevations at the end of this section).

Isaac Franks left "One card table/4 Venders Chairs/2 small Pictures" in his "Back room adjoining /the Parlor/." He left a selection of ceramic and silver serving pieces in the corner cupboard and fire place equipment. Considering the size of the tea room, the furnishings left by Franks are rather sparse. It might safely be assumed that he took some furniture from this room before he rented to Washington. If he did not leave additional furnishings for the Washington family in 1794, it is likely that they would have brought some of their own.

It is possible that the Washingtons required additional seating, in which case it would be appropriate to include a Philadelphia gothic-splat Chippendale chair similar to the ones owned by the first family at 190 High Street (see Illustration 9). This chair might be placed against the east wall, slip-covered in serge. On the wall, above the chair may be one of the two "small pictures" in Franks' inventory. These were probably prints of some sort and criteria for the selection of subject matter has been outlined in the section on the Parlor. In front of the side chair, towards the center of the room, is a

Pembroke table similar to one known to have belonged to the Washingtons, (see Illustration 10) covered with a white linen cloth and set for tea. Examination of contemporary inventions gives an indication of what serving items were necessary for entertaining one's friends at tea.¹

The list of items purchased for President Washington in 1789 lists plated waiters of various sizes, 1 plated Coffee Urn with heater and one without, and four dozen silver tea spoons.

On June 6, 1794, (six weeks before the Washingtons went to the Deshler-Morris House) the diarist, Wansey noted in his Voyage to the United States that the only expensive item on Mrs. Washington's tea table was a silver urn for hot water (see footnote 49, Section C, Analysis of Historic Occupancy). This could have been the urn purchased by the Washingtons in 1789 from Berry and Roger in New York. A large, plated hot water urn should, therefore, be the most lavish embellishment on the tea table at Germantown (see Illustration 11).

Nanking pieces approximating the Washingtons' service purchased in 1785 would be appropriate to use for the following: coffee pot, tea pot, four dessert plates, three serving plates, four saucers, two tea cups, two coffee cups, sugar bowl and creamer, slop bowl and tea caddy.

Four silver tea spoons, three serving spoons, four forks, a tea shell, sugar tongs and a straining spoon should be placed on the table at appropriate places. Berry and Roger also fur-

nished the Presidential household with... "three doz Ivory handle knives and forks, deserts. Silver mounted"; William Buckle (another New York purveyor) supplied " 4 doz Silver table Spoons, desert and Tea Spoons." This provides an idea as to what form the eating utensils took. The items should be arranged to indicate that tea is in the process of being served. Sweetmeats, and cakes arranged on the serving plates and on the dessert plates would help to convey the idea. As it is summer, the addition of fresh fruits, such as strawberries would be appropriate. Around the tea table, two Philadelphia bamboo Windsor arm chairs may be arranged.

The southeastern wall of the tea room is the fireplace area. Although Franks listed andirons and fireplace equipment in his November inventory, these could have been stored for the summer and a painted fire board installed. Effort should be made to procure titles known to have been favored by the Washingtons. Two such books, read by Mrs. Washington in 1794, are suitable selections for the tea room mantle: Prophetic Conjectures on the French Revolution, purchased in March, 1794, and Charlotte, purchased in May, 1794². The books may be flanked by a pair of plaited candle sticks, to suggest additional lighting that the Washingtons might have bought.

Isaac Franks did not list any window hangings for this room in 1793. It receives ample sunlight and ventilation, making it an excellent place for recreation on summer days and, therefore, no window treatment is recommended. Beneath the window on the south wall, another Philadelphia Windsor side

chair may be placed.

The south east wall of this room has a built-in china cupboard. Franks left the following items in the cabinet in 1793:

- 9 China Plates
- China Choklet Pot
- 1 Large China Tureen
- 1 China Punch bowl
- 1 China Sugar Dish
- 3 Plated Sauce Boats
- 1 Plated Castor

As he did not specify "Nankeen" for any of the ceramics as he did in the dining room enumeration, it may be inferred that none of the above pieces were part of the Franks' dinner service kept in the dining room (see dining room section - below). Some of the china might have been the survivors of an earlier set purchased by Isaac and Mary Franks when they were first married; or the ceramics could have belonged to Franks' father, Moses, and added to the family's collection when the older gentleman joined the Franks family. It is recommended that the ceramics be examples of the varieties of English soft paste porcelain that were available at that time.

The same criteria applies to the evaluation of Franks' entry of "three plated sauce boats and one plated castor." They could have been Philadelphia or New York pieces, purchased new by Isaac Franks, or inherited. A pair of plated sauce boats was listed in the administration taken at Franks' death. From this, it is inferred that at least two of the three sauce boats in his tea room in 1794 matched. It is

recommended that an attempt be made to locate one pair of sauce boats and one single sauce boat of either New York, Philadelphia or English origin, dating mid-to-late-eighteenth century.

The window on the west wall affords good light for sewing. This area should be furnished to inform the visitor of the eighteenth century's insistence on a gentlewoman's proficiency at needlework. Miss Custis took sewing lessons and undoubtedly owned a work table³ An English Hepplewhite work table has been selected to represent Nellie's sewing table. It may be situated at right angles to the window and opened to reveal a collection of sewing items and fabric swatches. (see Illustration 12). On December 23, 1793, Washington paid for ivory thimbles for Martha and Nellie⁴ Other ivory sewing implements ought to be: a pick for removing stitches, 3 bobbins, 6 thread barrels, and 2 small boxes for pins. Additional sewing supplies for the accomplished embroideress should include: 1 paper of needles, embroidery scissors, several shades of silk embroidery floss, several swatches of fabric, a cushion for needles and an emery.

On the north wall is a folded card table representing the one left by Isaac Franks. Undoubtedly an older piece than the card tables in the parlor, it was probably put to actual use as a gaming table. An older English, New York or Philadelphia, piece is therefore recommended to represent Franks' table. On the folded table may be placed an

Argand lamp (smokeless lamps would have been highly desirable for summer use) and a japanned waiter. Franks recorded such a tray in his 1793 inventory; after the November Washington occupancy, the broker billed the President for repairing the waiter. Two Nanking serving plates may be stacked on the tray as if preparatory to being returned to the kitchen.

It is hoped that the card table will be an additional interpretive dimension to this room by providing an alternative setting. As Washington was fond of playing cards, a deck of eighteenth century playing cards should be kept in the drawer of the card table.⁶ Occasionally the tea things should be stored, the tea table folded and exchanged with the card table. A game of whist should be arranged on the open card table to show the visitor that the President occasionally relaxed during his summer at Germantown.

TEA ROOM

Footnotes

1. Joseph Galloway's inventory notes, "3 Japanned waiters, 6 cups and 6 saucers China, 1 d^o Slop bowl, 1 d^o cream pott, 1 d^o plate, 1 d^o Tea Pott, 5 Silver tea Spoons, 1 plate basket and one other d^o. (See BW, Appendix B, p 1.)" An inventory of an unidentified person taken in August, 1791, listed an extensive collection of tea setts, "1 Tea table sett of pencilled china, cream jug and top of sugar dish wanting; 1 Tea table sett of enamelled china with four cups of same figures but larger - one coffee cup & one saucer wanting; 10 saucers - 7 teacups - 5 coffee cups pencilled china; w slop bowls, 1 cake plate, 1 tea pot & stand. 1 cannister; 1 Stand 1 sugar dish spoon tray - 3 tops, 2 broken enamelled china tea potts, w large blew & white china bowls, 1 red tea pott." (See BW, Appendix C p 1.) Deborah Morris, in 1793, possessed a silver tea set consisting of "1 coffee pot, 1 tea pot, 1 slop bowl, 1 sugar bowl, 1 cream jug, 11 tea spoons, 1 sugar tongs, 1 strainer spoon, 1 tea spoon tray." "Abstract of Special Legacies in the Will of Deborah Morris," as quoted by William MacPherson Horner, Jr.; Blue Book of Philadelphia Furniture (Philadelphia, 1935) p. 140

2. Washington's Account Book, op. cit.: "March 8th 1794, D^o p'd for Prophetic Conjectures on the French Revoluit for Mrs. Wm.," p. 169; "May 12, 1794, Contg't Exp's. p'd for a book called Charlotte (by Mrs. Rawson) for Mrs Washington -- .67, p. 179.

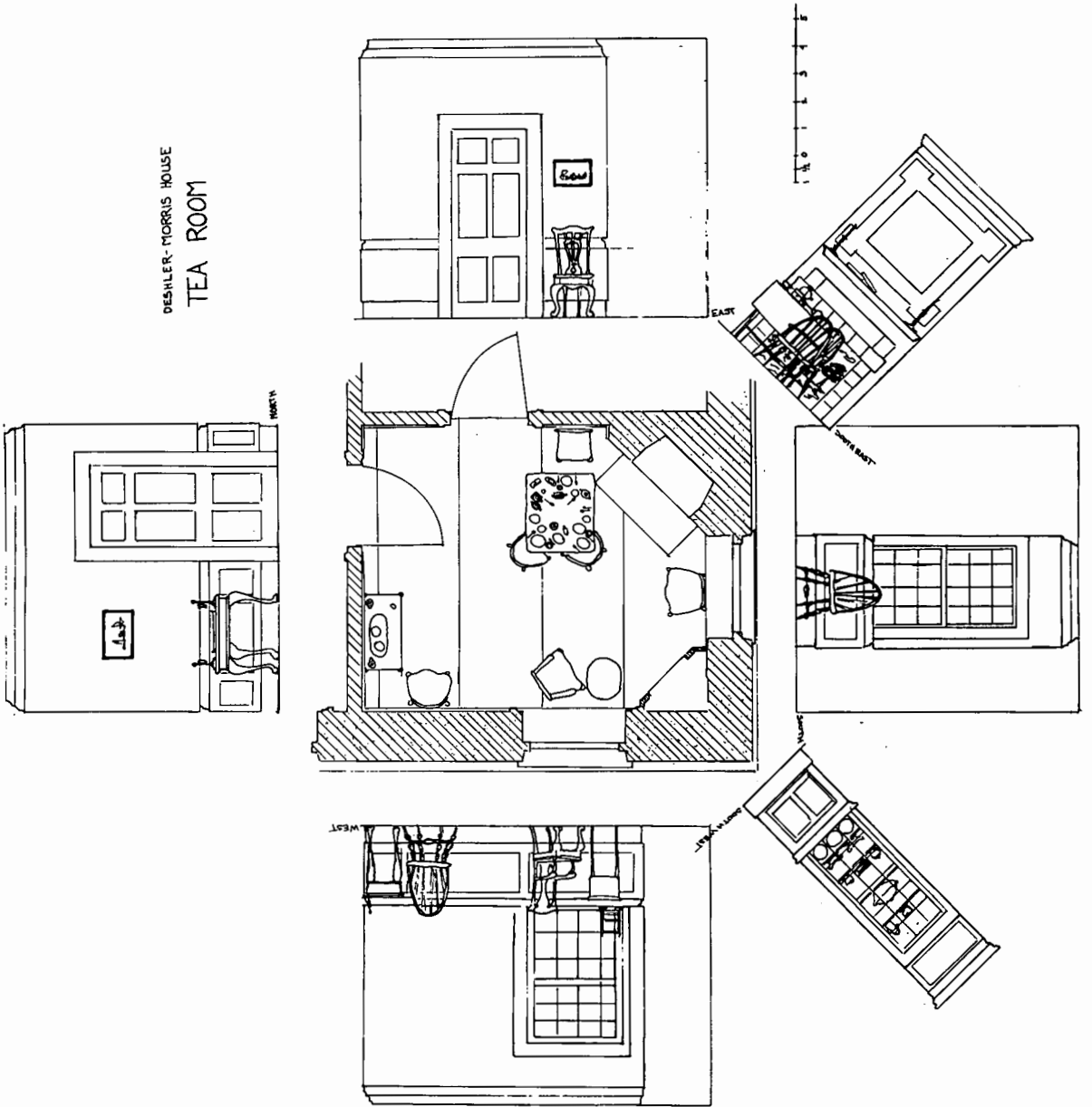
3. See Footnote #53, Historical Narrative section.

4. Washington's Account Book, op. cit., "December 23, 1793, Do. pd. for 2 ivory thimbles for Mrs. Washington and Miss Custis -- 1.," p. 54.

5. Ibid, "February 10, 1794, Do p'd for a tambour frame for Miss Custis -- 2.," p. 165.

6. Baily, op. cit., p. 102: "Washington's diraries indicate his fondness for card games and he often recorded that he had been 'At Home all day at Cards.'"

DESHLER-MORRIS HOUSE
TEA ROOM



DESHLER-MORRIS HOUSE - TEA ROOM

List of Furnishings, keyed to drawing of wall elevations
and floor plan

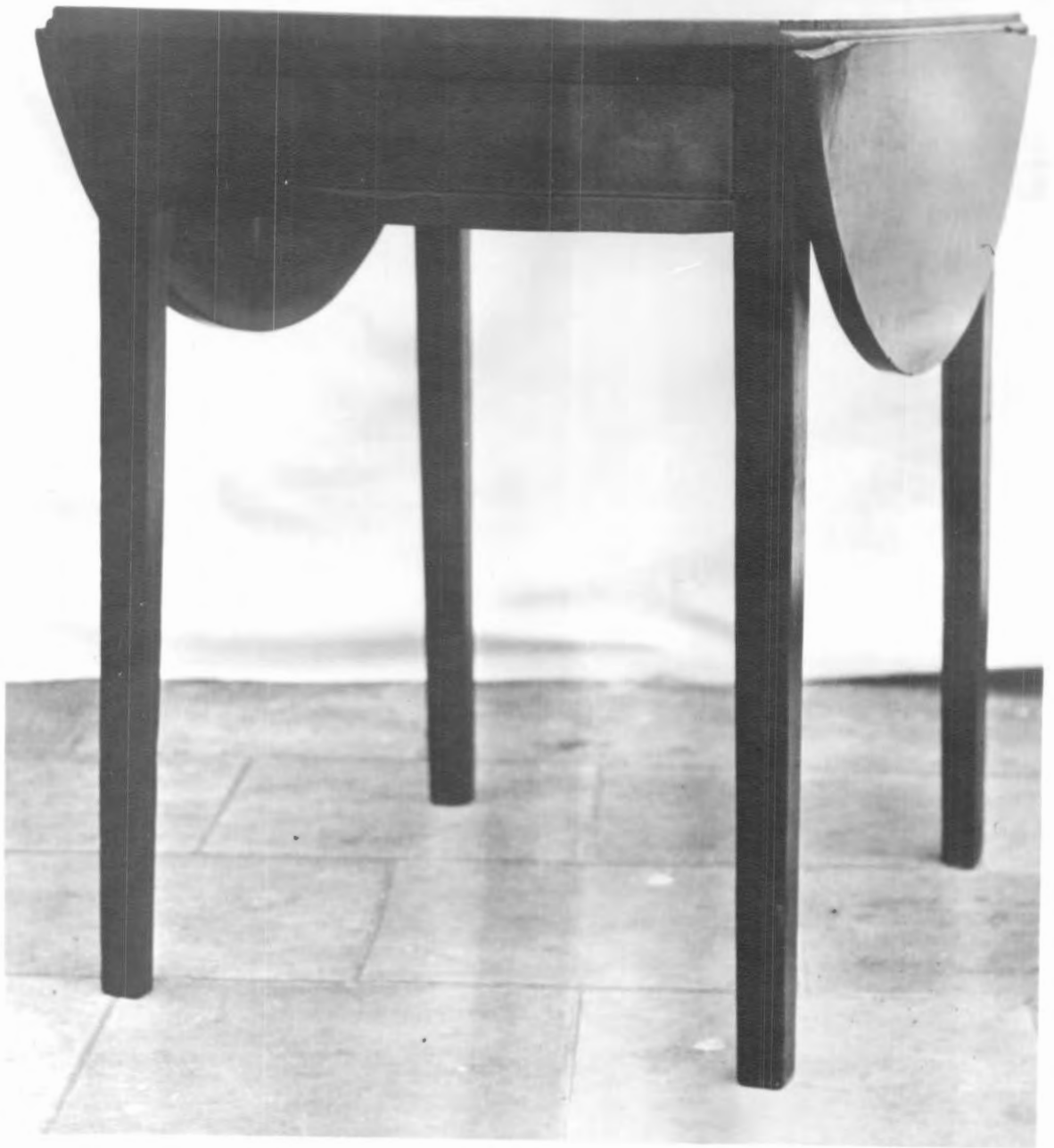
<u>Covering the floor:</u>	<u>Estimated Cost</u>	<u>Replacement Cost</u>
Reproduction Canton matting (Japanese tatami mats)	\$ 150.00	
<u>East Wall</u>		
Mahogany Chippendale side chair (loan from Noble family to Deshler- Morris Women's Committee)		\$1,200.00
Slipcover (reproduction serge)	60.00	
Print relating to Isaac Franks	4,500.00	
Philadelphia Pembroke table	1,200.00	
Linen cloth	30.00	
Nankeen coffee pot	445.00	
Nankeen Tea pot	400.00	
Four Nankeen dessert plates @ \$65	260.00	
Three Nankeen serving plates @ \$250	750.00	
Two Nankeen tea cups @ \$30	60.00	
Two Nankeen coffee cups @ \$30	60.00	
Four Nankeen saucers @ \$40	160.00	
Nankeen sugar bowl with lid	90.00	
Nankeen creamer	125.00	
Nankeen slop bowl	200.00	
Nankeen tea caddy	190.00	
Four silver tea spoons @ \$125	500.00	
Three silver serving spoons @ \$150	450.00	
Four silver dessert forks @ \$125 with ivory handles	500.00	

	<u>Estimated Cost</u>	<u>Replacement Cost</u>
<u>East Wall (cont'd)</u>		
Plate tea shell	200.00	
Silver hot water urn - (INHP Collection)		
Silver straining spoon	250.00	
2 Windsor arm chairs (Philadelphia) (INHP Collection)		
<u>Southeast wall, left-to-right</u>		
1 painted fireboard	225.00	
<u>Prophetic Conjectures on the French Revolution</u>	80.00	
<u>Charlotte</u> , by Mrs. Rawson	80.00	
1 pair plate candle sticks	950.00	
<u>South Wall - left-to-right</u>		
Philadelphia Windsor side chair (INHP Collection)		
<u>Southwest wall, left-to-right</u>		
9 English soft paste plates, c1765 @ \$70	630.00	
Creamware chocolate pot	150.00	
English sugar dish, soft paste	80.00	
Large English tureen	300.00	
2 matching plate sauce boats @ \$750	1,500.00	
1 plated sauce boat - New York	750.00	
Plate castor	400.00	
<u>West Wall, left-to-right</u>		
Sewing table, Hepplewhite (INHP Collection)		
Ivory thimble	20.00	
3 Ivory bobbins @ \$5	15.00	
6 Ivory thread barrels @ \$10	60.00	

<u>West Wall, left-to-right (cont'd)</u>		<u>Estimated Cost</u>
2 small boxes	@ \$25	50.00
1 paper needles		3.00
Pair embroidery scissors		30.00
Silk embroidery floss (contemporary)		2.00
Several swatches of eighteenth century fabric		20.00
Needle cushion		10.00
Emery		5.00
Inlaid tambor frame		675.00
Reproduction of tambour work		11.00
1 Mahogany Chippendale arm chair with green flowered damask cover (gift of Morris Family) (INHP Collection)		
1 reproduction serge fabric slip cover		60.00
1 Windsor side chair - Philadelphia (INHP Collection)		
<u>North Wall</u>		
"A Northwest View of the State House in Philadelphia," by James Trenchard, 1778 from <u>Columbia Magazine</u> , July, 1787. (INHP Collection)		
English, Philadelphia or New York Card Table, <u>c.</u> 1770		6,500.00
Japanned waiter - repaired		600.00
2 Argand Lamps	@ \$250	500.00
2 Nankeen serving plates	@ \$250	500.00
1 Deck eighteenth century playing cards		250.00



9. Chippendale slip-seated side chair.
Philadelphia, c. 1770-1790. Said to have
been at 190 High Street during Washington's
residency. Courtesy, The Smithsonian Institution.



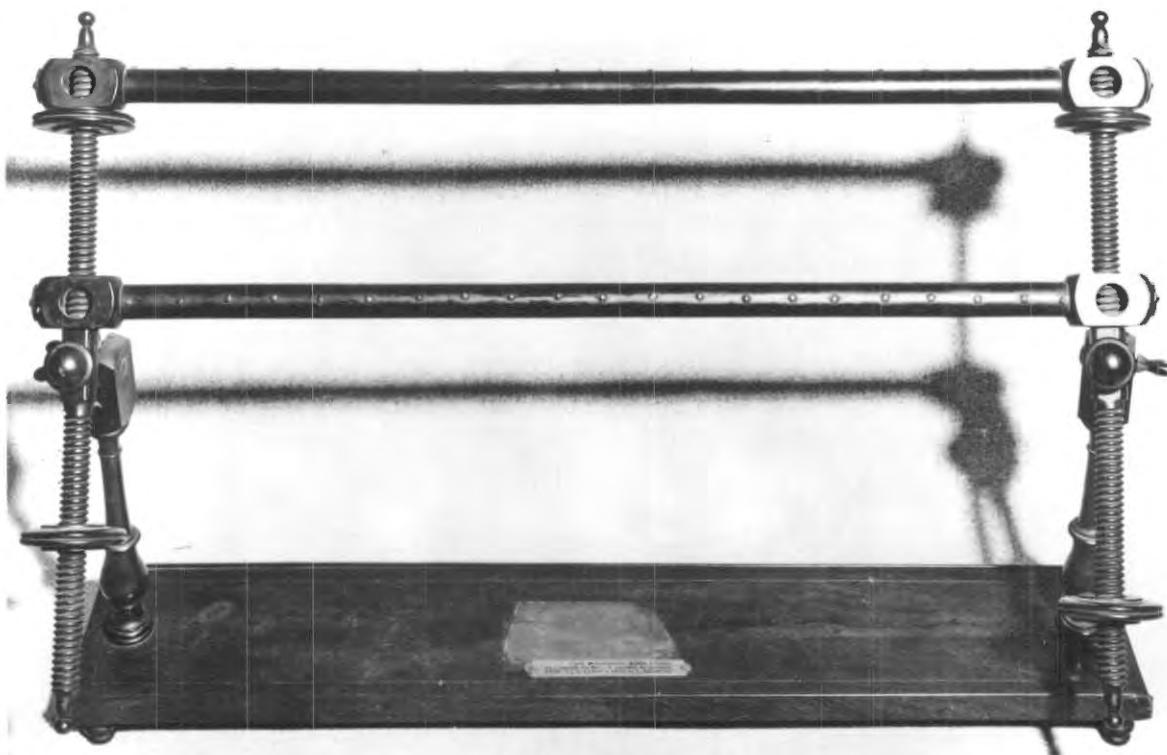
10. Pembroke Table belonging to the Washingtons.
Courtesy, The Mount Vernon Ladies' Association.



11. Hot water urn. Sheffield silver plate. Probably English, c. 1790, unmarked. INHP catalogue number 11075; negative number 11028. James L. Dillon & Co., Inc. photograph. This urn was purchased to represent the one mentioned by the traveller, Wansey in his account of a tea he attended at the Washington's on June 2, 1794.



12. Work table. English, mahogany with oak secondary wood. c. 1785. INHP Neg. 11027; catalogue number 10760. It is recommended that this piece be used in the tea room at the Deshler-Morris house to illustrate the eighteenth century's insistence on a gentlewoman's accomplishment at needlework.



13. Tambour frame belonging to Nellie Custis. Mahogany. Courtesy, The Mount Vernon Ladies' Association. It is recommended that a similar frame be located for the tea room of the Deshler-Morris house.

DESHLER-MORRIS HOUSE - DINING ROOM

Historic Use and Interpretive Function

Its use designated by the furnishings in Isaac Franks' inventory, this dining room will be refurnished to show the elegance of a formal dining room in Federal Philadelphia. Washington's dining habits are well recorded. He held state dinners every Thursday to which cabinet members, visiting dignitaries and friends were invited. At these affairs the President observed every aspect of formal decorum; it is hoped that as many of these nuances as possible can be included in the interpretation of the dining room at the Deshler-Morris House.

DESHLER-MORRIS HOUSE - DINING ROOM

Franks left no carpeting in this room for the President, so Canton matting is again suggested as a floor covering. As the room will be set for dining, a serge crumb cloth should be spread in the center of the room beneath the table and chairs (for example of crumb cloth, see Illustration 14)

The absence of a sideboard, and the inclusion of chintz-bottomed chairs in Franks' inventory indicates that the room was not completely furnished in the newest style. Rather, the Franks family dining furnishings should reflect the vicissitudes of a long marriage, a new home, and an improving social position. The dining table should suggest a 1785-87 acquisition. A locally-made expandable table with removable half-round ends would be appropriate as the ends could have been used for side tables when the Franks were not entertaining. This would explain the apparent lack of furniture along the walls. The dining table in the Presidential mansion must have been quite large. In a letter from New York in 1789 to Gouverneur Morris in Paris, Washington requested his good friend to select plateaux for his table. These trays were to be at least 10 feet long. The dining room at the Deshler-Morris House could never accommodate such a large table. It is evident that in selecting his summer quarters, the President did not require surroundings as large and elegant as those to which he was normally accustomed.

The six chintz-bottomed chairs provided by Franks might have been straight-legged, ladder-back chairs of local origin.

Two arm and four side chairs, their chintz covers had probably been replaced since their acquisition. The fabric, therefore, should be of a new 1790's style.

Six chairs, however, would not have been sufficient to accommodate the Washingtons. It is likely that they brought additional chairs for entertaining. Six more Philadelphia chairs, either Hepplewhite or late Chippendale period, should be added to the room. The seats of these chairs should be upholstered in damask with furniture-check slip covers for the summer. For formal dining settings, these covers can be removed. Together with Franks' ladder-back chairs, the four side chairs may be arranged along both sides of the dining table.

The seating at presidential dinners was always arranged according to a prescribed plan:

Mrs. Washington sat at the head of the long table when there were only gentlemen present, although sometimes she did not appear at such affairs. The President sat halfway down one side, always having Mrs. Washington on his right. The junior secretary sat at the foot of the board and to him fell the task of noting that the wants of the guests were properly attended to. When there was a mixed company at the dinner, Mrs. Washington moved to a seat opposite her husband and one of the secretaries took her place at the end. The other ladies, instead of being placed at intervals between the gentlemen, were seated on either side of the hostess. Unless a minister were present, the President himself always said a short grace before sitting down.¹

As mentioned above, the Washingtons normally kept silver and mirrored plateaux on their table with porcelain ornaments arranged on them. In a letter to his daughter, Theophilus

Bradbury described these ornaments as well as the typical fare:

"In the middle of the table was placed a piece of table furniture about six feet long and two feet wide and rounded at the ends. It was either of wood gilded, or polished metal, raised only about an inch, with a silver rim around it like that round a tea board; in the centre was a pedestal of plaster of Paris with images upon it, and on each end figures, male and female of the same. It was very elegant and used for ornament only. The dishes were placed all around, and there was an elegant variety of roast beef, veal, turkeys, ducks, fowls, hams, &c; puddings, jellies, oranges, apples, nuts, almonds, figs, raisins, and a variety of wines and punch. We took our leave at six, more than an hour after the candles were introduced. No lady but Mrs. Washington dined with us. We were waited on by four or five male servants dressed in livery?"

The President had such difficulty packing and crating these ornaments for his move from New York to Philadelphia, it is doubtful that he would have brought them to his brief stay at Germantown?

The President's dinners, which began promptly at four, were not noted for their gaiety. William Maclay describes an especially dour affair:

It was a most solemn dinner ever I sat at. Not a health drank; scarce a word said until the cloth was taken away. Then the President, filling a glass of wine, with great formality drank to the health of every individual by name round the table. Everybody imitated him, charged glasses and such a buzz of "health sir," and "health Madam," and "thank-you sir," and "thank you madam," never had I heard before. Indeed, I had liked to have been thrown out in a hurry; but I got a little wine in my glass, and passed the ceremony. The ladies sat a good while, and the bottles passed about; but there

was a dead silence almost. Mrs. Washington at last withdrew with the ladies.

I expected the men would now begin, but the same stillness remained. The President ... now and then said a sentence or two on some common subject, and what he said was not amiss... We did not sit long after the ladies retired. The President rose, went upstairs to drink coffee; the company followed. I took my hat and came home⁴.

It is recommended that the dining table be set for dessert. (For a description of dessert at the Washingtons, see the Marquis de Chastellux', above in Analysis of Historic Occupancy section. See Illustration 15 for a typical dessert setting). There should be no cloth on the table. In the center of the table, a silver cake basket filled with small cakes would be appropriate. These bread or cake baskets were popular serving items, and one was listed among the items purchased for the President's household in 1789 from Berry and Roger. (see Appendix D). Two Japanned bread baskets were listed in Joseph Pemberton's inventory, and one was listed in Mrs. Katherine Kepple's inventory⁵. On either side of the cake basket may be placed a pair of plated candlesticks representing those left by Franks. Beyond the candlesticks, at either end of the table may be four silver wine coolers during the summer:

Of plated ware may be made, I conceive, handsome and useful coolers for wine at and after dinner. Those I am in need of viz: eight double ones (for madeira and claret wines usually drank at dinner) each of the apertures to be sufficient to contain a pint as to raise the neck of the decanter above the cooler -- between the aperture a handle is to be placed by which

these double coolers may with convenience be removed from one part of the table to another -- For the wine after dinner, four quadruple coolers will be necessary, each aperture of which is to be of the size of a quart decanter or quart bottle for four sorts of wine. These decanters or bottles to have ice at bottom, and to be elevated thereby as above -- a central handle here will also be wanting -- Should my description be defective, your imagination is fertile and on this I shall rely. One idea, however, I must impress you with and that is in whole or part to avoid extravagance. For extravagance would not comport with my own inclination, nor with the example which ought to be set.

As these coolers are designed for warm weather & will be, I presume, useless in cold, or in that in which the liquors do not require cooling, -- quere, would not stand like that for Castors, with four apertures for as many different kinds of liquors, just sufficient (each aperture) to hold one of the cut decanters sent by Mr. Morris, be more convenient for passing the bottles from one to another, than handling each bottle separately, by which it often happens that one bottle moves, another stops, & all are in confusion? Two of these, one for each end of the table, with a flat bottom, with or without feet (to prevent tilting), open at the sides but with a raised rim as Castors have and an upright by way of a handle in the middle, could not cost a great deal were they made wholly of Silver. Talk to a Silver Smith and know the cost -- and whether they could be immediately made. If required in a handsome fashion.

The surviving wine coolers at Mt. Vernon should be used as models for selecting appropriate counterparts for the Deshler-Morris House. (See Illustration 16) The coolers were used at 190 High Street and it is likely that some went to Germantown for the summer vacation. Katherine C. Buhler describes the Washington plated coolers and their function in detail in Mount Vernon Silver⁶

Four glass decanters from the coolers should be spaced around the table at intervals. Silver bottle labels may hang from the necks of several of the decanters, identifying their contents.

The Washingtons, like the Franks, owned a set of Nankeen china which they purchased in 1785? It is reasonable to assume that they brought part of this set to Germantown to unobtrusively amend the Franks pieces. Four Nankeen fruit compotes on serving dishes may be arranged symmetrically on the table. The compotes could contain peaches, figs, pears, and plums. Evenly spaced on both ends and sides of the table should be four Nankeen serving dishes of watermelon -- one of the President's favorite fruits (see above Analysis of Historic Occupancy section).

At each place around the table is a dessert plate, a silver dessert knife and fork, and a wine glass. Marking the President's place is a silver pint mug for beer⁸

On the north wall, the left chimney breast closet door will remain closed, concealing electrical wiring and heating vents. A reproduction open stove, representing the one mentioned by Isaac Franks in his inventory should be in the fireplace. It should be swept clean of its wood and ashes for the summer. Its andirons, shovel and tongs may have been stored for the warm weather.

The door to the right-hand chimney breast closet may be left open to display the Nankeen china collection represent-

ing the Franks and Washington pieces. The Morris family pieces, given to the house, provide a fine base upon which to increase this collection.

The windows on the east wall had both venetian blinds and curtains in the Franks inventory. Glazed chintz festoons would be appropriate during the summer as the blinds can be angled to minimize sun damage.

Between the two windows, a breakfast table should be placed to represent the breakfast table left by Isaac Franks. A Philadelphia Pembroke table, simpler in style than the one brought by the Washingtons, would be suitable. The center of the breakfast table would be an appropriate place to display a plated cup representing one noted by Franks in his inventory. Although he called it a "plated goblet with two handles," the broker was probably referring to an urn-shaped covered cup with upsweeping strap handles.

On either side of the cup may be placed two plated candle sticks, representing additional lighting that the Washingtons might have brought. A silver snuffer and tray, next to one of the sticks represents one that Franks left for his guests. They should be of Philadelphia origin.

Above the breakfast table may be a looking glass representing Franks' mirror. This looking glass should be locally-made with a moderate amount of gilt ornamentation.

On the south wall, to the left of the door may be two more arm chairs representing the Washingtons' possessions.

The wall space along most of the south wall is left open to receive additional chairs when they are not in use at the table.

Franks lists "two large pictures" in this room which were probably companion portraits. The painting of Isaac Franks painted in 1802 by Gilbert Stuart, in the possession of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, is the only Franks family portrait to have surfaced (see Illustration 17). It is suggested that in the absence of a companion family portrait, a large print be used. Biblical themes, pastoral scenes or still lifes would be appropriate.

To the right of the doorway on the south wall may be a large mahogany box, representing one used by the Washingtons to transport their silver. Above this chest should be another large print.

The west wall does not receive good natural light. As Franks only left one pair of candlesticks in this room, it is quite possible that he supplemented the lighting with wall sconces; this would be the logical wall in the room to place two Adamesque plated sconces. Beneath the sconces is a serving table representing one that the Washingtons might have brought. The inventory of items purchased for the President in New York contains two entries for, "1 best mahogany Circular Side board" (see Appendix D) from Thomas Burling, indicating the Chief executive's use of such furnishings. It is likely that a serving table of some

kind was taken to Germantown for the butler's convenience. On the table might be a silver plated tray, ready to be returned to the kitchen, with two Nankeen plate warmers and three silver serving spoons. To the right of the tray, a plated hot water urn with warmer might be used to illustrate the manner in which plates of food were kept warm after leaving the kitchen.

It is hoped that varieties of place settings will be experimented with in this room: dinner for the Washington family alone, various courses of a formal dinner, or a gentleman's setting with nuts and wine, after the ladies have retired to the parlor.

DESHLER-MORRIS HOUSE - DINING ROOM

Footnotes

1. Decatur, op. cit., p. 51
2. Wharton, op. cit., p. 233-34.
3. Jared Sparks, ed., Letters and recollections of George Washington, Being letters to Tobias Lear and others between 1790-1799, 3-6, (New York, Doubleday, 1906) as quoted in Eberlein, op. cit., p. 165:

"...The motive for writing to you at this time is, that upon unpacking the china ornaments which accompanied the mirrors for the Tables /since all the china table ornaments were not needed in Philadelphia, Lear had already shipped some of them to Mount Vernon/, it was found (notwithstanding they were in Bran) that many of the delicate and tender parts were broken; occasioned, I believe, by the Bran not being put in and settled down by a little at a time. To press the Bran around the Images (you have to remove with the platteaux) will not answer; still it must be so compact as to prevent friction in moving; and this can only be done by putting each Image or figure in a separate box with Bran, by little and little, shaking and settling it by degrees as it is added."
4. Journal of William Maclay quoted in Decatur, op. cit., p. 53.
5. See Joseph Pemberton's inventory, BW Appendix A, p. 2; Mrs. Katherine Kepple's inventory, BW Appendix H, p. 1.
6. George Washington to Gouverneur Morris, October, 1789 as quoted in Decatur, op. cit., pp. 167-169. Katherine C. Buhler, Mount Vernon Silver, (Mount Vernon, Virginia & The Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union, 1957), 50-51.
7. Homer Eaton Keys, "The Cincinnati and Their Porcelain," Antiques, XVII, February (1930), p. 135; George Washington to Colonel Tilghman: "If great bargains are to be had, I would supply myself agreeably to an enclosed list....

A sett of the best Nankin Table China
Ditto - best Evening Cups & Saucers

DESHLER-MORRIS HOUSE - DINING ROOM

Footnotes (cont'd)

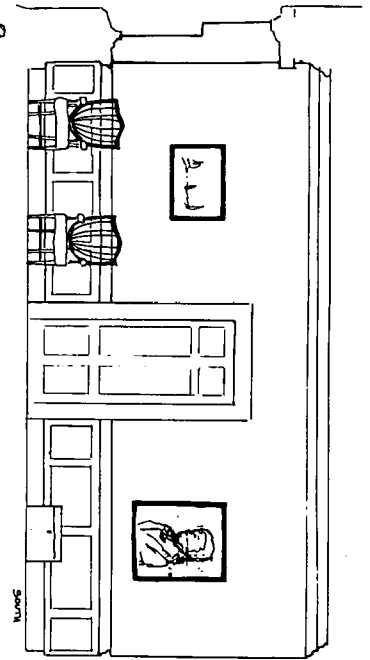
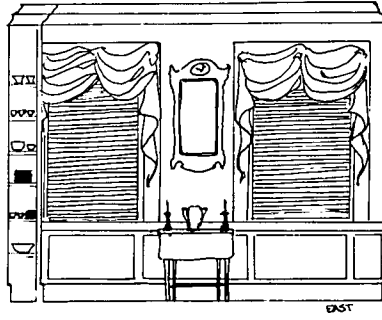
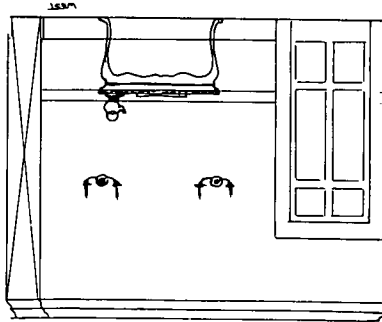
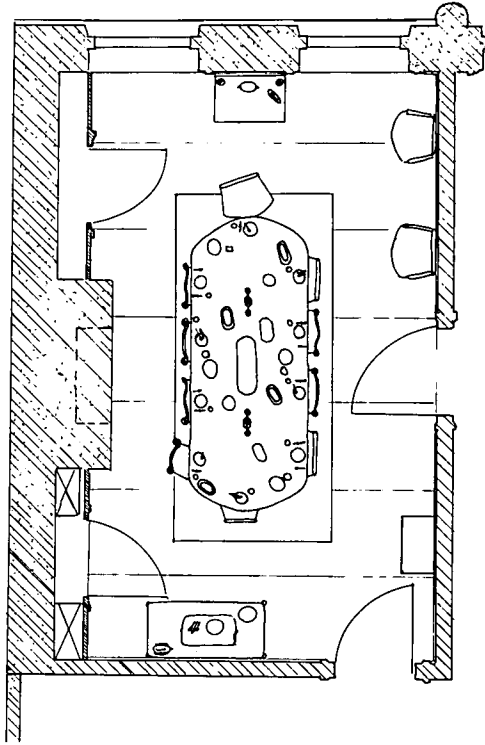
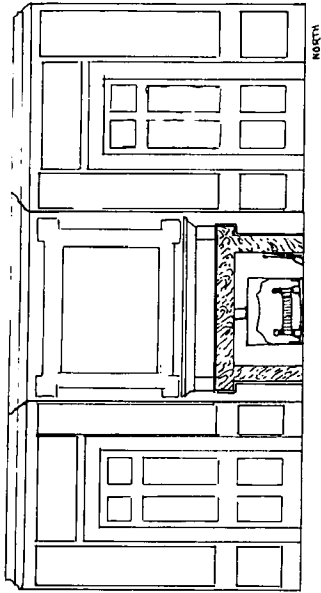
*A sett of large blue & white China
Dishes say half a dozen more or less
*1 Doz small bowls blue & white
*6 Wash hand Guglets & Basons
6 Large Mugs or 3 mugs & 3 jugs
A Quart Chest best Hyson Tea
A Leagure of Battavia Arrack if a Leagure is not large

*With the badge of the Society of the Cincinnati if to
be had.

About 13 yards of good blue Paduasoy
A ps of fine muslin plain
1 ps of Silk Handkerchiefs
12 ps of the Best Nankeens
18 ps of the second quality or coarsest kind for servants
G. Washington

17th August 1785"

⁸.Decatur, op. cit., p. 51 records "He /Washington/ usually
had beside him at table a silver pint cup of beer..."



DEHLER-MORRIS HOUSE
DINING ROOM



DESHLER-MORRIS HOUSE - DINING ROOM

<u>Center of Room</u>	<u>Approximate</u> <u>Cost</u>	<u>Replacement</u> <u>Cost</u>
Canton matting (reproduction- Japanese Tatami matting)	\$ 170.00	
Serge crumb cloth (reproduction fabric)	80.00	
Dining table, c.1785 (Philadelphia origin) loan from Deshler-Morris Women's Committee		\$2,400.00
4 Philadelphia Ladderback, straight leg side chairs with chintz bottoms Gift of Morris family to INHP		
Reproduction chintz for chairs and their reupholstering	@ \$ 60. 240.00	
2 Philadelphia Ladderback, straight leg armchairs with chintz bottoms	@ \$ 800. 1,600.00	
Reproduction chintz for chairs and their reupholstering	@ \$ 60. 120.00	
4 Philadelphia chairs with damask upholstery Gift of Dr. Joseph B. Bittenbender to INHP		
4 reproduction furniture check slipcovers	@ \$ 60. 240.00	
Silver cake basket, English	3,500.00	
1 pair plated candlesticks on loan from Deshler-Morris Women's Committee		1,500.00
4 silver wine coolers	@ \$ 2,000 8,000.00	
4 glass decanters (INHP Collection)		
Set of 8 silver bottle labels, English origin (INHP Collection)		
4 Nankeen fruit compotes with serving dishes	@ \$ 750 1,500.00	
4 Nankeen serving dishes	@ \$ 300 1,200.00	

DESHLER-MORRIS HOUSE - DINING ROOM

	<u>Approximate</u> <u>Cost</u>	<u>Replacement</u> <u>Cost</u>
<u>Center of Room (cont'd)</u>		
10 Nankeen dessert plates (INHP Collection)		
10 Silver dessert knives and forks, New York @ \$75.	\$1,500.00	
4 Wine glasses (INHP Collection)		
6 Wine glasses @ \$30	180.00	
<u>North Wall</u>		
Franklin stove - Reproduction	450.00	
Pair brass andirons	850.00	
Shovel & Tongs, Philadelphia	200.00	
<u>Chimney Breast Closet</u>		
20 gold-rimmed Nankeen dinner plates (INHP Collection)		
8 Nankeen dinner plates (without gold rim) (INHP Collection)		
1 Nankeen drum shaped teapot (INHP Collection)		
8 Nankeen tea cups (3 in INHP Collection) @ \$25.	125.00	
8 Nankeen saucers (INHP Collection)		
10 Gold-rimmed Nankeen Teacups @ \$40.	400.00	
10 Gold-rimmed Nankeen Saucers @ \$40.	400.00	
1 Turkey platter, Nankeen (INHP Collection)		
2 Gold-rimmed Turkey platters, Nankeen @ \$500.	1,000.00	
1 large tureen, Nankeen	750.00	

DINING ROOM

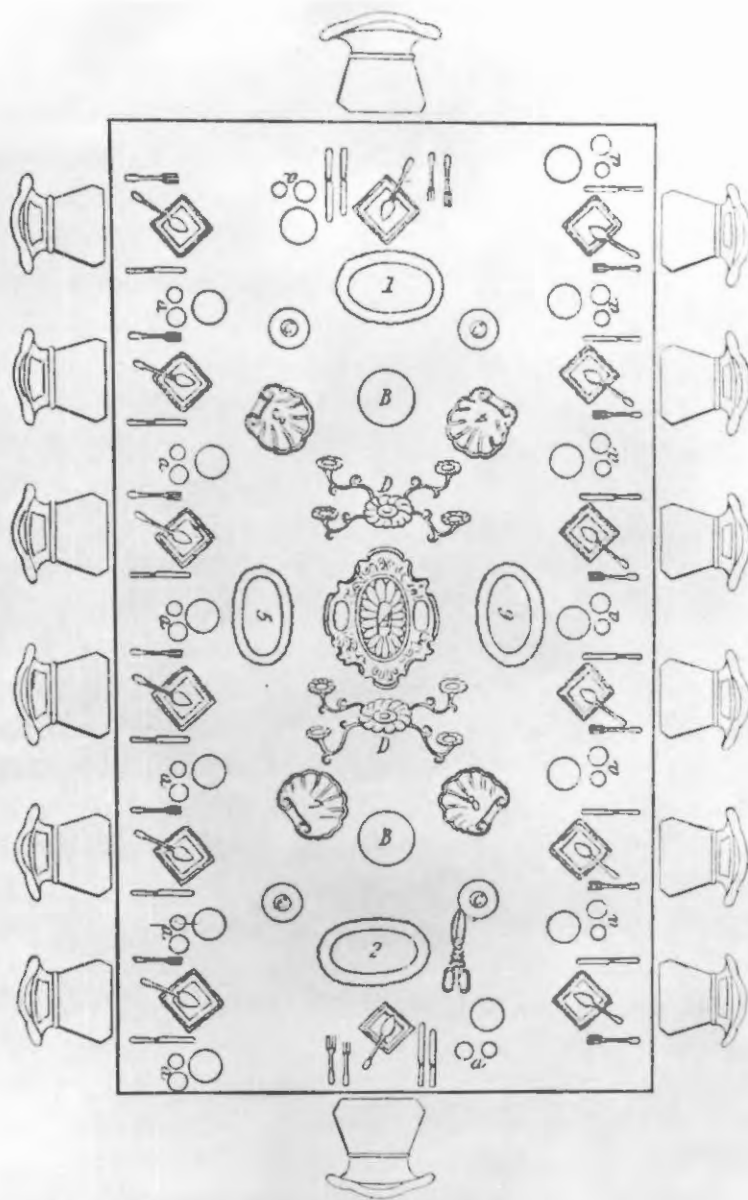
	<u>Approximate</u> <u>Cost</u>	<u>Replacement</u> <u>Cost</u>
<u>Chimney Breast Closet (cont'd)</u>		
2 large gold-rimmed Tureens, Nankeen @ \$800.	\$ 1,600.00	
<u>East Wall, left-to-right</u>		
2 Festoon curtains of reproduction glazed chintz @ \$175.	350.00	
2 Green venetian blinds (INHP Collection)		
1 Pembroke table	1,400.00	
1 Plated vase, with 2 handles	1,875.00	
1 pair plated candlesticks	900.00	
1 Silver snuffer and tray	600.00	
1 Mahogany & gilt looking glass On loan from Mrs. William Noble to Deshler-Morris Women's Committee		\$2,800.00
<u>South Wall, left-to-right</u>		
2 Philadelphia Chippendale ladderback armchairs with damask upholstery @ \$1800.	3,600.00	
2 Reproduction furniture check slip covers @ \$ 60.	120.00	
Large Print	800.00	
Mahogany chest for silver	1,100.00	
<u>West Wall, left-to-right</u>		
Pair plated wall sconces (INHP Collection)		
Marble-topped side table	2,100.00	

DINING ROOM

<u>West Wall, left-to-right</u> (cont'd)	<u>Approximate cost</u>
Plated waiter	\$ 1,250.00
3 Silver serving spoons (INHP Collection)	
3 Plate warmers, Nankeen @ \$200.	600.00
1 plated hot water urn, with heater	1,600.00



14. The Dinner Party, Henry Sargent. Oil on canvas, 1770-1845. Courtesy, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. Note crumb cloth on floor beneath the table. An excellent pictorial survival of Federal dining, Washington's toast sessions after dinner must have looked much like this.



DESSERT IN "THE FOOTMAN'S GUIDE."

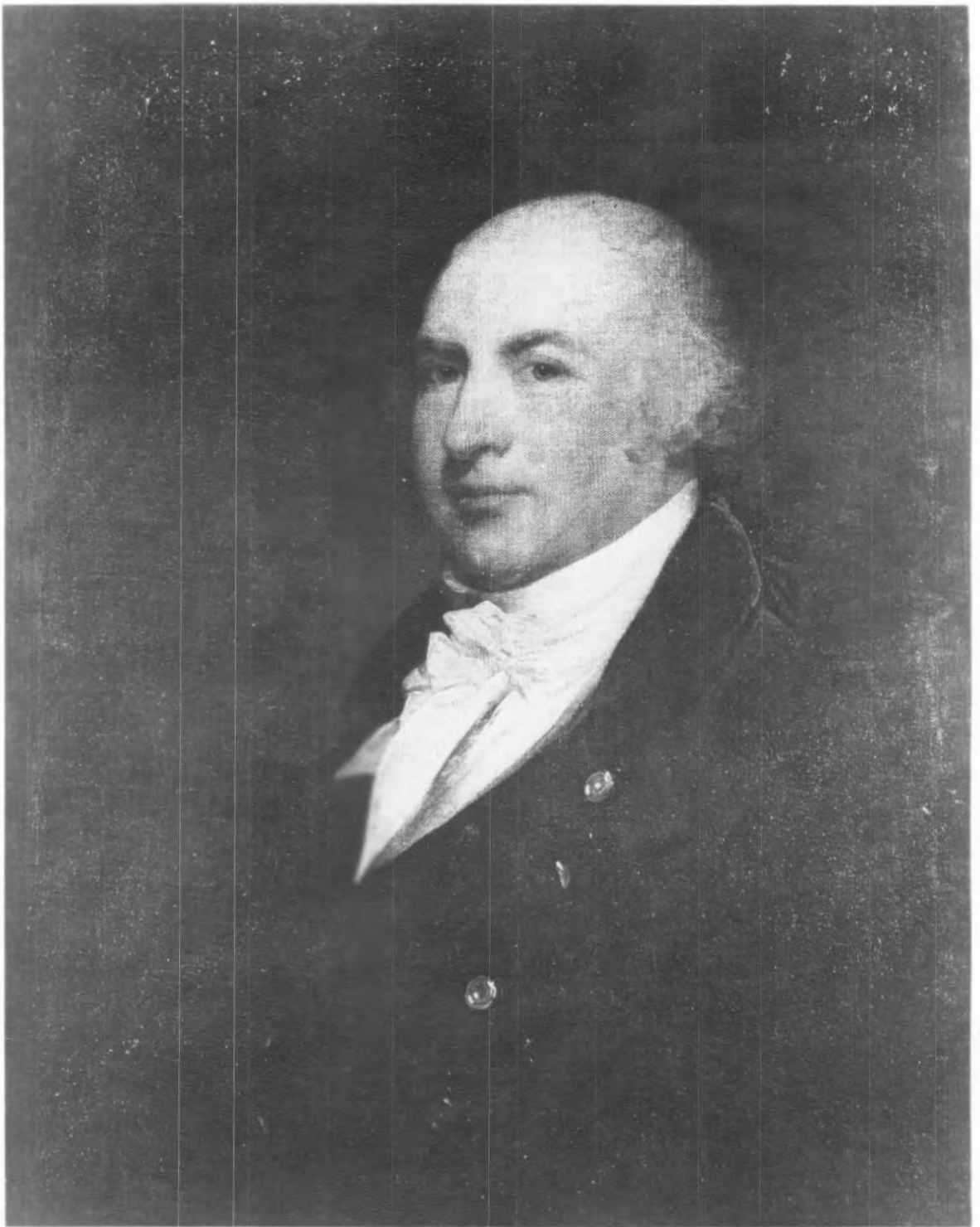
Plate II.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Pine Apple or
Melon. | 5. Apples. | A. Silver Cake Basket or
Epergne. | a. Finger Glass and 2
Wine Glasses to
each person. |
| 2. Grapes. | 6. Plums. | B. Wine Coolers. | |
| 3. Nectarines. | 7. Peaches. | C. Water Carafes. | |
| 4. Figs. | 8. Walnuts. | D. Branch Candlesticks. | |

15. Dessert setting in "The Footman's Guide" from The English Housewife. Note the careful placement of objects. This should be duplicated at Deshler-Morris to add variety to the table settings.



16. One of the silver wine coolers owned by George Washington. The above cooler accommodated four bottles. From the Mount Vernon Collection. Photograph, courtesy of The Mount Vernon Ladies' Association.



17. Isaac Franks by Gilbert Stuart. Oil on canvas, 1802. Courtesy, The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. This is the only known portrait of Franks. It was painted the year before he sold his Germantown home.

DESHLER-MORRIS HOUSE - BACK KITCHEN

Historic Use and Interpretive Function

From his inventory, it is evident that Iassc Franks used both first floor rooms of the 1759 house as his kitchen. The fireplace equipment enumerated in the "back kitchen" designates it to be the room adjoining the 1772 addition, as only that room has a hearth. Franks referred to the other chamber as his "first kitchen." Both rooms would have been used by servants of the Washington and Franks households as areas for cooking, laundering, sewing, relaxing, and eating.

Franks left neither room completely furnished. The Washington staff was larger and far more demands were made upon it than on the Franks' family servants. The examination of eighteenth-century inventories provides accurate information as to what items were kept in kitchens at the close of the eighteenth century and how those rooms were used.

DESHLER-MORRIS HOUSE - BACK KITCHEN

The combined area of both kitchens did not equal the 52'x18' kitchen wing at 190 High Street¹. The President's kitchen inventory was surely more extensive than the Franks', and a large variety of utensils with many duplicated pieces necessary for large-scale entertaining were probably taken to Germantown. The President's account book contains periodic entries for the purchase of new kitchen equipment. One of the largest purveyors of cooking utensils to the first family was John Graham of New York (see Appendix D)². Throughout their stay in Philadelphia, the Washingtons had their staple food supplies sent from Mount Vernon in large quantity³. Perishables were purchased daily from local markets. While much of the household's food supplies were stored in the cellar, the kitchens at Germantown should reflect the President's temporary occupancy with more than the usual amount of boxes and a lack of adequate, planned storage space.

Because of its fireplace, the back kitchen was used for cooking and laundering--tasks that required heat. Elizabeth Drinker, on August 24, 1794, records that her kitchen painter "blacked and redded the hearth"⁴. It is recommended that this custom be carried out at Germantown and the hearth bricks be painted black. Space around the hearth area would have been used to contain cooking utensils most frequently used, a supply of fire wood, and a table. (A small closet underneath the stairs cannot be opened for the visitor because of duct work in it.

It will be used, instead, as a coat closet by volunteer guides.) A larger table may be placed against the south wall for use in food preparation. For interpretive purposes, items on the table may be arranged for making fruit pies, a regular summertime kitchen chore. Two rush seated ladderback chairs should be placed on either side of the table to provide seating for servants. Franks mentioned no window hangings in his inventory for the kitchens. It is possible that he did not have curtains in these rooms, and none are recommended.

Next to the table, in the southwest corner of the room, laundry equipment should be stacked, ready for use. Wash tubs, a brass washing kettle, pails and an ironing board were listed in this room by Isaac Franks. These provide a convenient opportunity to show the visitor an eighteenth-century wash day. With the exception of silk articles which were sent out⁵, the Washingtons' washable things were laundered at home. Occasionally, the cooking utensils can be removed from the hearth and the washing kettle hung over the fire. Other wash tubs can be placed on the bench with wooden lifting forks and scrub boards. The food preparation table, cleared of its utensils could serve as a place for stacking folded laundry. The ironing board can straddle the backs of the two chairs, the flat irons, and their stands, can rest on the end of the table. A strenuous undertaking, the washing and ironing did indeed consume an entire work day. Sally Wister recorded how

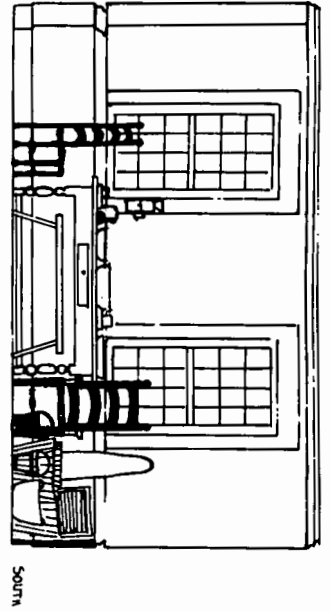
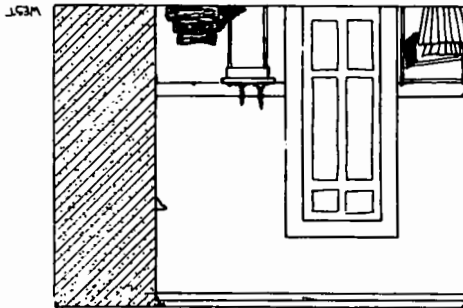
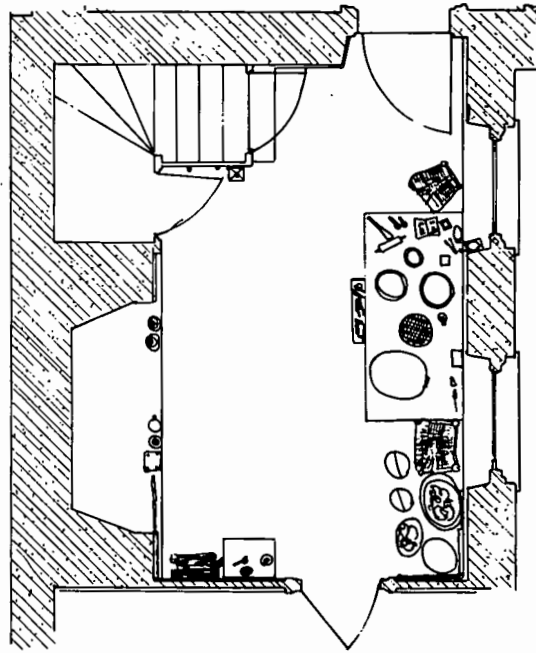
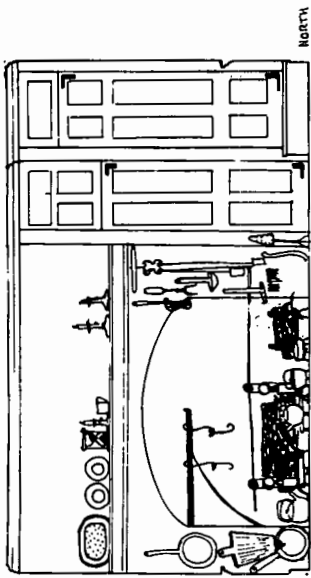
she, "Rose at half-past four this morning. Iron'd industriously till one o'clock, din'd, went up stairs threw myself on the bed, and fell asleep."⁶ When warm weather permits, it would add to the impact of the wash day interpretation if an assortment of reproduction garments could be hung outside where the visitors would see them on their tour of the garden.

The center of this room would have been kept clear for serving traffic and should continue to be used as a passage for visitors. Kitchen floors were daily scrubbed with soft soap and water with sand sometimes added as an abrasive⁷. The kitchen floors at Germantown, particularly the areas not used by visitors, should reflect wear incurred by daily scrubbing.

DESHLER-MORRIS HOUSE - BACK KITCHEN

Footnotes

1. Eberlein, p. 163
2. "... living No. 16, corner of Nassau-street and Maiden lane, where tin, copper and brass ware of all sorts, are made and sold on the most reasonable terms. John Graham" New York Packet, September 7, 1787 as quoted by Gottesman, op. cit., p. 299, #749.
3. Fitzpatrick, The Diaries of George Washington, XXX, p. 256
4. "Diary of Elizabeth Drinker." I am grateful to preservation architect, Peter Snell, for this reference and explanation of Mrs. Drinker's notation. This practice was probably done as a means of periodically cleaning the hearth.
5. Washington's Account Book as quoted by Stephen Decatur, Jr., op. cit., "October 12, 1789 - By Conting't to Exp^s p^d for washing 3 pair of silk stockings for the President @ 6d -- 0.3.0."
6. "Journal of Miss Sally Wister," op. cit., X, p. 59.
7. Francis Phipps, Colonial Kitchens, Their Furnishings and Their Gardens, (Hawthorne Books, Inc., New York, 1972), p.78.



DESHLER - MORRIS HOUSE
BACK KITCHEN

DESHLER-MORRIS HOUSE - BACK KITCHEN

<u>North Wall, left-to-right</u>	<u>Estimated</u> <u>Cost</u>	<u>Replacement</u> <u>Cost</u>
<u>Hearth</u>		
2 Frying pans @ \$70	\$ 140.00	
3 logs and kindling - supplied by the Park's gardening staff	no cost	
1 Bellows - gift of Manheim Press to INHP		
1 Pewter serving platter with pierced drip pan on mantel	600.00	
2 English pewter plates (8"), On mantel Loan from Mrs. Knowlton Montgomery		300.00
1 Hour glass on mantel	150.00	
1 Hogscraper candle stick (INHP Collection)		
1 Tin mug on mantel	75.00	
1 Fireplace crane and pintels (INHP Collection)		
2 Iron pot hooks (INHP Collection)		
1 Iron Griddle	80.00	
1 Pair andirons	650.00	
1 Pair smaller andirons (INHP Collection)		
1 Copper hot water kettle (INHP Collection)		
1 large copper sauce pan	175.00	
1 copper tea kettle (INHP Collection)		
1 trivet (iron) (INHP Collection)		

North Wall, left-to-right

	<u>Estimated</u> <u>Cost</u>	<u>Replacement</u> <u>Cost</u>
<u>Hearth (cont'd)</u>		
1 Chafing dish	\$ 230.00	
1 Iron pot with cover (INHP Collection)		
1 Cheese toaster	100.00	
1 pot pusher	60.00	
1 set skewers and holder	350.00	
2 Iron pots	@ \$150	300.00
Standing iron spit	200.00	
Ladle (INHP Collection)		
Flesh fork (INHP Collection)		
Pot hook (INHP Collection)		
Skimmer (INHP Collection)		

East Wall, by stairs

1 Lantern	90.00
2 aprons (reproduction) (INHP Collection)	

South Wall, left-to-right

Pennsylvania, rush-seated, Ladderback chair
(INHP Collection)

Coffee mill (on wall)	150.00
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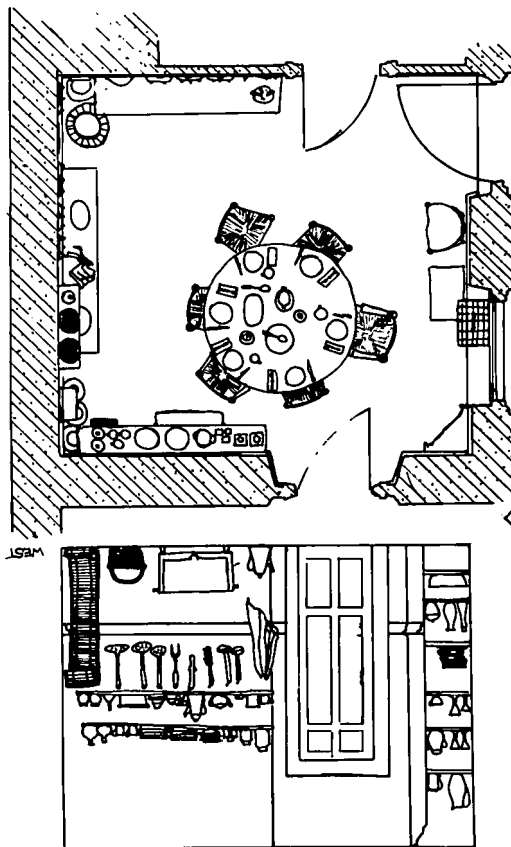
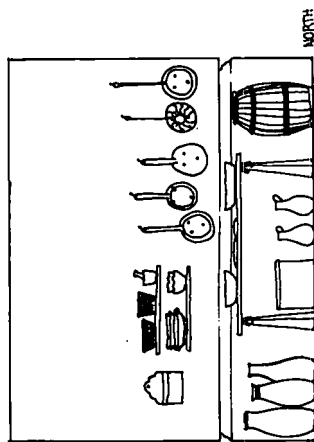
Large kitchen table
(INHP Collection)

On Kitchen Table

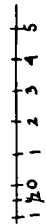
2 dough trimmers	@ \$20.	40.00
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<u>On Kitchen Table</u>	<u>Estimated Cost</u>	<u>Replacement Cost</u>
1 Quart black ceramic mug	\$ 170.00	
Pepper mill	175.00	
Basket for berries	120.00	
3 Pennsylvania Slipware pie plates @ \$250	750.00	
Muffineer	200.00	
Sieve	50.00	
Sugar box	75.00	
Large chopping board (INHP Collection)		
Large redware bowl	450.00	
Wooden spoon	10.00	
Wooden spatula	10.00	
Hogscraper candle stick (INHP Collection)		
Spice tin	30.00	
1 Pair sugar tongs (INHP Collection)		
Rolling pin	45.00	
Cookbook (INHP Collection)		
<u>In Drawer of Table</u>		
1 vegetable chopper (INHP Collection)		
1 pair all-purpose shears	60.00	
3 paring knives @ \$20.	60.00	
2 cleavers @ \$80.	160.00	
Pennsylvania rush-seated ladderback armchair	850.00	

<u>South Wall (cont'd)</u>		<u>Estimated</u>	<u>Replacement</u>
		<u>Cost</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Bench, approx 4½' long (INHP Collection)			
3 Wooden wash tubs	@ \$200.	\$ 600.00	
2 Pails	@ \$150.	300.00	
1 splint-wood clothes basket (INHP Collection)			
2 linen sheets (INHP Collection)			
3 Repro. linen shirts	@ \$ 50.	150.00	
1 Repro. woman's dress		250.00	
Pair wooden stocking dryers		75.00	
Wooden clothes stirrer		20.00	
Wooden scrubbing board		45.00	
Wooden lifting fork		25.00	
1 Doz. wooden clothes pins	@ \$ 10.	120.00	
		15.00	(repro.)
1 cake soft soap - repro.		5.00	
Wooden clothes drying rack (INHP Collection)			
Wooden ironing board (INHP Collection)			
Iron washing kettle (INHP Collection)			
<u>West Wall, left-to-right</u>			
Small Pennsylvania kitchen table		450.00	
2 Hogscraper candlesticks	@ \$60.	120.00	
Candle snuffer		30.00	



DESHLER-MORRIS HOUSE FIRST KITCHEN



DESHLER-MORRIS HOUSE - FIRST KITCHEN

Historic Use and Interpretive Function

The use of the kitchens during the Franks and Washington occupancies has been discussed above, under the topic, "Back Kitchen." The first kitchen, in particular, would have been used more for food storage than for food preparation as there is no hearth in this room.

The interpretive function of the first kitchen will be to show the manner in which the servants of the President's household ate and relaxed during their free time. Its storage areas will also show the additional cooking and serving equipment essential to an upper-class family, such as the Washingtons.

DESHLER-MORRIS HOUSE - FIRST KITCHEN

In this kitchen, as in the back kitchen, the bare floors should appear worn from frequent cleanings. The window has no window hangings. The corner cupboard, built into the southwest corner of the room, should contain the ceramics representing those left by the Franks and additional pieces brought by the Washingtons. These should be collections of older wares--not complete sets in mint condition.

On the west wall, to the right of the doorway to the 1850's addition, two shelves should be built to store smaller items. Beneath the shelves, cooking utensils may be hung; and below the utensils, larger cooking accessories may be stacked on the floor.

On the north wall, next to the salt box, two smaller shelves may be hung as a solution to the constant problem of storage space for kitchen equipment. These shelves should not appear to be centered on the wall or well-planned; rather, they should seem to have been put up as an afterthought. Next to the shelves should hang an array of cooking pots. A bench, pushed against the wall may sit amidst the clutter of stoneware crocks, jugs and a wooden barrel. On the bench could be a crumpled apron and a bowl of shelled peas, as if left by one of the kitchen help.

Placed along the east wall, to the left of the door, should be another bench representing the one left by Isaac

Franks. A wooden measure, filled with wooden cooking utensils, and a wooden cutting board may be placed on the bench. Above it, more kitchen supplies resembling the descriptions of those left by Franks may hang on the wall. To the left of the bench should be a milk pail, representing one of a pair purchased at Germantown on August 6, 1794.¹ A baited mousetrap and iron pots may be kept under the bench.

To the right of the door hanging on the east wall, should be a reproduction fishing pole, tackle bag, and a period dog's collar. The President's account book shows a purchase of fishing tackle for his grandson, Washington Custis, in 1793.² Surely his fishing gear would have accompanied young Washington on his summer holiday. Much to their grandfather's annoyance, the Custis children owned a parrot and a dog: "On one side I am called upon to remember the Parrot, on the other to remember the dog. For my part I should not pine much if both were forgot."³ The pets probably accompanied the presidential household to Germantown; the brass collar is included as an interpretive point.

Over the doorway may be hung a small musket kept for Washington Custis' hunting.

On the south wall, next to the door, should be an older sack or bow back Windsor armchair. Architectural investigation revealed a worn spot in the chair rail here where a chair could have been propped against the wall.⁴ A pair of

reproduction white gloves should be placed on the chair as if left by one of the servants.⁵ Above the chair, on the pier, may be hung the picture left by Franks. This should be an older engraving, no longer suitable for use in the main house. The parrot's cage may rest on a table in front of the south window.

It is likely that the table left by Isaac Franks in the first kitchen was an older dining table used by the servants when a newer table was purchased for the Franks family's use. The servants' dining table may be placed at the south end of the room and set with castoff pieces of tableware for dinner. Six ladder-back or Windsor chairs, representing seating undoubtedly brought by the Washingtons, are placed around the table. Wine was forbidden the servants in the President's household. Beer, porter, and cider, however, were permitted without restriction.⁶ Ceramic mugs should, therefore, be included at some of the place settings on the kitchen table.

Many alternative settings lend themselves to the interpretation of the first kitchen. Periodically, the table should be cleared of its supper dishes. Before formal entertaining, the table was probably impressed as extra space for food preparation. Various utensils can be used to demonstrate this.

During their free time, the servants would have relaxed around the table with cider and perhaps a game of cards. Reading a book, or chatting while mending would have occupied the women's leisure. A small sewing basket, darning egg, needles, thread and stockings in need of repair should be kept in an unobtrusive spot in this room, ready for a free moment.

Finally, Washington Custis may have stopped in the first kitchen for a snack in the afternoon, or to repair fishing equipment. The table can easily be reset for these uses.

FIRST KITCHEN - FOOTNOTES

1. Washington's Account Book, op. cit., p. 313 "Aug. 6, 1794-
Congt. Exps. p'd for 2 milk pails -- .40 10.40."
2. Ibid., p. 46 "Sept. 9th, 1793 -- Do. pd. for fishing tackle
for Master Custis -- .50."
3. George Washington to Tobias Lear, March 10, 1797 as quoted
in Eberlein, op. cit., p. 175.
4. I am grateful to historic architect, Peter Snell, who was
assigned to this project for this information.
5. Washington's Account Book, op. cit., p. 172. "March 29th,
1794 -- Contg's Exp's p'd for a p^r gloves for Kennedy to
wear when putting on table ornaments -- .50."
6. Decatur, op. cit., pp. 115 and 198.

DESHLER-MORRIS HOUSE - FIRST KITCHEN

Approximate cost

North wall, left-to-right

On the wall

1 wooden salt box		\$ 80.00
2 Wooden shelves, approximately 2½' long		200.00 orig. 75.00 repro.
3 Baskets	@ \$ 45.	135.00
1 Wooden mortar and pestle		260.00
4 Redware bowls	@ \$875.	3,500.00
2 Redware molds	@ \$420.	840.00
3 Saucepans	@ \$160.	480.00
1 Rolling Broiler		60.00
1 Fry pan		120.00

On the Floor

3 large stoneware crocks	@ \$800.	2,400.00
1 wooden bench; approximately 6' long. (INHP Collection)		
1 Redware bowl		375.00
1 Wooden box for storage (INHP Collection)		
2 Cider jugs	@ \$175.	350.00
1 Linen apron (repro.)		25.00
1 Wooden barrel (INHP Collection)		
1 Wooden bowl		80.00

FIRST KITCHEN (cont'd)

East Wall, left-to-right

Approximate cost

On Wall

2 Graters	@ \$ 60	\$ 120.00
1 Cullendar		150.00
3 Large Patty pans	@ \$ 90.	270.00
1 Tramel		60.00
1 Small frying pan		75.00

On Floor

1 Milk pail		120.00
1 Stoneware crock (INHP Collection)		
1 Painted Wooden bench Approx. 6' long		350.00 orig. 100.00 repro.
1 Mousetrap		120.00
1 Iron pot with lid		200.00
1 Wooden cutting board (INHP Collection)		
2 Iron spiders	@ \$200.	400.00
1 Wooden measure		80.00
1 Wooden spatula		20.00
2 Wooden spoons	@ \$ 15.	30.00
1 Wooden stirrer		20.00
1 Fishing pole		60.00 repro.
1 Bag for tackle (repro. canvas)		45.00 repro.
Assorted hooks, lures, string		10.00 repro.

FIRST KITCHEN

	<u>Approximate</u> <u>Cost</u>	<u>Replacement</u> <u>Cost</u>
<u>On Floor (cont'd)</u>		
1 Brass dog collar	\$ 75.00	
1 Musket with bayonette (INHP Collection)		
<u>South Wall</u>		
1 Sack or bow back Windsor armchair. On loan to Deshler- Morris Women's Committee from Philadelphia Museum of Art		\$ 875.00
1 Engraving	400.00	
1 Small table	450.00	
1 Parrot cage	275.00	
<u>The Corner cupboard</u>		
1 Pint mug	200.00	
1 Black pitcher (black-glazed redware)	300.00	
1 China coffee pot Gift of Morris family		
6 Cups (creamware or salt glaze) @ \$ 25.	150.00	
6 Saucers (to match above cups) @ \$ 20.	120.00	
1 Milk pot - Stoneware	200.00	
1 Mustard pot	150.00	
1 Slop Bowl - creamware (INHP Collection)		
32 Plates @ \$ 60. 2 possible gift of Morris family	1,920.00	
4 Large dishes (salt glaze or creamware) 1 gift of Morris family @ \$300.	1,200.00	
2 Gravy tureens @ \$260.	520.00	
1 Salad dish	300.00	

FIRST KITCHEN

Approximate Cost

The Corner cupboard (cont'd)

4 Decanters	@ \$250/pr	\$ 500.00
9 Wine glasses	@ \$ 30.	270.00

West Wall, left-to-right

1 Kitchen dining table(Pennsylvania)		3,200.00
2 rush-seated Delaware Valley ladderback armchairs	@ \$450.	900.00
4 rush or splint-seated Delaware Valley ladderback side chairs	@ \$350.	1,400.00
1 Checked tablecloth		50.00
6 Linen napkins	@ \$ 5.	30.00
6 Creamware plates	@ \$ 60.	360.00
6 Wooden handled steel knives	@ \$ 20.	120.00
6 Forks (steel, with wood handles)	@ \$ 20.	120.00
3 Large Pennsylvania redware mugs	@ \$150.	450.00
1 Serving plate (redware) (Pennsylvania)		350.00
1 Serving plate (creamware)		350.00
1 Redware pitcher		250.00
2 Pewter serving spoons	@ \$ 70.	140.00
2 Steel candlesticks	@ \$140.	280.00

In Drawer of table

6 Pewter teaspoons	@ \$ 20.	120.00
2 Pewter serving spoons	@ \$ 70.	140.00

On Wall

2 Wooden shelves, approx. 6' long		350.00 orig. 100.00 repro.
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FIRST KITCHENApproximate CostFirst Shelf

2 Tea tins	@ \$ 30.	\$ 60.00
3 Spice tins	@ \$ 20.	60.00
4 Redware porringers	@ \$ 60.	240.00
8 Redware dishes	@ \$265.	2,120.00
3 Redware mugs	@ \$150.	450.00
4 Bottles	@ \$ 70.	280.00

Second shelf

1 Muffineer		160.00
1 Metal mortar and pestle		175.00
1 Redware tea pot		400.00
1 Tin coffee pot		200.00
9 Flatirons	@ \$150.	1,350.00
1 Redware stand		50.00
1 Wooden drudging box		85.00
1 Tin funnel		55.00
2 Quince jars	@ \$375	750.00

Hanging on wall

1 Linen apron		30.00
2 Wooden ladles	@ \$ 60.	120.00
1 Wire and wood brush		25.00
1 Potato rake		60.00
1 Flesh fork		40.00
3 Brass skimmers	@ \$ 80.	240.00

FIRST KITCHEN

On the Floor

Approximate Cost

1 Large tin coffee pot	\$ 80.00
1 Broiler	250.00
1 Iron fender	650.00
1 Sewing basket	60.00
1 Darning egg	30.00
Stockings for repair	20.00
Thread for needles	10.00
1 Deck of playing cards	120.00

DESHLER-MORRIS HOUSE - SECOND FLOOR STAIRWAY AND HALL

No mention was made by Isaac Franks of any decorative furnishings on his stairway or in his second floor hall. In the interest of safety, the stairs were probably kept free of any clutter. A reproduction, electrified brass sconce with glass globe on the wall of the second stair landing may be used to light this dark corner. The windows of both the stair hall and stair landing should be left bare.

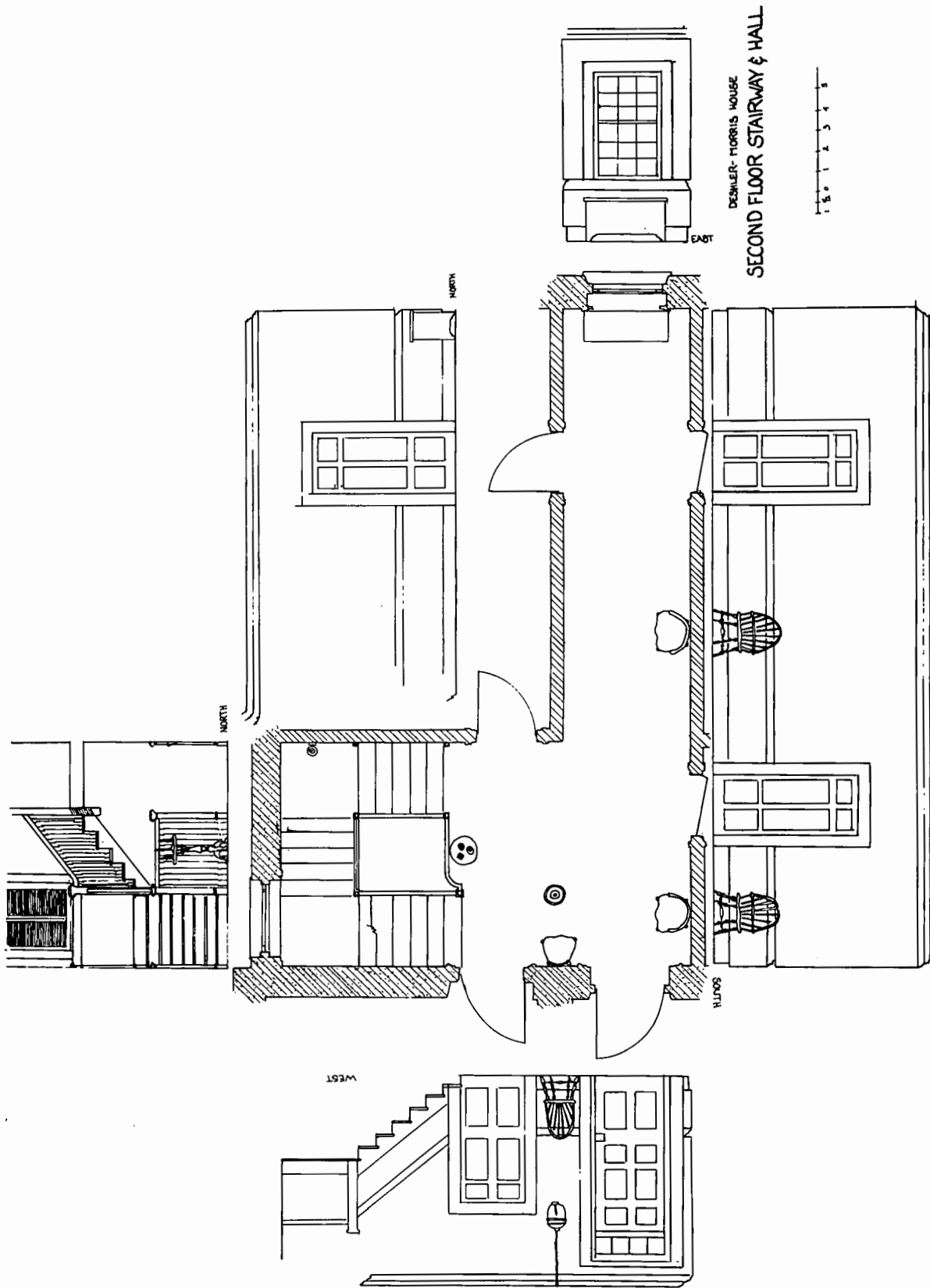
In the stair hall itself, no floor coverings were left, nor were there any pictures on the walls. As this was a more private part of the house, it is doubtful that the Washingtons would have extensively decorated this area for their brief stay.

Next to the north stair rail at the top of the stairs might be a candle stand with brass candle sticks to light the way to the first and third floors.

President Washington probably used Franks' back room as his office (for justification of this point, see below section on Back Room). Windsor armchairs on the west and south walls of the hall would have provided a seating area for staff members and visitors waiting to see the Chief Executive. An electrified period glass lamp, left by the Morris family, will be suspended over the southwest area of the hall.

During the summer months, the panelled door leading to the porch should be kept open, if possible, giving the visitor a view of the garden. From time to time, household members probably took one of the hall chairs onto the porch for a moment's relaxation. To draw this concept to the visitor's attention, a reproduction Windsor should be placed on the porch (when weather permits) in a spot that is visible from the doorway.

The only other item of furnishings appropriate to the second floor hall would be a low, Pennsylvania blanket chest beneath the east window.



DENKER-MORRIS HOUSE
SECOND FLOOR STAIRWAY & HALL

1 2 3 4 5 6

DESHLER-MORRIS HOUSE - SECOND FLOOR STAIRWAY AND HALL

<u>On Landing</u>	<u>Approximate</u> <u>Cost</u>	<u>Replacement</u> <u>Cost</u>
Brass sconce with glass globe already in the house	\$ 85.00	
<u>North Wall - along stair rail</u>		
Pennsylvania candlestand Loan from Noble family		\$1,100.00
3 Brass candle sticks @ \$360. From Deshler-Morris House Women's Committee		1,080.00
<u>East Wall</u>		
Pennsylvania low chest (INHP Collection)		
2 Windsor armchairs, Philadelphia @ \$675.	1,350.00	
<u>On Porch</u>		
Reproduction Philadelphia Windsor chair	475.00	
<u>West Wall</u>		
Windsor chair, Philadelphia origin	675.00	
<u>Center of Room</u>		
Glass hall lamp, electrified Already in the house		

DESHLER-MORRIS HOUSE - SECOND FLOOR - NORTHEAST BEDCHAMBER

Historic Use and Interpretive Function

The furnishings left in this room by Isaac Franks unquestionably label its function as sleeping quarters. During the Franks' occupancy, it may have been used by Moses Franks, a second floor room being more accessible to an older person than a third floor one, or Franks' young daughter, Sarah (who was between six and eight years old in 1794) might have slept in this room.

While Washington Custis slept on the third floor at 190 High Street with the secretaries,¹ and probably continued to do so at Germantown, fifteen-year old Nellie (see Illustration 18) would have been given more private accommodations.

The northeast bedchamber is a suitable size for single occupancy and should be refurnished to represent Nellie Custis' bedroom during the Washingtons' tenancy. To the furnishings left by Franks, a few items should be added personalizing the room for Miss Custis.

DESHLER-MORRIS HOUSE - SECOND FLOOR - NORTHEAST BEDCHAMBER

The Franks family bedrooms were probably furnished in a mixture of good quality, older pieces acquired through necessity and inheritance.

A bedstead of New York origin could represent a possible inheritance from Moses Franks. Isaac Franks left a minimal amount of bed clothes in addition to a bolster and pillows in 1793. The omission of a "bed" or mattress indicates that either this room was unused, or the Franks took their bedding with them. The Washingtons would have brought their own feather bed, additional linens and any other equipage essential to a comfortable night's sleep. While Franks left bed hangings or "curtains" in November 1793, for the summer months he or the Washingtons probably provided mosquito netting. An inventory of Katherine Kepple's estate taken September 24, 1794, lists "A Suit Muskitto Curtains....", (see BW Appendix H). And in one of Joseph Galloway's bedrooms, "1 bundle green gauze" was kept in reserve for days when the insects were particularly annoying (see BW Appendix B, p. 3). The netting should be hung within the cotton or linen bed hangings permitting the gauze to be drawn on warm nights when the curtains are unnecessary. Always careful to designate "chintz" in his inventory, the bed curtains left by Franks in 1793 were probably woolen ones for winter. His

summer hangings of lighter material were probably chintz; a 1780's pattern is recommended.

The bureau left by Franks was probably an older piece, purchased or inherited. His inventory indicated that Franks protected its top surface with a linen bureau cover. A hand mirror, (see Illustration 19) comb, scent bottles, a wooden box for hairpins and ribbons, and a hat box may be placed on it. Two brass candlesticks, snuffer and tray would complete the bureau setting.

Above the bureau should be a looking glass, representing one in the Franks inventory. A Philadelphia glass, made by John Elliott, c. 1760-1770, presently on loan to the Deshler-Morris House, is suitable.

Four of the six chairs left in this room by Franks are assumed to have once been parlor furniture since relegated to the second floor. Chippendale chairs, with Marlborough legs, covered in green and white furniture check summer slip covers, should be placed around the room. The other two chairs should be slightly older, Chippendale with cabriole legs and claw and ball feet, acquired specifically as bedroom furniture. Their slipcovers match the others in the room.

On one of the chairs, a leghorn bonnet, white gloves and drawstring purse could be used to remind the visitor that Nellie frequently accompanied her grandmother on the afternoon routine of calling on neighbors.

Nellie Custis continued her studies during her vacation, and her writing desk, purchased May 1, 1794, might have been brought to Germantown for her convenience.² Paper, pen and quill cutter, inkstand, candlestick and French books can be arranged on this desk. In one corner of the desk, available for an alternative interpretive setting, can be painting supplies representing those owned by Miss Custis. On April 29, 1794, Washington bought his granddaughter an "Artist's Assistant," probably a kind of camera obscura to aid her drawing.³ A similar device, as well as a box of paints, brushes and paper, should be stacked on the desk. A piece of satin should also be in this assortment of art supplies, as Nellie was noted for her paintings on this material.⁴

The northeast closet door may be left open, revealing two reproduction dresses and a petticoat hanging on clothes pegs, and two pairs of slippers on the floor.

On the mantel, two brass candlesticks would be used to provide additional light. A copper kettle for hot water should rest on a brass trivet on the hearth. Next to the kettle are the andirons, shovel and tongs representing those left by Franks.

Because Franks left no close stool, it would have been necessary for Nellie to supply her own. This can be placed

unobtrusively in one corner of the room. A small wash stand is another sanitary provision that the Washingtons had to bring. Items on this should include a basin and pitcher, linen towels, a soap dish and soap. Thomas Burling furnished the Washingtons with "1 best Mahogany Wash Stand" and "1 Mahogany Night Stool & Pan" (see Appendix D).

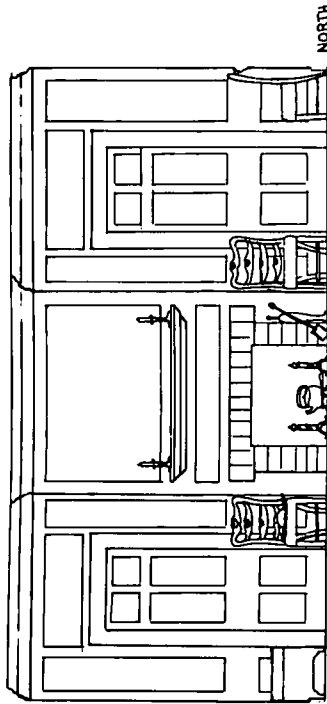
A "Green rug" and "1 fine Side Carpet" mentioned in Franks' winter inventory would have been stored for the summer to protect them from sun and insect damage. Rag rugs, laid in strips should be substituted for woolen carpeting during the summer months. Reese, writing in 1845, noted that "Carpets thirty or forty years ago, were regularly taken up and deposited in some convenient part of the house till autumn; the floors, in the mean time, being only partially covered with oil cloth or matting."⁵

Franks made no mention of window hangings in his inventory during the winter months; it is doubtful that any hangings were used during the summer, as interior shutters were available when privacy was required.

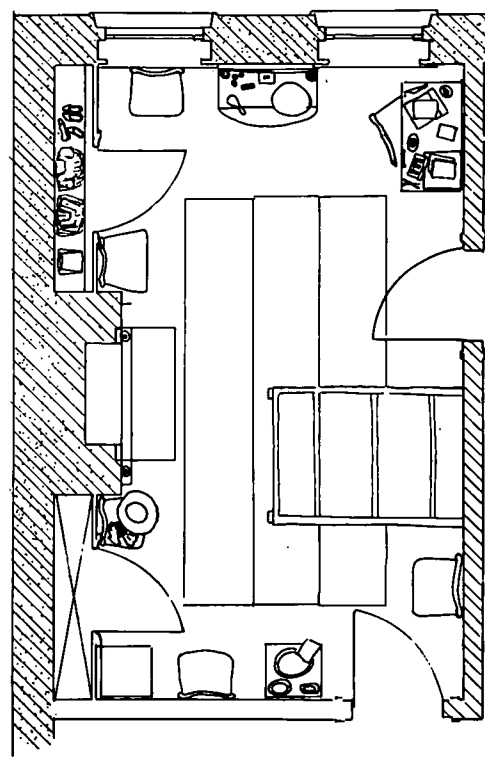
DESHLER-MORRIS HOUSE - NORTHEAST BEDCHAMBER

Footnotes

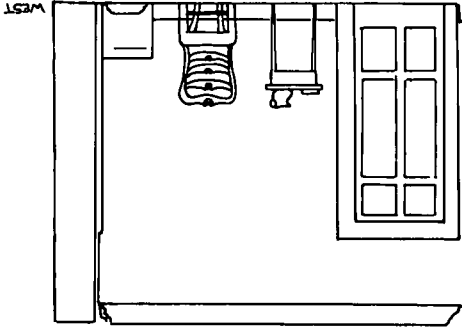
1. In a letter to Tobias Lear, March 30, 1796 extending their condolences on the death of his wife, Polly, the Washingtons invited Lear to return to Philadelphia: "The same Room that serves M^r Dandridge & Washington is large enough to receive a bed also for you;....," as quoted in Decatur, op. cit., p. 304.
2. Washington's Account Book, op cit., p. 177: "May 1, p'd for a writing desk for Miss El^l Custis by order -- 8.28."
3. ibid., p. 177, "Apr. 29, 1794 -- Contg't Exp's p'd for the Artists Assistant for Miss Custis -- .37 30.64."
4. Worth Bailey, "Accent on Washingtoniana, The Yale-de Lancey Kountze Collection at Mount Vernon," Antiques (February 1946), p. 102.
5. Reese, op. cit., #1644, p. 371.



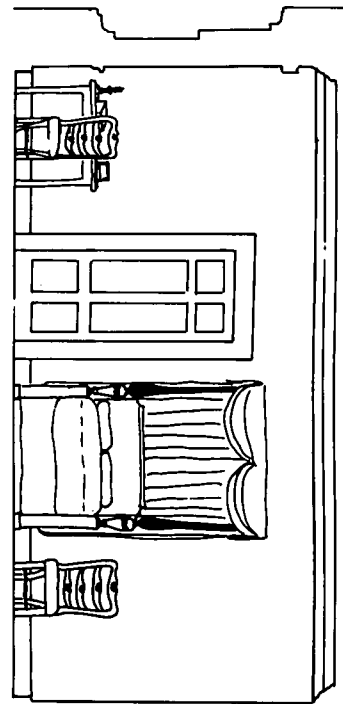
NORTH



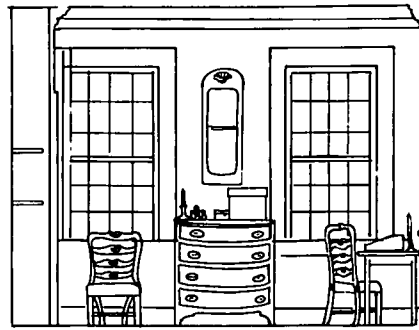
EAST



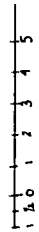
WEST



SOUTH



DESHLER - MORRIS HOUSE
NORTHEAST BEDROOM



DESHLER-MORRIS HOUSE - NORTHEAST BEDCHAMBER

List of Furnishings, Keyed to floor plan and elevations

North Wall, left-to-right

	<u>Approximate</u> <u>Cost</u>	<u>Replacement</u> <u>Cost</u>
1 Mahogany straight-leg Chippendale side chair Gift of Morris family (INHP Collection)		
1 Slip cover for chair- reproduction green furniture-check fabric	\$ 60.00	
1 18th century, lady's leghorn bonnet (reproduction)	125.00	
1 pair white kid gloves -(reproduction)	40.00	
1 18th century drawstring purse (repro.)	50.00	
1 pair brass candlesticks Courtesy of Morris Women's Committee		\$600.00
1 pair andirons, brass finial	650.00	
1 matching fireplace shovel & tongs, brass finials	350.00	
1 brass trivet with wooden handle	900.00	
1 copper hot water kettle	600.00	
1 Mahogany straight-leg, Chippendale side chair. Gift of Morris family (INHP Collection)		
1 Slip cover of reproduction furniture- check fabric	60.00	
<u>In Northeast Closet</u>		
2 reproduction lady's dresses @ \$125.	250.00	
1 reproduction petticoat	60.00	
2 pairs of reproduction kid slippers @ \$75/pr	150.00	

NORTHEAST BEDCHAMBER

East Wall, left-to-right

	<u>Approximate</u> <u>Cost</u>	<u>Replacement</u> <u>Cost</u>
1 straight-leg, Chippendale side chair. Gift from Morris family (INHP Collection)		
1 Reproduction furniture check slip cover	\$ 60.00	
1 late Philadelphia Chippendale bureau	3,295.00	
1 linen bureau cover on loan to Deshler-Morris Women's Committee from Mrs. Mildred Montgomery		\$ 20.00
1 John Elliott looking glass, labelled Loan from Noble family to Deshler-Morris Women's Committee		3,200.00
1 Bulls-eye hand mirror Gift of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Jenkins (INHP Collection)		
1 Tortoise comb	100.00	
3 scent bottles @ \$50.	150.00	
1 inlay wooden box	400.00	
3 grosgrain ribbons - repro. @ \$2./ribbon	6.00	
1 hat box	85.00	
2 brass candlesticks @ \$225. Courtesy of Morris Women's Committee		450.00

South Wall, left-to-right

1 Writing desk, Philadelphia made	5,500.00
6 sheets laid paper @ \$1./sheet	6.00
1 quill pen	.25
1 quill cutter	125.00

NORTHEAST BEDCHAMBER

<u>South Wall, left-to-right (cont'd)</u>	<u>Approximate Cost</u>	<u>Replacement Cost</u>
1 Sheffield inkstand	\$ 675.00	
1 brass candlestick Courtesy of Morris Women's Committee		\$ 275.00
<u>French Exercises</u> by John Perrin Courtesy of Morris Women's Committee		100.00
"Artist's Assistant"	475.00	
1 paint box and paints	300.00	
3 sable-hair paint brushes @ \$10.	30.00	
4 sheets drawing paper @ \$1.00/sheet	4.00	
1 square yard reproduction satin	12.00	
1 straight-leg Chippendale chair (INHP Collection)		
1 slip cover for chair in reproduction- furniture check	60.00	
1 New York bedstead, c. 1770's	5,100.00	
1 feather bed	200.00	
1 feather bolster	50.00	
2 feather pillows, Courtesy, Deshler-Morris Women's Committee @ \$20.		40.00
1 pair linen sheets. (INHP Collection)		
1 pair linen pillow covers (INHP Collection)		
1 linen bolster cover	25.00	
1 set of green gauze mosquito curtains - reproduction	250.00	
1 set Chintz bed hangings, repro.	550.00	

NORTHEAST BEDCHAMBER

	<u>Approximate</u> <u>Cost</u>	<u>Replacement</u> <u>Cost</u>
<u>South Wall, left-to-right (cont'd)</u>		
1 light blanket (INHP Collection)		
1 white trapunto quilt (INHP Collection)		
1 Chippendale side chair (INHP Collection)		
1 reproduction green furniture check slip cover	\$ 60.00	
<u>West Wall, left-to-right</u>		
1 Mahogany washstand	2,100.00	
1 ceramic wash basin	300.00	
1 ceramic water pitcher	300.00	
1 ceramic soap dish	75.00	
1 piece brown soap	.25	
1 linen towel	15.00	
1 Chippendale side chair with claw and ball feet. Loan from Noble family to Deshler-Morris Women's Committee		\$ 900.00
1 reproduction green furniture-check slip cover	60.00	
1 Mahogany close stool. Gift of Morris Family. (INHP Collection)		
1 pewter chamber pot	1,200.00	
<u>Center of Room</u>		
1 cotton rag rug (reproduction)	900.00	



18. Eleanor Parke Custis by James Sharples, pastel.
Courtesy, The Mount Vernon Ladies' Association.
The Northeast Bedroom of the Deshler-Morris
House will be refurnished to indicate her
occupancy.



19. Hand mirror. Walnut with bulls-eye glass which once belonged to Isaac Franks. Franks' grandson, Rev. Huffnagle gave the mirror to Philadelphia historian, Charles F. Jenkins. Mr. Jenkins' son presented the mirror to Independence National Historical Park. INHP Neg. 11029. Catalogue No. 10786.

DESHLER-MORRIS HOUSE - SECOND FLOOR - SOUTHEAST BEDCHAMBER

Historic Use and Interpretive Function

During Isaac Franks' occupancy, it is probable that the broker used the southeast bedchamber for himself and his wife. It is the larger of the two bedchambers on the second floor of the 1772 addition, and conveniently adjoins the small southwest room that was used as an office or study. Because of its size and advantageous location, it is suggested that the southeast bedroom would have better accommodated the President and Mrs. Washington.

For interpretive purposes it is recommended that this room be refurnished to show the Washington's temporary sleeping quarters.

DESHLER-MORRIS HOUSE - SECOND FLOOR - SOUTHEAST BEDCHAMBER

George and Martha Washington enjoyed commodious space at 190 High Street, with their personal belongings distributed among a large suite of rooms.¹ The bedchamber at Germantown should seem rather crowded with "necessities" that the Washingtons brought for their vacation.

An avid reader, entries in the president's account book provide a possible list of books that Mrs. Washington brought to the Deshler-Morris House. Prophetic Conjectures on the French Revolution; Riley's Pocket Library; Helmuth on the Yellow Fever; and "The Grecian Daughter" are but a few of the volumes purchased in 1794 that the first lady might have been reading on her vacation.² Selections from that list may be stacked along the fireplace mantel.

Isaac Franks "1 Arm Chair," was inventoried separately from the "4 Chirs with Covers," which seems to indicate that it was an easy chair. A wing chair, placed by a window and slipcovered for the summer, would be an appropriate comfortable reading chair (see Illustration 20). An easy or lolling chair was a popular feature in eighteenth-century bedrooms. The inventories of Joseph Pemberton, Joseph Galloway, John Mifflin and countless others all mentioned these chairs among their bedroom furniture.

The table provided by the Franks, although described in the most general terms, was probably either a tea or

dressing table--the two most common types of tables found in eighteenth-century bedchamber inventories (see appendices). The degree of specificity of his first floor inventory leads to the assumption that Franks would have indicated a card or breakfast table. An older Philadelphia tea table would have provided serving space for meals taken in the master bedroom. As Franks and his wife suffered chronic ailments, and were probably confined to their room for long periods, such a tea table would make an interpretive point. It may be placed next to the easy chair with one of the books representing Mrs. Washington's, and a pair of spectacles on it.³ The President's account book contained a July 22, 1793 entry for "specticle bows for Mrs. Washington,"⁴ and a reproduction of these tapes affixed to the temples to prevent broken lenses should be attached to the glasses on the tea table. A brass candle stick may be placed on the table for additional lighting.

Also, on one side of the tea table should be a Bible representing Mrs. Washington's. This should, if possible, be the same Oxford edition as her 1789 copy with three hundred John Stuart engravings.⁵ The first lady's habit of reading from the Bible daily was noted by Decatur:

"She /Martha made a practice of returning to her room every morning directly after breakfast for an hour of devotion during which she would read the Bible or a religious treatise. As

she was always a very early riser and so could accomplish a great deal about the house before breakfast, this habit did not in any way impair her efficiency as a housekeeper."⁶

For an alternative setting, serving pieces from the kitchen and dining room can be used to effect a private breakfast for the Washingtons.

The "4 Chirs with Covers" left by Franks could have been older remnants of previous sets and not all matched. Their chintz slip covers would have helped to unify their appearance.

Although the term "chest of drawers" was interchangeably used to indicate a high or low case piece, it is felt that in this instance, Franks was referring to a high chest. There are no closets in this room and any storage space must come from free-standing furniture. The six blankets left by the Franks were probably stored in a high chest of drawers along with the occupants' articles of clothing. The high chest would have been an important piece of furniture for the Franks and was probably purchased at the time of their marriage. Hat boxes indicating Mrs. Washington's presence can be stored on top of this piece.

The bedstead belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Franks was probably either purchased or given to them at their marriage. A costly, important item in any home, bedsteads were often included in the bride's dowry.⁷ Besides bed linens and pillows, the Franks left two "beds" or mattresses in November

1793, indicating the European custom of sleeping between two feather beds for warmth. One of these would have been stored for the summer. A chintz bed spread, bed curtains and green gauze mosquito netting completes the accessories for President and Mrs. Washington's bed.

The looking glass in this bedroom was probably purchased by the Franks for their first home. It should be a good quality, Philadelphia-made piece. Franks mentioned no other adornments in this room.

Built-in, folding shutters were again used in lieu of curtains here, and the carpet of the November inventory would have been stored for the summer. In its place, cotton rugs would have been laid.

The fireplace, during the summer, might have been used on the occasional chill night, or perhaps, to heat bathing water. Andirons, shovel and tongs, copper water kettle and brass trivet were probably brought by the Washingtons and arranged on the hearth.

It is possible that Washington brought his French shaving stand, purchased in 1789 at the de Moustier sale, to Germantown. Placed in the northeast corner of the room, where good natural light is available, a Louis XVI shaving stand representing the President's should be open displaying shaving accoutrements: a linen towel, a small ceramic shaving bowl, water decanter, shaving mug and brush, razor

box and razor (see Illus. 21).⁸ A brass candlestick, a clothes brush, and a japanned wig box also might have been on the dressing table.⁹ The pitcher and bowl would have been kept under the table when not in use. A reproduction linen shirt may be draped across the back of the chair at the dressing table, suggesting that the President's toilet is in progress.

As the mistress of the house, it was Mrs. Washington's task to administer minor first aid for injuries and medication for illnesses to her family and servants. A medicine chest containing bottles, salves and bandages should be stored beneath the highboy, ready for emergencies. Mrs. Washington kept her medicine chest well-stocked, as attested by an entry in the President's account book, "... a 1/2 oz Laudanum & one oz Camphire /sic/ for Mrs. Washington."¹⁰

DESHLER-MORRIS HOUSE - SOUTHEAST BEDCHAMBER

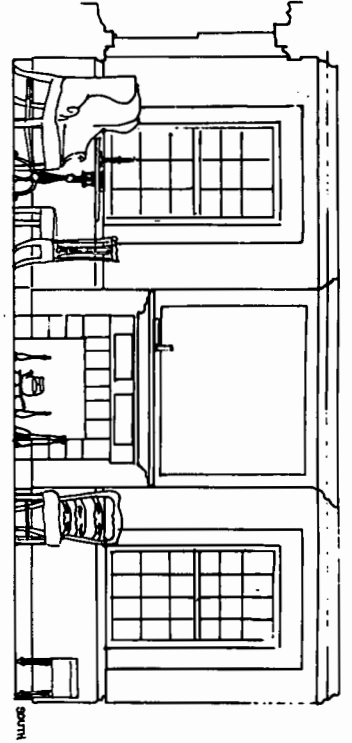
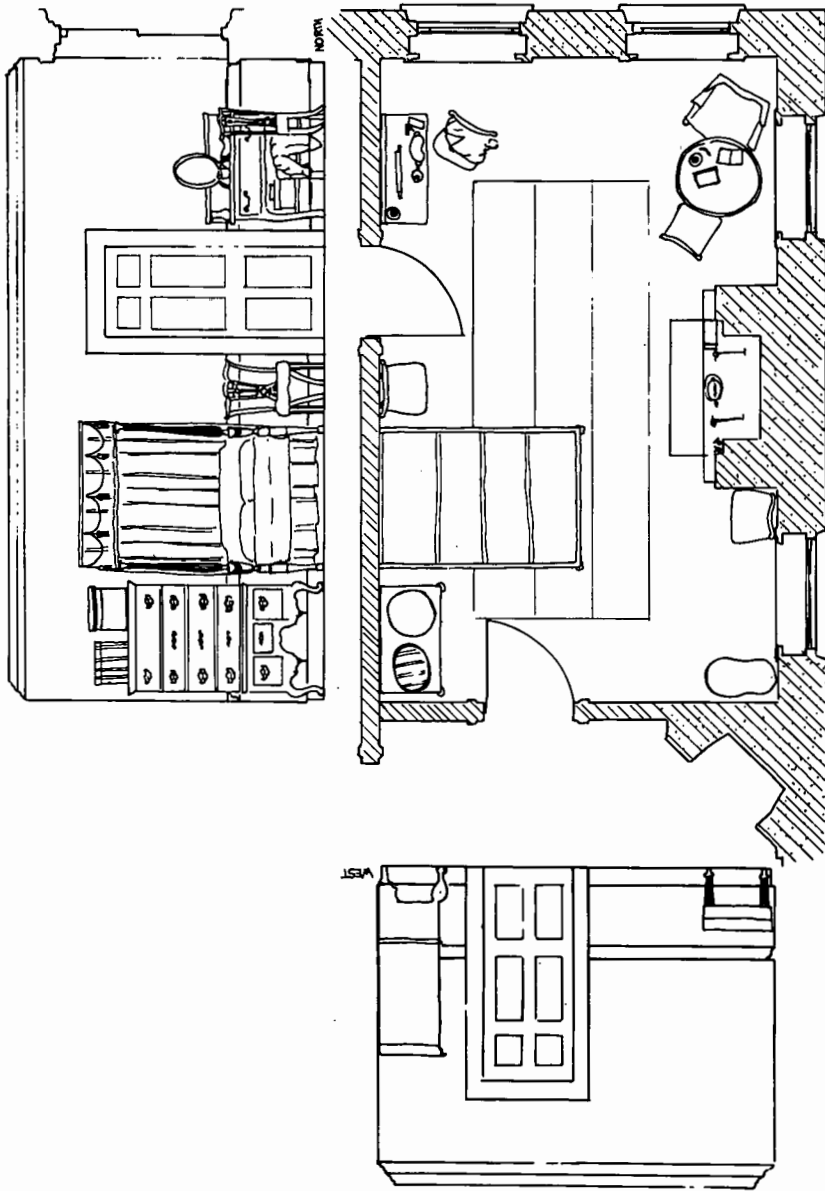
Footnotes

1. "... On the second floor /190 High Street/, in addition to the bedrooms, were Mrs. Washington's dressing room, private study, and her two drawing rooms, which reached from front to rear of the house...", Leila Herbert, The First American: His Homes and His Households, (New York & London, 1900), p. 81-82, as quoted in INHP Card File. "The second floor ... will /afford/ me a small place for private study and dressing room." George Washington to Tobias Lear, September 5, 1790, as quoted in Eberlein, op. cit., p. 164.
2. "March 8th, 1794 -- D^o p'd for Prophetic Conjectures on the French Revolu^t for Mrs. Wn.", p. 169; February 19, 1794 -- pd for Riley's pocket Library in 6 vol. for Mrs. Washington -- 4. and for Helmuth on the Yellow fever -- .30," p. 166; "March 1st Do p'd for Grecian daughter, for Mrs. Wⁿ (a play) .20," p. 167, "March 3rd, 1794 -- Do p'd for Newton on the Prophe^sies for Mrs. Wⁿ -- 2.", p. 168, The President's Account Book, op. cit.
3. "Mrs. Washington ordinarily wore a pair of rather weak spectacles about the house, but needed a stronger pair for reading or sewing," Decatur, op. cit., p. 48.
4. Washington's Account Book, op. cit., p. 35.
5. Charles F. Jenkins, ed., Newspaper Items Relating to Germantown Historical and Geneological, Compiled from the Philadelphia Newspapers 1727-1807 With Notes from Sower's and Bill Meyer's German Newspapers Published in Germantown (Germantown, Historical Society, 1934, no page numbers available). Also from the President's household account book as quoted in Decatur, op. cit., p. 50: "August 18, 1789 -- By contingent Exp^s p^d Mr Hugh Gain for a 4^{to} bible for Mrs. Washington."
6. Decatur, op. cit., p. 50.
7. "Artickals wich my daughter had at her marriage: ... two bedsteads and beads, \$24.00...", from the accounts of a farmer in Hartford, Vermont, dated January 1, 1822, printed in William Howard Tucker, History of Hartford, Vermont, July 4, 1761-April 4, 1889, (Burlington, 1889), pp. 102-103, as quoted in Wendell Garrett, ed. "Clues and Footnotes," Antiques Magazine (April 1975, CVII, 4) p. 686, submitted by Harriet T. Delong.

SOUTHEAST BEDCHAMBER

Footnotes (cont'd)

8. Celia Jackson Otto, "French Furniture for American Patriots," The Magazine Antiques, (April 1961, IXXIX, No. 4), p. 370, provides a succinct description of Washington's dressing table: "Mahogany with hinged, mirror lined cover, white marble top, kneehold base with three drawers, and fluted tapered legs with brass sockets and casters."
9. "March 3, 1794 -- D^o p'd for Cloth brush for the Prest -- .75," Washington's Account Book, op. cit., p. 168, Decatur, op. cit., p. 175.
10. Decatur, op. cit., p. 175.



DESHLER-MORRIS HOUSE
SOUTHEAST BEDROOM

1/4" = 1' 0" 1 2 3 4 5

DESHLER-MORRIS HOUSE - SOUTHEAST BEDCHAMBER

<u>List of Furnishings, Keyed to floor plan and elevations</u>	<u>Approximate Cost</u>	<u>Replacement Cost</u>
<u>North Wall, left-to-right</u>		
1 Pennsylvania Highboy	\$9,500.00	
2 Hat boxes (INHP Collection)		
1 Philadelphia four-posted bedstead	2,500.00	
1 Feather bed	250.00	
1 pair linen sheets	100.00	
1 feather pillow, Courtesy, Deshler-Morris Women's Committee		\$ 20.00
1 feather bolster, Courtesy, Deshler-Morris Women's Committee		40.00
1 linen pillow cover	15.00	
1 linen bolster cover	15.00	
1 blanket	125.00	
1 Chintz bedspread	300.00	
1 set reproduction Chintz bed hangings	600.00	
1 set mosquito netting - repro.	250.00	
1 1770's Philadelphia side chair	1,050.00	
1 reproduction Chintz slip Cover for chair	60.00	
1 French, Louis XVI shaving stand	2,500.00	
1 Japanned wig box	350.00	
1 wooden wig form	200.00	
1 man's bag wig (reproduction)	150.00	

SOUTHEAST BEDCHAMBER

<u>North Wall, left-to-right (cont'd)</u>	<u>Approximate Cost</u>	<u>Replacement Cost</u>
1 wooden clothes brush	\$ 35.00	
1 linen towel	10.00	
1 Ceramic shaving bowl (English)	475.00	
1 Ceramic water decanter (English)	400.00	
1 Ceramic shaving mug (English)	90.00	
1 Shaving brush	30.00	
1 Razor box	200.00	
1 Razor	10.00	
1 1770's Chippendale side chair (Philadelphia)	1,050.00	
1 reproduction Chintz slipcover for chair	60.00	
1 reproduction man's linen shirt	50.00	
<u>East Wall, left-to-right</u>		
1 Chippendale looking glass Noble family loan to Deshler-Morris Women's Committee		\$1,500.00
<u>South Wall, left-to-right</u>		
1 Philadelphia wing chair Courtesy, Deshler-Morris Women's Committee		2,500.00
1 reproduction ticking slip cover for chair	150.00	
1 tilt-top table Noble Family loan to Deshler-Morris Women's Committee		4,000.00
1 brass candlestick Courtesy of Deshler-Morris Women's Committee		300.00

SOUTHEAST BEDCHAMBER

<u>South Wall, left-to-right (cont'd)</u>	<u>Approximate Cost</u>	<u>Replacemen Cost</u>
1 pair spectacles	\$ 200.00	
1 pair reproduction spectacle bows	10.00	
"The Grecian Daughter" (a play)	80.00	
Oxford edition of <u>The Bible</u> , with John Stewart engravings, 1789 copy	900.00	
1 straight-leg Chippendale chair Noble family loan to Deshler-Morris Women's Committee		\$ 900.00
1 reproduction Chintz slipcover for chair	60.00	
<u>Prophetic Conjectures on the French Revolution</u>	60.00	
Riley's <u>Pocket Library</u>	150.00	
<u>The Yellow Fever</u> , by Helmuth	75.00	
<u>On Hearth</u>		
1 pair blade-shafted andirons with brass finial	875.00	
1 pair fireplace shovel and tongs with brass finials	600.00	
1 brass trivet with wooden handle	650.00	
1 copper water kettle	500.00	
1 Chippendale side chair	950.00	
1 reproduction Chintz slipcover for chair	60.00	
1 French Louis XVI bidet	2,700.00	
1 Ceramic bidet bowl	900.00	
<u>Center of Room</u>		
1 cotton rag rug		



21. George Washington's shaving stand. Purchased in 1790 from Comte de Moustier. Courtesy, The Mount Vernon Ladies' Association. A stand like this is recommended for use in the Deshler-Morris House as the President's shaving stand and dressing table.

DESHLER-MORRIS HOUSE - BACK ROOM

Historic Use and Interpretive Function

The small southwest room adjoining the northeast bedroom was designated the "Back Room" by Isaac Franks in his 1793 inventory. The writing desk, table, and two chairs left by Franks for his tenant indicate that he used this room as a study or home office. Franks would have taken his personal papers to Bethlehem in 1793, leaving space for Washington's work. This room will be refurnished to show President Washington's temporary office at Germantown. While he went into his Philadelphia office three days a week, Washington would have used his Germantown study for governmental business and conducting Mount Vernon's affairs.

DESHLER-MORRIS HOUSE - BACK ROOM

The inventory of the estate of Mrs. Katherine Kepple taken in 1794 lists the contents of one room that might have been used as an office or study. This room--the "Back Parlor"--held "A mahoy Round Table, a large Desk, a small pine Table, a small Carpet, a pair Iron andirons Shovel and Tongs, Two India Blinds, a Demijohn, Entry carpets, An eight day Clock with Chimes."¹

Because he used the term "writing desk," it is assumed that Franks' desk was not a secretary which was usually specified as such in the eighteenth century. The enumerator does not mention any books, which were the usual contents of the upper part of a secretary. A 1780's Philadelphia fall-front desk is recommended for this room. The desk should be open, with a chair of the same vintage as the desk in front of it. The chair's leather seat needs no slip cover for summer to prevent sun-damage.

In the pigeonholes of the desk, folded memoranda and letters would have been filed for future reference. Paper, inkstand and writing equipment should be arranged for work on the desk's writing area. On the top of the desk may be a brass candlestick and a telescope in its case representing one used by the President.²

The table in the writing room should be a large, Pennsylvania pine table; it would have been used by Washington's secretary, Bartholomew Dandridge. In addition to an inkstand,

quill pens, scissors, and candlestick, a copy press and a stack of paper should be set up at the back of the table.³ A map of the Potomac would be appropriate for the wall above the secretary's table. Washington purchased such a chart on April 22, 1794 from Charles de Kraft, and it is not unlikely that he would have brought it to Germantown with him as a referent for instructions to his management at Mount Vernon.⁴ An older Philadelphia chair may be drawn up to the table.

Bartholomew Dandridge would have brought a few reference books to aid his work. Copies of the 1794 City Directory of Philadelphia, a Dictionary, an Almanack and the Congressional minutes may be scattered about the secretary's desk and stacked on the mantel. An older Philadelphia chair should be at his table. The presidential secretaries' duties included those of a social liaison. A blank, engraved invitation to a state dinner awaits addressing on Dandridge's desk. Because of the expense of procuring an entire set of invitations, the papers in the pile beneath the engraved one may be blank.

Two Windsor chairs, with needleworked cushions, are in the room to accommodate visitors. A pile of unsorted mail and newspapers has been left momentarily on one of the chairs; the other chair has been placed in front of the fireplace which is not in use during the summer. Two brass candlesticks are on the mantel.

A small japanned waiter, containing a pitcher and two glasses for water can be placed on the window sill. No window hangings were mentioned in Isaac Franks' inventory, and none are

recommended for this room as they would not have been necessary for the summer.

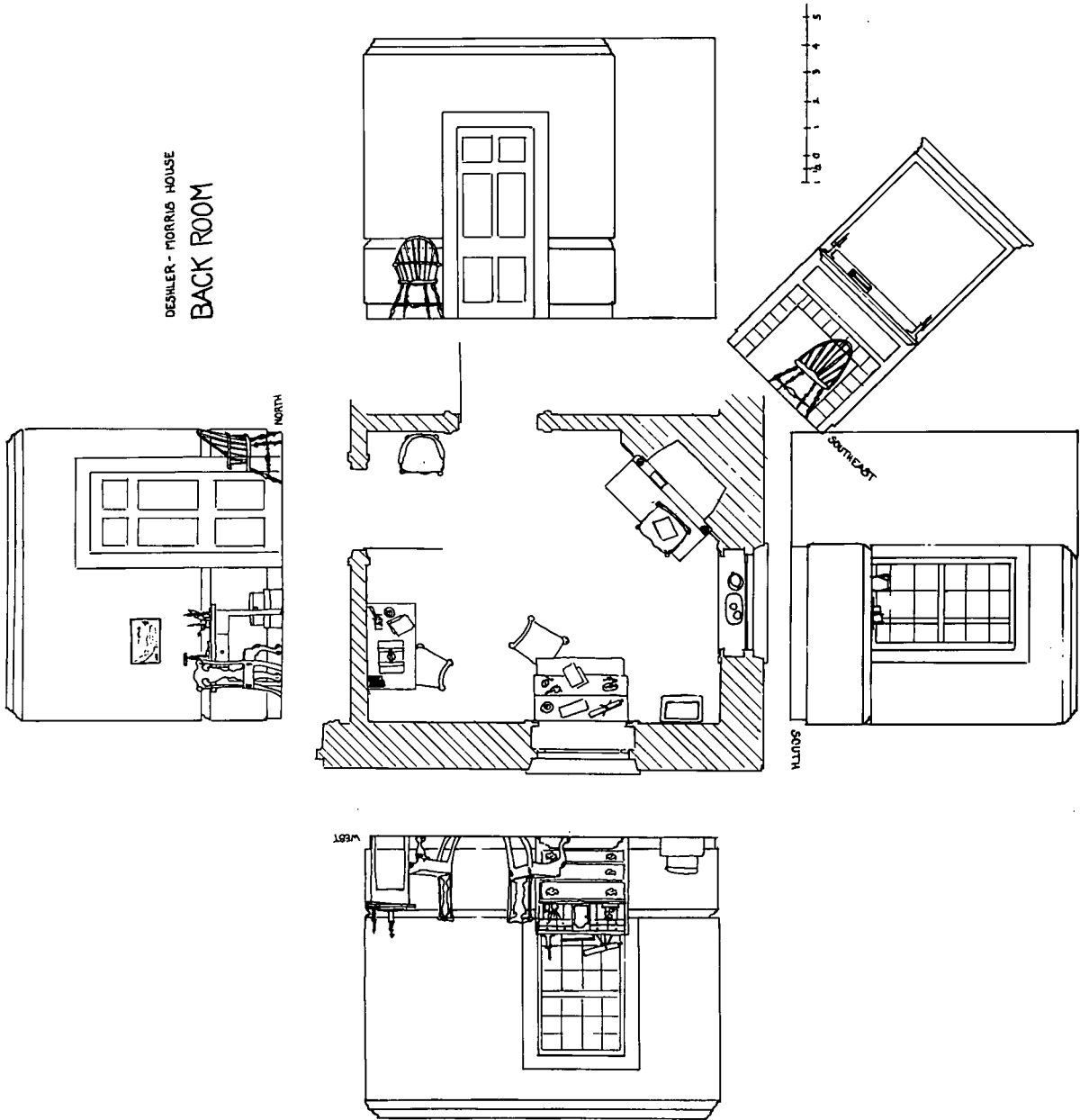
The President probably brought a considerable amount of business papers to Germantown. Several small chests for these loose papers are also in this room. Documents pertinent to political issues of 1794 should be secured for Washington's study, if possible. Letters and a facsimile of the President's Whiskey Rebellion Proclamation, drafts of his August 30 letter to John Jay in which the chief executive outlined his thoughts on foreign policy and any other appropriate material should be included among his office papers.

Franks did not mention any floor covering in this room. A small area should be covered with Canton matting, which the President might have brought with him.

DESHLER-MORRIS HOUSE - BACK ROOM FOOTNOTES

1. See Appendix H, BW, page 1.
2. Washington's Account Book, op. cit., p. 45: "Sept. 7th, 1795 Contingt Exps deliv'd Wm. Osborne to buy a telescope case for the President --- 1.50."
3. Ibid., p. 47, "Nov. 11th 1793 -- Do pd for a quire of paper, Inkstand &c. at Germantown -- 46," as quoted in Decatur, op. cit., p. 184, "do Contg Exp^s pd for a damping Brush for the Copying Press -- 28."
4. Washington's Account Book, op. cit., p. 176.

DESILVER - MORRIS HOUSE
BACK ROOM



DESHLER-MORRIS HOUSE - BACK ROOM

Approximate Cost

North Wall, left-to-right

Philadelphia Chippendale Chair with leather slip seat	\$1,050.00
Pennsylvania Pine Table	1,500.00
Copy Press (INHP Collection)	
Pewter inkstand	1,100.00
4 Quill pens (reproduction) @ \$.50/pen	2.00
Brass candlestick	375.00
25 Sheets of laid paper @ \$.50/sheet	12.50
Engraved invitation to dinner with President & Mrs. Washington struck from original copper plate (INHP Collection)	
Dictionary	275.00
<u>Acts of Congress, 1793</u>	75.00
<u>1794 City Directory</u>	50.00
Map of the Potomic by Charles de Kraft	975.00
2 Leather documents chests @ \$350.	700.00

East Wall, left-to-right

Philadelphia Windsor armchair	700.00
Reproduction needlework cushion for chair	100.00

Southeast corner, left-to-right

Brass candlestick	375.00
<u>1794 Directory</u>	50.00

DESHLER-MORRIS HOUSE - BACK ROOM

Approximate Cost

Southeast corner, left-to-right (cont'd)

<u>1794 Philadelphia Almanack</u>	\$ 125.00
Philadelphia Windsor side chair.	400.00
Neddlework cushion for chair	100.00
Copy, <u>Philadelphia Advertiser</u> for appropriate date	90.00
Brass candlestick	375.00

South Wall

1 Japanned waiter (small)	350.00
1 Pennsylvania Stoneware Pitcher	450.00
2 Glass tumblers @ \$ 80.	160.00

West Wall, left-to-right

2 Document chests @ \$350.	700.00
Philadelphia Chippendale writing desk	5,500.00
Telescope and case	750.00
Brass candlestick	375.00
12 pieces laid paper @ \$.50/pc	6.00
Pair spectacles	50.00
Pewter inkstand	1,200.00
3 Quill pens @ \$.25	.75
Quill cutter	125.00
Taper jack (brass) (INHP Collection)	
Pewter caster	250.00
Philadelphia Chippendale armchair with leather seat	1,050.00

DESHLER-MORRIS HOUSE - 1759 WING - EAST ROOM OVER KITCHEN

Historic Use and Interpretive Function

The rooms of the Germantown mansion that were obviously used as servants quarters were the most slighted by Isaac Franks in his 1793 inventory. The eastern room of the 1759 wing was not listed at all. Ideally, this chamber would have served as the kitchen bedroom of a cook or housekeeper. Winding stairs connect this room with the back kitchen, enabling its occupant to begin the morning's work without disturbing the rest of the household. Either its omission from the inventory was unintentional, or the contents of this room were taken to Bethlehem by the Franks family.

For interpretive purposes, the east room will be refurnished for the Washington's housekeeper, Mrs. Emerson. Unfortunately, little is known about the history and personality of this woman. It is reasonable to assume that she was a widow, as she lived with the Washingtons and no mention was made of Mr. Emerson. Rather than furnish the room with conjectural attributes of Mrs. Emerson's personality, it will reflect the typical temporary room of an eighteenth century matron and housekeeper.

The layout of this room is severely limited by available space and the traffic pattern that must be established for visitors. The hearth, the closet and stairway doors consume the entire north wall; space for opening and closing the doors must be allowed.

Deshler-Morris House - 1759 Wing - East Room Over Kitchen

As a widow living in the Washington's employ, Mrs. Emerson would have regarded her bedroom as her private retreat and repository for her few treasured possessions. She probably would have brought one or two wooden boxes of mementoes to her brief stay in Germantown, rather than risk their loss.

Reproduction apparel--petticoats, a skirt, a sun bonnet, and a dress for special occasions should hang in the closet; a pair of leather shoes, and a small wooden storage box may be on the compartment floor. If spatial limitations do not permit the closet doors to be kept open, the interpreter can open them for visitors.

On the hearth, a wooden packing box can serve as an improvised candlestand with a tin candlestick and a worn King James' pocket edition of the Bible situated on it. The Philadelphia windsor armchair next to the box should have a small cushion on its seat for additional comfort. A basket of knitting and mending may be placed by the hearth as if awaiting an opportune leisure moment.

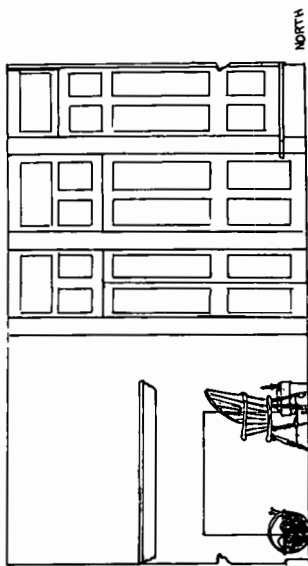
A small Pennsylvania, pine painted table can serve as a washstand for Mrs. Emerson. A redware bowl and pitcher may be stored on the floor, under the table when not in use. The top of the washstand should be crowded with a comb, hand

mirror, soap dish and soap, cosmetic pots and bottles. Another sanitary provision--a redware chamber pot should be beneath the bed.

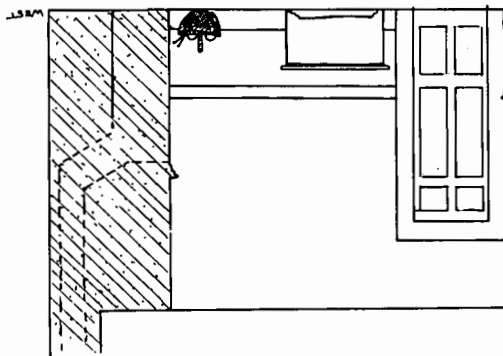
A simple, painted, locally-made, low-posted bed may be placed between the room's two windows, permitting its occupant to enjoy the summer breezes. Adorning the bed should be a colorful quilt representing one that Mrs. Emerson presumably would have made. In order to utilize all available space, more boxes must be stored under the bed.

For privacy, Mrs. Emerson would have had to bring her own window hangings. A pair of reproduction home-spun linen curtains should hang at each window. On a windowsill may be a creamware vase of freshly-picked flowers from the garden below. A reproduction shawl, provision against cool country evenings should be draped across the bedside chair, as further evidence of feminine occupancy.

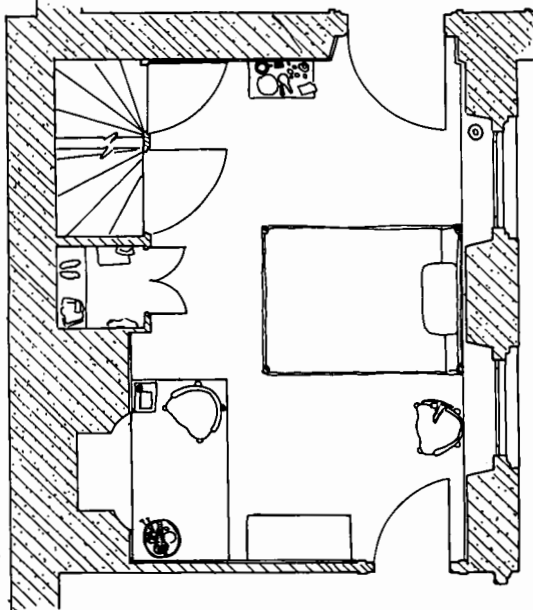
It is recommended that the floor of this room be left bare. A large trunk that would have been used to transport most of the housekeeper's belongings may be placed against the west wall. This should be an older piece that reflects many years of use.



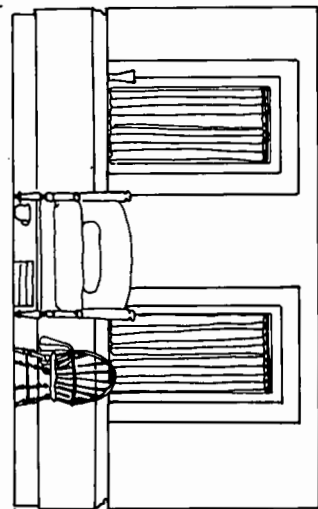
NORTH



WEST



EAST



SOUTH

DESILVER-MORRIS HOUSE
EAST ROOM OVER KITCHEN



DESHLER-MORRIS HOUSE - 1759 WING - EAST ROOM OVER KITCHEN

List of Furnishings Keyed to floor plan and elevations

	<u>Approximate cost</u>	<u>Replacement cost</u>
<u>North Wall, left-to-right</u>		
1 Straw basket	\$ 40.00	
3 Balls handspun woolen yarn - repro. (INHP Collection)		
1 Pair wooden knitting needles - repro. Loan to Deshler-Morris Womens' Committee from Peggy Bishop	5.00	
1 Wooden darning egg	8.00	
1 Silk stocking with hole in it		\$ 5.00
1 Steel needle - repro.	3.00	
Small skein silk darning thread - repro.	3.00	
1 Wooden packing box	60.00	
King James edition of <u>Bible</u> - pocket size	90.00	
1 Tin hogscraper candlestick	140.00	
1 Painted Philadelphia windsor armchair	475.00	
2 Reproduction muslin @ \$45. petticoats	90.00	
1 Reproduction cotton skirt (INHP Collection)		
1 Reproduction calico dress	150.00	
1 Reproduction muslin sun bonnet	50.00	
1 Reproduction pair leather shoes	65.00	
1 Wooden storage box (approx. 1 1/2' x 1/2' x 2')	30.00	

EAST ROOM OVER KITCHEN

East Wall, left-to-right

Approximate cost

1 Small Pennsylvania painted table	\$ 600.00
1 Ceramic wash bowl, Pennsylvania	250.00
1 Ceramic pitcher, Pennsylvania	300.00
1 Comb	35.00
1 Soap dish	60.00
1 Hand mirror	150.00
1 Piece brown soap	.25
1 Tin hogscraper candlestick (INHP Collection)	
2 Cosmetic ointment pots one in INHP Collection	10.00
1 Linen towel	15.00
3 Cosmetic or medicine bottles @\$50.	150.00

South Wall, left-to-right

1 Creamware vase	95.00
2 Pair reproduction homespun linen curtains	80.00
1 Painted single low-post bedstead (INHP Collection)	
1 Feather bed	200.00
1 Pair linen sheets (INHP Collection)	
1 Feather pillow	50.00
1 Linen pillow cover	20.00

EAST ROOM OVER KITCHEN

South Wall, left-to-right (cont'd)

	<u>Approximate cost</u>
1 Patchwork quilt	\$ 600.00
1 Redware chamber pot, Pennsylvania	350.00
2 Wooden boxes @ \$30./box	60.00
1 Painted Philadelphia windsor armchair	375.00
1 Shawl, reproduction	60.00

West Wall

- 1 Painted pine blanket chest,
c. 1760. (INHP Collection)

DESHLER-MORRIS HOUSE - 1759 WING - WEST ROOM OVER KITCHEN

Historic Use and Interpretive Function

Within the context of the total 1793 inventory the furnishings list of "the Back room adjoining" appears immediately after that of the first kitchen. The inclusion of a ten plate stove in it's list of furnishings indisputably designates the second floor west room of the 1759 wing Franks' "back room" as only this bedroom has no fireplace. The stove referred to in the enumeration must have been in the northeast corner of the room with it's exhaust pipe either going through the wall and into the flue of the fireplace in the adjoining room, or out the back rooms north wall.

This room will be refurnished as the bedroom of James Germain, the Washington family's steward.

DESHLER-MORRIS HOUSE - 1759 WING - WEST ROOM OVER KITCHEN

It was only necessary for James Germain to bring a bed and his personal items to complete the furnishings of Franks' "back room adjoining." Considering the ample amount of furniture left in this room for the tenants, it would be difficult to comfortably fit many extra pieces in this bedroom.

In addition to three green windsor chairs, Franks left "two Arm Chairs Yellow" which were probably older, rush-seated ladderback chairs painted yellow. A doorway to the 1850's addition is now in the west wall of the room obstructing what was usable wall space in 1794. In order to minimize its presence and its effect on furniture placement, it is suggested that one of the chairs be placed in front of the door, facing the room. As no plans are currently made to open the 1850's wing to the public, the chair should not present an obstruction.

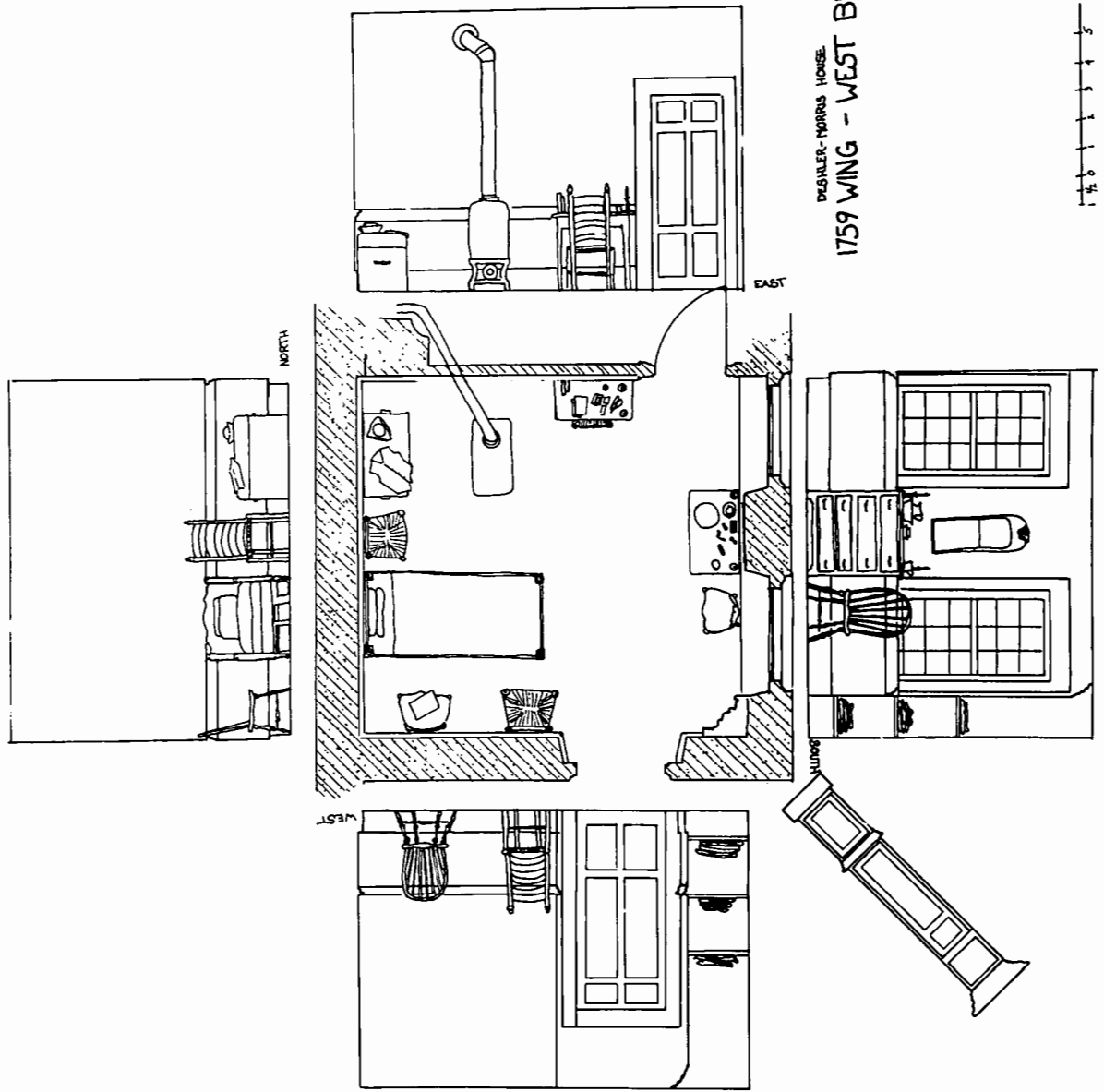
Toilet articles should be displayed on a Pennsylvania 1760's dresser representing one possibly owned by the Franks: a wash bowl and pitcher, comb, razor, soap dish and soap, along with two tin hogscraper candlesticks. A linen towel may be draped across the back of a chair as if drying in the sunlight. A Queen Anne looking glass should hang above the dresser on the pier wall.

The door to the built-in corner cupboard should be kept open to reveal folded piles of linens and reproduction clothes. A reproduction waistcoat and hat, ready for errands, may rest on a small trunk in the northeast corner of the room.

A small camp bed may be placed in the northwest corner. The edges of a lightweight summer coverlet should almost obscure the boxes and chamber pot that may be stored under the bed.

Next to the ten-plate stove, a painted Pennsylvania pine table may be used to effect a temporary office area. Record books, pen and ink and a stack of invoices can be effectively grouped to illustrate the steward's most important task--keeping the household accounts and presenting them for President Washington's inspection each morning.

The windows of Germain's bedroom may be curtained in homespun linen; the floors are left bare for the summer.



DESHLER-MORRIS HOUSE - 1759 WING - WEST BEDROOM

List of Furnishings, Keyed to floor plan and elevations

	<u>Approximate cost</u>	<u>Replacement cost</u>
<u>North Wall, left-to-right</u>		
1 Low post single bed, Pennsylvania (INHP Collection)		
1 Feather mattress-Courtesy, Deshler-Morris Womens' Committee		\$ 200.00
2 Feather pillows-Courtesy, Deshler-Morris Womens' Committee		100.00
1 Pair linen sheets (INHP Collection)		
1 Pair linen pillow covers @ \$10./cover	\$ 20.00	
1 Lightweight wool coverlet, Courtesy, Deshler-Morris Womens' Committee		850.00
2 Wooden boxes @ \$40.	80.00	
1 Redware chamber pot, Pennsylvania (INHP Collection)		
1 Ladderback, rush-seated side chair, Delaware Valley (INHP Collection)		
1 Wooden trunk	120.00	
1 Reproduction waistcoat	90.00	
1 Reproduction tri-cornered hat	50.00	

WEST BEDROOM

East Wall, left-to-right

Approximate cost

1 Ten-plate stove, c. 1759 (INHP Collection)	
1 Painted pine Pennsylvania table	\$ 750.00
2 Account books (INHP Collection)	
6 Sheets laid paper (INHP Collection)	
1 Dozen invoices @ \$10.	120.00
1 Ink bottle	20.00
2 Quill pens	.50
1 Steel hogscraper candlestick	140.00
1 Tin sand caster	40.00
1 Painted yellow ladderback chair, Delaware Valley	475.00

South Wall, left-to-right

1 Philadelphia low chest of drawers, c. 1760	875.00
1 Queen Anne Looking glass, Philadelphia (INHP Collection)	
1 Wash basin (ceramic)	80.00
1 Ceramic water pitcher	100.00
1 Pewter soap dish (INHP Collection)	
1 Reproduction chunk of brown soap	.25

WEST BEDROOM

South Wall, left-to-right (cont'd)

	<u>Approximate cost</u>
2 Steel Hogscraper candlesticks @ \$140.	\$ 280.00
1 Shaving brush	25.00
2 Medicine bottles @ \$2.00	4.00
1 Razor	6.00
1 Wooden comb	15.00
1 Ceramic shaving mug	75.00
1 Green Windsor chair, Pennsylvania (INHP Collection)	
1 Linen towel	15.00
3 Linen sheets @ \$25.	75.00
2 Linen towels @ \$15.	30.00
3 Man's linen shirts (repro.) @ \$50.	150.00
2 Man's stocks (repro.) @ \$10.	20.00

West Wall, left-to-right

1 Yellow painted ladderback armchair Delaware Valley	375.00
1 Green Windsor chair, Pennsylvania	400.00
1 Copy of Dunlap's <u>Daily Advertiser</u>	75.00

DESHLER-MORRIS HOUSE - THIRD FLOOR - NORTHEAST ROOM

Historic Use and Interpretive Function

As stated above (footnote #1, second floor Northeast room section), Washington Custis and the secretaries slept on the third floor at 190 High Street. That practice was probably continued at Germantown. Although all of the attic rooms of the Deshler-Morris House have sloping roofs which severely cut into the usable space, the northeast room affords the largest amount of normal ceiling height. For this reason, the northeast room has been selected to effect Custis' and Dandridge's quarters.

Franks does not mention the third floor in the 1793 inventory. It might be speculated that his household only used the rooms for storage. Items on this floor would therefore have been too numerous and unrelated to warrant a formal list.

For the refurnishing of the Deshler-Morris house, it will be assumed that while the northeast chamber served as a bedroom, the other two attic rooms continued to be utilized as storage areas.

DESHLER-MORRIS HOUSE - THIRD FLOOR - NORTHEAST ROOM

The furnishings of this room should be sparse and very simple. Because of transportation limitations, it is likely that Custis and Dandridge would have brought as little equipage as possible. The secretary, in particular, as he accompanied the President to Philadelphia during the week, would need few belongings at Germantown.

There are no closets or cupboards in this room. A large wooden, Pennsylvania low chest should suffice for clothing storage. A pile of freshly-laundered, reproduction linen shirts may be placed on top of the chest as if left by one of the servants. A small Pennsylvania pine table can serve as a desk for Washington Custis who attended Germantown Academy while the family resided at the Franks' mansion. Quill pens, an inkstand, paper and a few text books should be arranged for study on the writing desk. The Tutor's Assistant, a Latin exercise book, a Greek grammar, a French book and a Greek Lexicon are suggested. Entries in the "Household Accounts" book for the purchase of such works attest to their suitability.¹ A reproduction canvas book bag can rest on the floor.

On the adjacent wall, near the room's only window, should be a small washstand equipped for the use of both gentlemen. A bowl, pitcher, shaving accessories, soap, comb and brushes, may be arranged as if awaiting the morning's toilet. A small

looking glass can be hung above the washstand low enough to be at eye level when seated in front of it. Linen towels may hang from a wooden towel rack near the stand.

Two cots with bedding and linens were probably brought to Germantown for Bartholomew Dandridge and Washington Custis. A broadside advertising a performance at Ricketts' circus could be placed on one of the beds. Custis' fondness for theatricals, magic shows and side shows should be indicated. Entries in the President's account book frequently cited the purchase of tickets for traveling exhibits, and it is likely that young Washington had information of forthcoming performances.²

Next to the bed may be a wooden stool and a pair of shoes with mended silver buckles. On March 11, 1794 the president paid for repairs to his grandson's wardrobe.³ A mahogany night stool should be placed in the small ell of the room beneath the slope of the roof. A few wooden boxes should be stacked beneath the eaves as if stored for travel.

A Pennsylvania Windsor armchair with a reproduction man's coat draped over its back would complete the furnishings of this room.

An attic room can be unbearable on a hot summer day. Floor coverings and window hangings are not recommended in an effort to make this chamber as cool as possible.

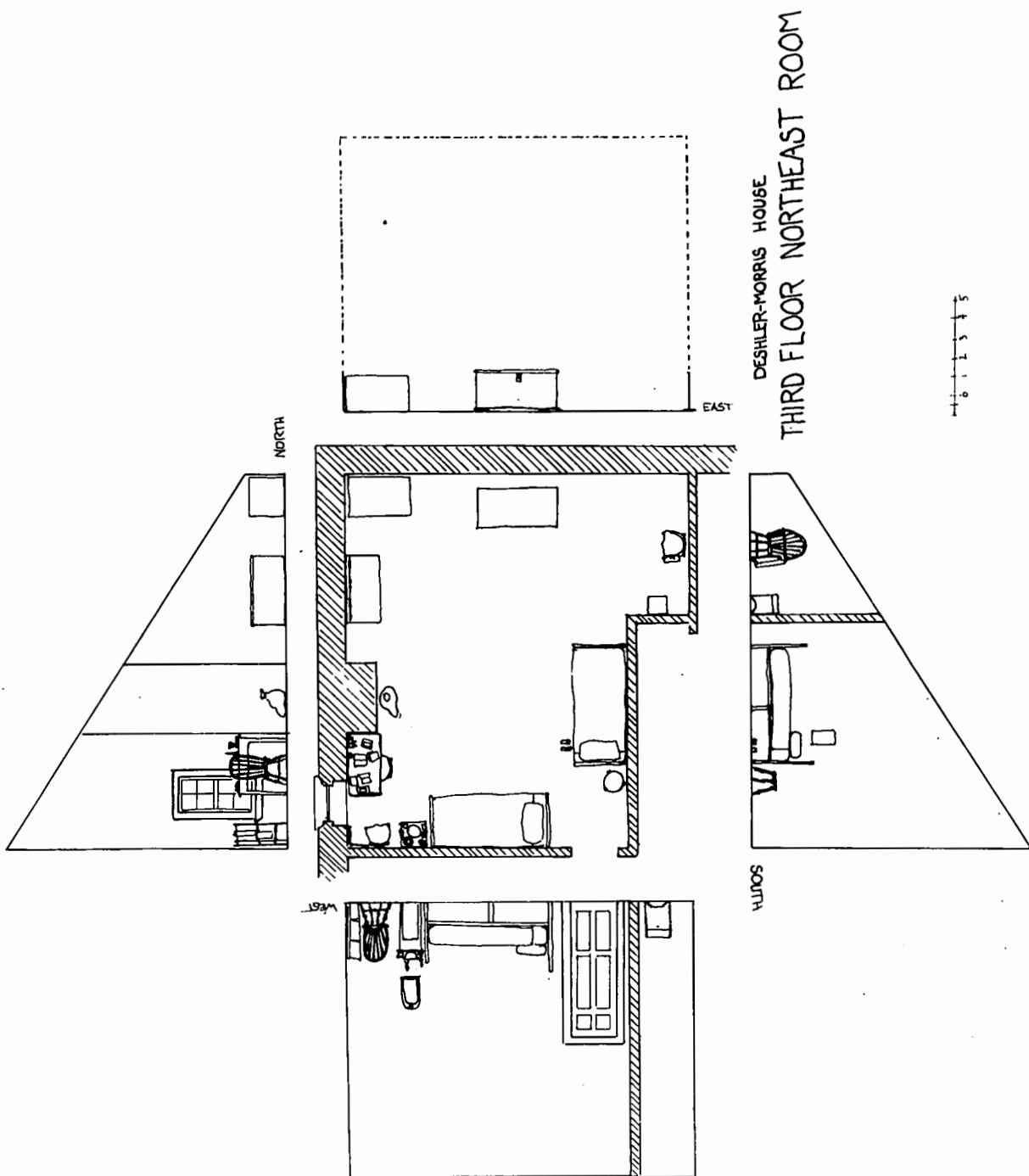
DESHLER-MORRIS HOUSE - THIRD FLOOR - NORTHEAST ROOM

Footnotes:

¹"President's Household Accounts Book," op. cit., p. 52-53:
"December 17, 1793 -- Delv'd Master Custis to buy a Latin
Exercise book -- .50; Delvd Do to pay for a Greek grammer
.38, p. 185; June 23, 1794 -- Ditto p'd for a Greek Lexicon
for Geo. Custis -- 2.00, p. 312-; July 24, 1794 -- Contingt
Exps. p'd for a Greek Testament for G. W. Custis -- 1.75."

²Ibid., p. 388: "March 28, 1793 -- pd. for G. W.
Custis to see tumbling feats -- .50."

³Ibid., p. 169



DESHLER-MORRIS HOUSE - THIRD FLOOR - NORTHEAST ROOM

List of Furnishings, keyed to drawing of wall elevations
and floor plans

	<u>Estimated cost</u>
<u>North Wall, left-to-right</u>	
1 Wooden towel rack	\$ 70.00
1 Pennsylvania pine table	550.00
<u>The Tutor's Assistant</u>	70.00
Latin exercise book	75.00
Greek grammar	80.00
Greek Lexicon	80.00
French grammar	75.00
1 Brass candlestick	175.00
1 Pewter inkstand	350.00
1 Ink bottle	75.00
3 Quill pens @ \$.50	1.50
1 Quill cutter	90.00
1 Slate	20.00
1 Bound copy book (laid paper)	40.00
5 Sheets laid paper @ \$1.	5.00
1 Windsor armchair (Philadelphia)	700.00
1 Canvas book bag (repro.)	70.00
1 Packing box wooden	40.00
<u>East Wall, left-to-right</u>	
1 Wooden packing box	40.00
1 Low wooden chest	1,250.00
3 Reproduction men's linen shirts @ \$60.	180.00

NORTHEAST ROOM

East Wall, left-to-right (cont'd)

	<u>Approximate cost</u>
1 Wooden packing box	\$ 40.00
1 Windsor armchair (Philadelphia)	700.00
1 Reproduction man's jacket	150.00
1 Mahogany night stool	750.00
1 Pewter chamber pot (Irish or English)	1,100.00

South Wall, left-to-right

1 Wooden cot	650.00
1 Feather mattress	200.00
1 Pair linen sheets	50.00
1 Feather pillow	20.00
1 Linen pillow cover	15.00
1 Broadside advertising Ricketts' Circus	195.00
1 Small pine stool	200.00
1 Pair reproduction man's shoes	150.00
1 Pair repaired silver shoe buckles	375.00

West Wall, left-to-right

1 Wooden cot	650.00
1 Feather mattress	200.00
1 Pair linen sheets	50.00
1 Feather pillow	20.00
1 Linen pillow cover	15.00

NORTHEAST ROOM

West Wall, left-to-right (cont'd)

	<u>Approximate cost</u>
1 Mahogany washstand	\$ 900.00
1 Brass candlestick	180.00
1 Wooden razor box	300.00
2 Razors @ \$10.	20.00
1 Ceramic shaving mug	90.00
1 Shaving brush	30.00
2 Combs @ \$20.	40.00
1 Clothes brush	175.00
1 Pewter soap dish	200.00
1 Piece hand-made soap	1.00
1 Ceramic water decanter	200.00
1 Ceramic basin	350.00
1 Windsor side chair	500.00
1 Queen Anne looking glass on wall	1,050.00

DESHLER-MORRIS HOUSE - THIRD FLOOR - SOUTHWEST ROOM

Historic Use and Interpretive Function

It is recommended that this room be refurnished as a storage space for items representing the Franks family belongings. Timeworn items no longer in use, mementoes or objects temporarily stored for the summer months would have been kept here.

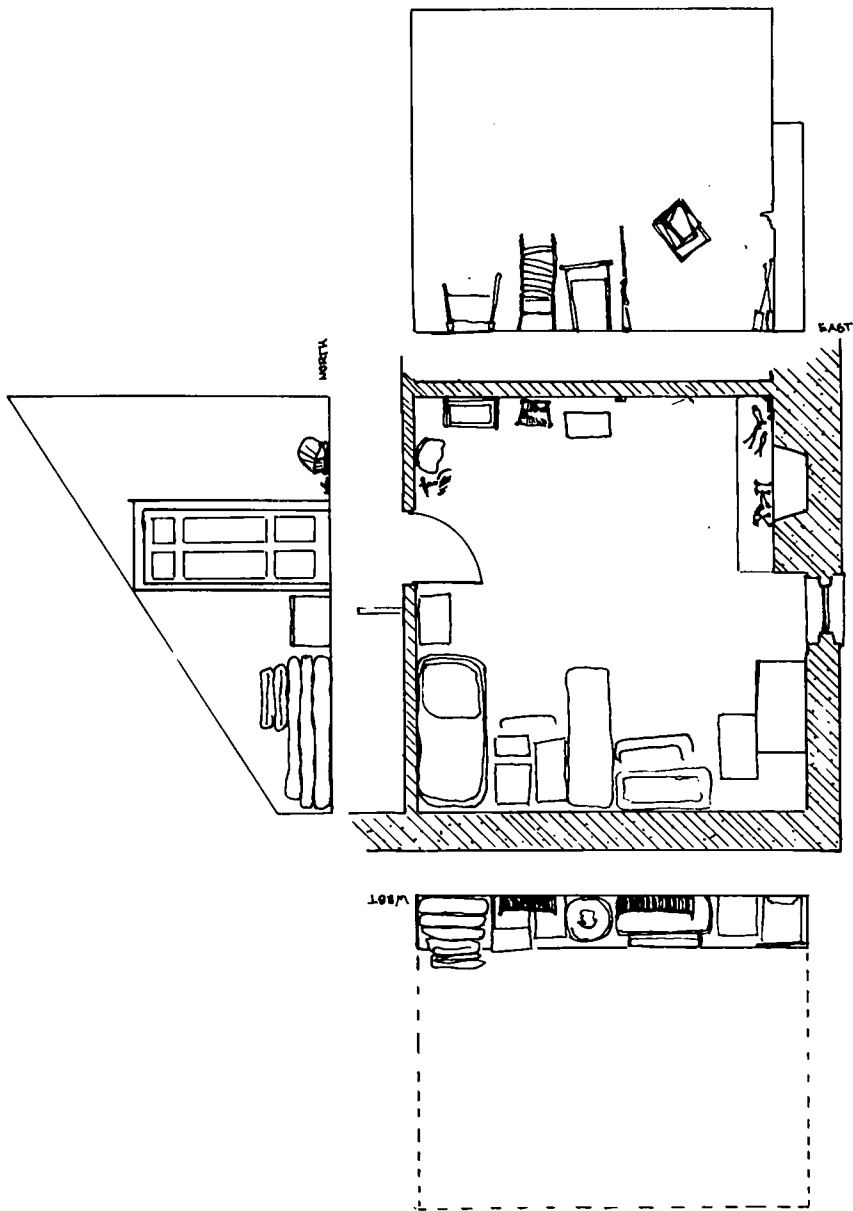
DESHLER-MORRIS HOUSE - THIRD FLOOR - SOUTHWEST ROOM

Rugs representing those that Mary Franks would have taken up for the hot weather are stored in this room. Rolled, wrapped in protective cotton covers and tied with string, they can be stacked against the wall under the sloping roof. Fireplace equipment not in summer use would have also been kept here. Feather beds would have been buttoned up in mattress ticks and folded.

Beneath the room's only window, a low blanket chest for the family's woolen blankets and bed hangings is recommended. Wooden boxes that would have contained winter clothing and personal mementoes should be stacked about the room.

On the wall, a selection of old picture frames can hang from a nail; a rifle, reminiscent of Franks' military service can also hang there.

A small, wobbly table, two chairs awaiting repair and a cradle will complete the store room furnishings.



DESHLER-MORRIS HOUSE
THIRD FLOOR SOUTHWEST ROOM

0 1 2 3 4 5

DESHLER-MORRIS HOUSE - THIRD FLOOR - SOUTHWEST ROOM

List of Furnishings, keyed to drawing of wall elevations
and floor plan

	<u>Estimated cost</u>
<u>North Wall, left-to-right</u>	
2 Feather beds @ \$200.	\$ 400.00
2 Cotton ticks @ \$ 85.	170.00
1 Wooden packing box	60.00
1 Pennsylvania Windsor chair - in pieces	300.00
<u>East Wall, left-to-right</u>	
1 1780's cradle	1,500.00
1 Delaware Valley ladderback chair - in need of repair	400.00
3 Picture frames @ \$ 60.	180.00
1 Small pine table, uneven	600.00
1 Rifle, c. 1770's	900.00
3 Fireplace shovels @ \$160.	480.00
3 Fireplace tongs @ \$160.	480.00
<u>South Wall, left-to-right</u>	
3 Pair brass andirons @ \$480./pr.	1,440.00
1 Pennsylvania blanket chest	2,500.00
1 Wooden packing box	40.00
<u>West Wall, left-to-right</u>	
1 Axminster carpet	3,500.00
1 Cotton cover	25.00
1 Small green carpet	2,000.00

SOUTHWEST ROOM

West Wall, left-to-right (cont'd)

	<u>Estimated cost</u>
1 Cotton cover	\$ 25.00
1 Large Oriental carpet	7,500.00
1 Cotton cover	50.00
2 Fireplace fenders @ \$250.	500.00
3 Wooden packing boxes @ \$ 40.	120.00

DESHLER-MORRIS HOUSE - THIRD FLOOR - SOUTHEAST ROOM

Historic Use and Interpretive Function

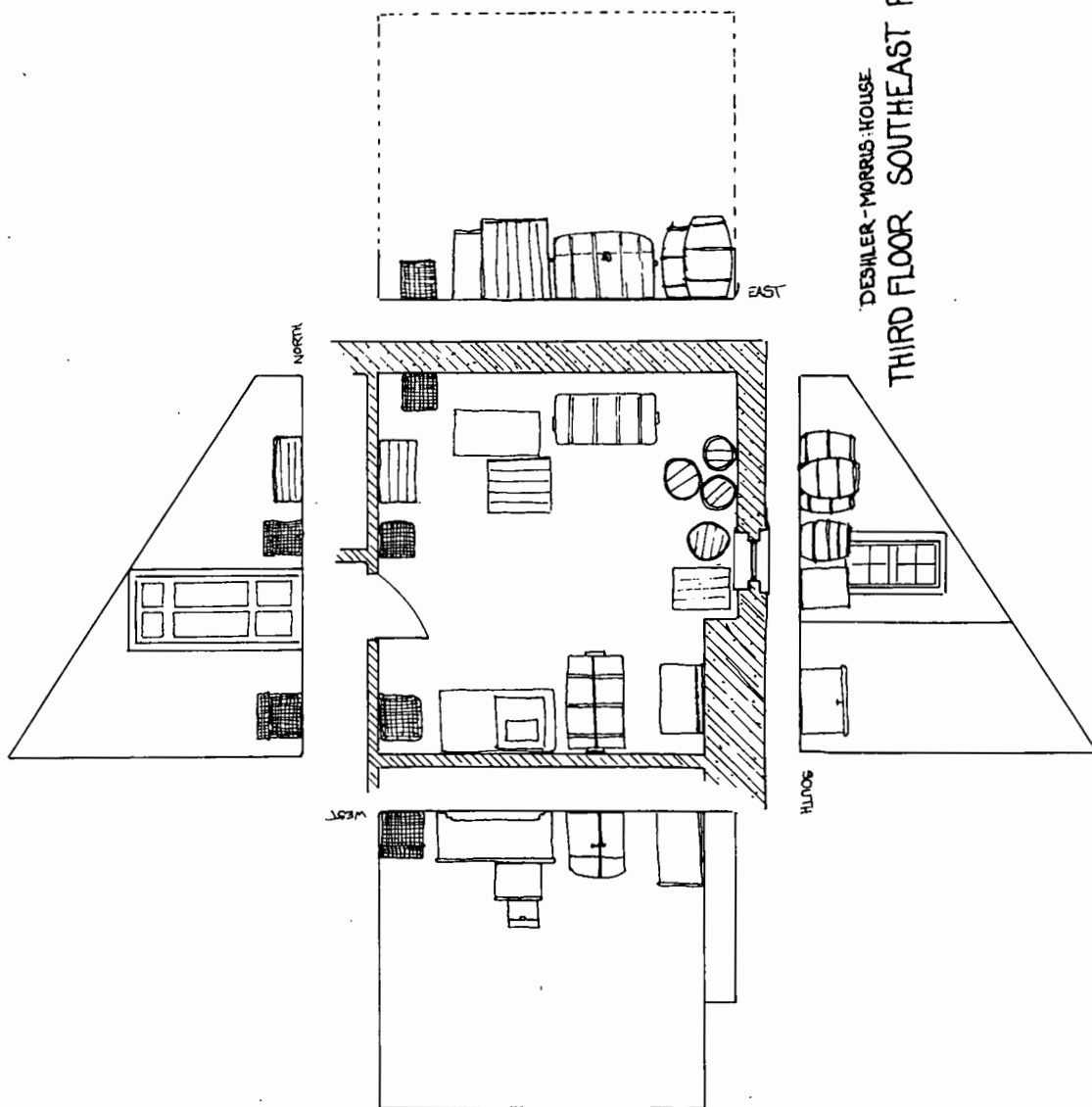
It is recommended that this room be refurnished as a temporary storage area for items representing the Washington family's packing boxes and trunks. The basement being too damp for storage during the summer, it is likely that James Germain would have commanded one of the attic rooms for his employers' luggage.

DESHLER-MORRIS HOUSE - THIRD FLOOR - SOUTHEAST ROOM

This room should be completely furnished with barrels, trunks, and boxes to reflect the ones stored by the Washingtons during their Germantown vacation.

Boxes - both wicker and wooden - should line the walls. Large barrels for transporting china and other breakable items must fill an entire corner of the chamber. Two travelling trunks as well as a low Pennsylvania pine blanket chest should be stored here.

Care should be taken that the conglomeration in this and the southwest rooms does not appear too planned. Items in store rooms are seldom organized in any systematic manner, nor are they frequently cleaned. A little dust and disarray can contribute, not detract from the interpretation of these areas.



DESHLER-MORRIS HOUSE - THIRD FLOOR - SOUTHEAST ROOM

List of Furnishings, keyed to drawing of wall elevations
and floor plan

	<u>Estimated cost</u>
<u>North Wall, left-to-right</u>	
2 Wicker boxes @ \$100.	\$ 200.00
1 Wooden box	40.00
<u>East Wall, left-to-right</u>	
1 Wicker box	100.00
2 Large wooden boxes @ \$ 45.	90.00
1 Leather-bound trunk	350.00
<u>South Wall, left-to-right</u>	
2 Large wooden boxes @ \$ 45.	90.00
4 Large wooden barrels @ \$100.	400.00
<u>West Wall, left-to-right</u>	
1 Leather-bound traveling trunk	350.00
2 Small wooden boxes @ \$ 20.	40.00
1 Low Pennsylvania pine blanket chest	1,100.00

F. Recommendations for Deshler-Morris House and Adjoining Property

It is recommended that the Deshler-Morris House be refurnished according to this plan to the period of the Washington family summer occupancy, July 30 - September 20, 1794 with oblique reference made to the President's November 16-30, 1793 occupancy.

Furnishings presently in the house should be used whenever possible as approximations of Franks or Washington pieces. It is hoped that in the future, furniture documentable to the Franks family will emerge. It is suggested that objects of merit that are presently in the house but not sympatico with this plan be installed in the Bringhurst House, the adjoining property to the Deshler-Morris House. The front half of that house lends itself to a visitor reception area. Items illustrating the history of the Deshler-Morris House's occupancy and biographical information about its owners which are not within the 1793-94 time frame but which have value to this house in particular and to urban historians in a broad sense should be displayed here. A separate exhibits plan for this area is recommended.

Unfortunately, none of the eighteenth century outbuildings on the Franks property are slated for reconstruction. Only the nineteenth century twelve-seat privy remains as one

vestige of the yard's activities. Pauline Dakin Taft has recorded a delightful explanation for such a large facility:

"Ample provision for a large family was made elsewhere, a room behind the summer kitchen for the women and children and an outhouse beyond the woodshed for the men, trellised over with woodbine. Since the ladies made a social affair of the morning visit there and generally went in a group with the children, one can readily understand why provision was made for so many at once."¹

It is suggested that the garden be returned to its eighteenth century appearance to provide the visitor with historical continuity between the house and its yard.

RECOMMENDATIONS - FOOTNOTES

¹Pauline Dakin Taft, The Happy Valley, as quoted in Harold L. Peterson, Americans At Home. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1971), plate 67, I am grateful to Mr. Snell for drawing my attention to this reference.

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APPENDIX A.

Highlights of Isaac Franks' Military Record from:
Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the War of the
Revolution, prepared and arranged by the Secretary of
the Commonwealth, VI, (Boston, 1899), p. 20 as cited
in Leon Huhner, "Military Record of Isaac Franks,"
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X, (1902), 168. See also Wolf and Whiteman, p. 196.

The following is perhaps the most complete record of the military career of Isaac Franks, while connected with the Massachusetts troops, during the Revolutionary War.

Isaac Franks -- Letter from Lieut. Col. J. Brooks to Gov. Hancock, dated Boston, Feb. 22, 1781, recommending said Franks who had served in his regiment for some time past in the Quartermaster General's Department to an Ensigncy in his regiment, and asked that a warrant be granted him and that he take rank from Jan 1, 1781;

ordered in Council Feb. 22, 1781 that a warrant be issued;

reported commissioned, Feb. 22, 1781; also Ensign Lieut Col. John Brooks (7th) Regiment;

return of officers dated German Hutts May 18, 1781, reported an extra service settling accounts;

also Ensign Capt. Benjamin Warren's (8th) Co Lieut Col. Brooks regiment;

muster roll for May 1781 dated West Point, appointed Jan. 1, 1781;

reported on extra duty settling accounts from May 18, 1781 to June 15, 1781 dated West Point;

reported in garrison settling accounts from June 1, 1781;

also returns of officers from June 22, 1781 to June 29, 1781, dated Peekskill, reported on duty at West Point;

also Capt Warren Company, Lieut. Col. Brooks; Regiment;

muster roll for June, 1781;

reported on Command at West Point

also same regiment returns of officers from July 7, 1781 to July 27, 1781, dated Phillipsburgh, reported on command at West Point;

also returns of officers dated Peekskill Aug. 25 - Aug. 31, 1781 reported on command at West Point, also return of officers dated West Point Sept. 13, 1781, reported attending court martial in garrison, also Capt. Mills Co., Lieut. Col. Brooks' Regiment muster roll for Sept 1781;

also same regiment, return of officers dated Peekskill Oct. 5, 1781;

leave granted said Franks Oct. 2, 1781 by Col. Brooks to go to Wall Hill for three days;

also return of officers from Nov. 2, 1781 - Nov. 23, 1781 dated Peekskill, reported on command at Verplanck's Point;

also Capt. Mills (7th) Co. Lieut Col. Brook's Regiment;

muster roll for Oct., Nov., and December 1781 dated York Hutts;

reported on command at Verplanck's Point until Dec. 20, 1781;

on furlough in Philadelphia by leave of Gen. McDougel (also gives by leave of General Heath from Dec. 28 (also given Dec. 18 and Dec. 29) 1781;

furlough to expire March 15, 1782;

also same regiment, return of officers from March 22, 1782 - June 2, 1782 dated Hutts and West Point.

reported absent since March 15, 1782 furlough reported to have expired;

also 7th Mass. Regiment, 1st Brigade, return of absent officers dated West Point June 24, 1782;

said Franks furlough Dec 28, 1781 by Gen. Mc Dougal;

furlough expired April 10, 1782;

reported refused to join regiment, pleading that he had Col. Humphrey's permission to resign without coming to camp;

also Lieut. Col. Burk's regiment;

return of officers from June 28, 1782 - July 19, 1782 reported absent since March 15, 1782, also list of officers of 7th Mass. regiment, said Franks commissioned Jan. 1, 1781 resigned July 1782.

1794 - appointed by Governor Mifflin to Lieutenant Colonel of Second Regiment of Philadelphia County brigade of militia, July 15, 1794

APPENDIX B.

Known Philadelphia Residences of Isaac Franks - Arranged
Chronologically;¹

- 1785 "Franks, Isaac, broker third & Market and Arch Sts."²
- 1791 "Isaac Franks - Broker High St."³
- 1791 Advertisement of Isaac Franks, Stock and Exchange broker, 32 Market.³
- 1791 "Franks, Isaac, broker, 30 High Street."⁴
- 1801 South Third Street: "33 Joseph Lownes, gentleman, Isaac Franks, broker."⁵
- 1803 "Franks, Isaac, broker, 69 Chestnut."⁶
- 1804 "Franks, Isaac, broker, 69 Chestnut. "⁷
- 1822 55 Cherry St.⁸

APPENDIX B. - Footnotes

1. Francis White, The Philadelphia Directory, (Philadelphia, 1785).

2. Benjamin Rush, Daybook and Journal E commencing November, 1791. pp. 1, 21, 25, 35. MS Rush Papers, Library Company of Philadelphia collection at Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

3. Dunlaps American Daily Advertiser, January 1, 1791; p. 2, col. 5. as cited in National Park Service, Independence National Historical Park card file.

4. Clement Biddle, The Philadelphia Directory (Philadelphia, 1791), p. 43.

5. Cornelius William Stafford, The Philadelphia Directory (Philadelphia, 1801), p. 58.

6. James Robinson, The Philadelphia Directory and County Register for 1803, (Philadelphia, 1803), p. 93.

7. James Robinson, The Philadelphia Directory, (Philadelphia, 1804), p. 81.

8. Jastrow, op. cit., p. 10.

APPENDIX C.

Issac Franks, MS Administration #117 (1822) Bureau of Wills,
Philadelphia City Hall. Typescript copy.

Isaac Frank's will - Administration #117, 1822 will was administered by Samuel D. Franks of Harrisburg, Dauphin County, Esquire and John Haffragle of the City of Phila., Merchant and Jacob Frailey & Stanley Powell of said city Merchants.

April 24, 1822

All goods valued at \$1250.00
entered in Book M pg 325.

Inventory of Sundry Household & Kitchen furniture & et. belonging to the estate of Col. Isaac Franks, deceased as taken and appraised by the subscriber this 15th day of May 1822.

1 spinning wheel & reel	\$ 00.50
1 breakfast table	1.00
2 circular ditto	5.00
1 card ditto	2.50
1 bureau	3.00
containing sundry cloathing &c	25.00
1 box containing wearing apparel of little or no value together with a set of ornaments punch J D F	8.00
one trunk No. 1 containing clothing	3.00
one ditto No. 2 containing acct. books	00.50
1 stand for ink stand box	.50
1 sett castors	1.50
1 sett table matts	.25
3 pair candlesticks	9.00
1 pair snuffer & trays	2.10

carries over & contd.\$181.39

amount card' over 8.50

Amount brought over & Contin -----	\$181.39
1 Coffee Mill 10 ea Tinware Bottles &c 1 59	1.69
1 set curtain pins 1.50 1 back gaminn board 1.00	2.50
3 baskets containing medicine	.50
10 yds. cotton check 1.50 green baise &c .20	1.70
1 Watering pot 25 1 bathing tub 5.00 1 wash kettle	
	4.00 9.25
14 chairs 12.70 3 bedsteads 5.50	18.20
4 Indian Blinds 80 ea 1 Tea Kettle 30	1.10
Sundry Articles of Little or no Value	13.27
1 Close Stove w/pipe	10.00
1 Pair plated Sauce Boats	2.00
3 large & 4 small & 1 salt spoons silver)	
Weight 7 oz 2 pr) 8/3	7.80
	<u>249.40</u>
	249.40
1 Dearbourn wagon w/out Harness	\$50.00
Irish Linen 25 yds 50 cents (with L D F)	12.50
Cash on hand \$696.06) fees of office fees	
in Phila. 617.98) collected for others	1314.04
Furniture at the farm of L E H in	
Lancaster County left there by Isaac	5.00
Franks little or no value	
	<u>163.09</u>

APPENDIX D.

The President's Household Furniture -
National Archives, Record Group #53; Records of the
Registrar's Office, Vol. 138, 316 - 326. Typescript copy.

List of Articles furnished the Household of the
President of the United States

Articles Furnished		of whom Purchased	
No. 1	1 large Toilet Glass Beiry & Roger	4	
	3 large Glass lamps complete "	14	8
	4 pair Silver Salts with blue Glass "	19	4
	2 do Silver bottle Stand "	12	16
	4 do large Plated Candlesticks "	22	8
	2 Setts of 5 Glass Casters Silver "	24	
	1 large Oval plated Waiter "	7	9
	1 do Round do £6.18 two "	11	18
	Small do do £5 "		
	1 large plated tea pot "	8	
	1 Plated Coffee Urn with heater "	8	10
	1 do do without "	7	5
	3 Large Oval Waiters with landscapes "	14	8
	2 Smaller do £6.8 two Mahog "	14	8
	Knife cases £8 "		
	3 ditto Knife Cases £9.12 two "	13	4
	wire fenders £3.12 "		
	4 pair Carvers Silver Mounted "	3	4
	6 double doz. Knives & forks "	30	
	Silver Mountd "		
	1 plated bread basket "	8	
2	2 Jappan'd Waiters £1.12 one do 10/ "	2	2
	2 do do 16/one do 4/ "	1	
	1 knife bon £1.8 two pair "	3	16
	Scences £2.8 "		
	2 brass fenders £9.12 three doz "	19	4
	Ivory handle Knives & forks, "		
	deserts Silver mounted "		
	1 doz. Knives & forks Silver panels "	2	16
	2 pairs Guilt Tumblers "	7	4
	4 do Salt Spoons "	2	8
	Ladys dressing Box £5.12 two pr. "	15	4
	Glass Lustre £ 9.12 "		
	1 pair Glass Lustre 14.18.8 one pr "	22	18
	Andirons £8 carried forward		8
	of whom purchased £299		15

Articles Furnished

No 2	Amount brought forward	299	15	
1	Plated tea Urn £16.16 two oval top Wm Buckle brans £18.4	30		
2	Spangled top Branches	12	10	
2	Plain top do £11. two Small do £8	19		
1	Oval Silver frame £15 two Silver fish Knif £10.10	25	10	
1	pair Silver Salts	4	10	
3	Plated Disk Crosses	16	6	
2	Pair Bottle Stands	5	6	
2	large Plated Waiters	6		
2	Smaller do £ 4 & two Steel Snuff £1.4	5	4	
3	Pair Silver Mounted Snuffers	6		
1	Plated Snuffer Stand	1	10	
1	Plated Stand & Snuffers	2	8	
2	Pair do Goblets £9.12 four pair do do £14.8	24		
4	Silver Tureen Ladles	16	19	9
4	doz Silver table Spoons	58	9	7
4	doz Silver desert Spoons	33	17	1
4	doz Silver tea Spoons	17	8	1

	3 pair Silver Butter Ladles	"	9		
	2 pair Silver tea tongs	"	2	14	
	1 Plated tea shell	"		5	
	2 do Tankards	"	11		
	2 do Pints £6.6 and do Tea Cady £5	"	11	6	
	2 Steel Corks Screws	"			
	8 White Metal Do	"			
3	4 Sets Breakfast China	Ja ^s Roosevelt	14		
	2 Plated Snuffer Stands	"	2	8	
	3 Bottles & Basons	"	3		
	2 Large bowls £4 four small do £6	"	10		
	1 pair large Jars	"	10		
	4 Jerendoles £14 one do £4 one do 15.15	"	23	15	
	1 do £4.15 one do £4.18 two do £9.10	"	19	3	
	Card forward		701	14	6
	Articles Furnished	of whom purchased			
3	Amount brought Fore ^d		701	14	6
	1 Large Chimney Piece	Js. N. Roosevelt	12		
	2 Ellegant Carved Gold Fram ^d looking Glasses	"	53	14	

	3 pair Plated flat Candlesticks	"	8	5	
	1 large bordered Guilt Binn'd looking glass	"	29		
	Sundry India Paper	"	19	1	10
4	8 Pieces Linnen 200 yards	Jn ^o Shaw	54	13	4
	3 Ditto Do 74 do	"	20	7	
	1 Pipe Madeira Wine 112 Gall ^s	"	112		
5	1/2 gall do @ 20/ in 2 doz Bottles at 4/	"	5	18	
	2 Quarter Casks Port Wine	"	24		
	2 Hampers Porter 8 doz.	"	8		
	1 piece Linnen 24 yards	"	6	16	
	Add for Error in the Linnen	"	2		
5	1 Mahogany Close Tress	Tho ^s Barling	21		
	1 Mahogany Bureau	"	6	10	
	1 best Mahogany Wash Stand	"	4	10	
	1 do do plain Do	"	1	12	
	1 Mahogany Cabinet	"	13		
	1 Mahogany Bedstead	"	8	10	
	1 best Mahogany Circular Side bo	"	19		
	1 pair Mahogany Card Tables	"	7		
	1 Mahogany Dining Table	"	5		
	12 Ditto chairs	"	21		
	8 Ditto Plain Ditto	"	13	4	

	1 pair best inlaid Card Tables	"	12		
	1 best inlaid Tea Table	"	6		
	1 do Mahogany Wash Stand	"	4	10	
	1 do do plain do	"	1	12	
	1 do do Close Press	"	21		
	Carrd forward L		1222	17	8

Articles furnished of whom purchased

No. 5	Amount brought fore ^d	Tho ^s Burling	1222	17	8
	1 Mahogany Night Stool & Pan	"	6	2	
	3 Toilet Tables	"	1	10	
	1 Inlaid Breakfast Table	"	5	15	
	2 Mahogany Knife boxes	"	1		
	1 Plain do Breakfast Table	"	3		
	1 Ditto Batt lath			10	
	a large Sett Mahogany Dining Tables		25		
	1 Mahogany Desk & book Case	"	21		
	1 Ditto Voidore	"	1	10	
	1 large Bedstead with Carvd Mahogany Posts	"	6	10	
	24 Mahogany Chairs	"	42		
	2 Ditto Arm do	"	5	10	

6	Plain Ditto Chairs	"	9	12	
2	Ditto Arm Ditto	"	4	14	
1	best Mahogany Circular Side Board	"	19		
2	Sophas L12 two Small ditto L10	"	22		
1	Bedstead Mahogany Posts	"	6	10	
3	large Mahogany Window Blinds	"	5		
2	Sakenbotom Bedsteads	"	7		
1	Corded Bedstead & Cord	"	1	5	
2	Window Cornishes Carved & guilt	"	5	10	
10	Mahogany Carved Chairs	"	21		
8	Mahogany Chairs L14:16 an Easy Chair L2:15	"	17	11	
	Brass Castors for the Sophay & Easy Chair	"	3	15	
1	Sackenbottom field Bedstead	"	3	10	
1	Bedstead plain Mahogany Posts	"	6		
1	low do Mahogany do	"	4		
1	Mahogany Dining Table	"	4	10	
1	Ditto Breakfast Ditto	"	2	15	
1	Large Press L9 Night Stool & puter Pan L2.2	"	11	2	
	Carried Forward		@11504	8	8

Articles Furnished		of whom purchased			
	Amount brought Forward	Thos Burling	1504	8	8
5	1 Mahogany Wash Stand	"	1	12	
	1 Pair large Mahogany Coolers	"	8		
	Box best lock Hinge & Handles	"	1	10	
	24 Pieces & two Mahogany Rulers	"		5	
6	Champaine Wine & ca p bill	NV Shaler	57	15	7
7	59 1/4 Yards of Sheeting p do	S. & L. Clarkson	11	12	
8	1 pair Looking Glasses	Saml Dunlap	28	15	
	1 large damask table cloth & 12) Napkins to match	) "	12		
10	1 large Copper Stew pan L2.12 one do do 2.9	Embrec & Laurence	5	1	
	1 Ditto Ditto do L1.16 one do do L1.7 "		3	3	
11	1 Brass Kettle L4.10 one Iron Pott	Jno Graham	5	8	9
	1 Iron Pott L1.8 four Frying Pans L1.9.4 "	"	2	17	4
	4 Plate wicker baskets lined with tin	"	4		
	1 pair large Kitchen Shovel & Tongs	"	1		
	1 large Iron Dripping Pan	"	1	5	
	2 Copper Tea Kettles	"	3	10	
	2 Setts Black Tin Dish Covers	"	8		

4 (Setts Scewers)	"	1		
2 Ditto best Carving Knives & forks	"		18	
2 dozen table Knives & forks	"	1	6	
4 Iron Potts with handles	"	1	4	
1 Pair Neats Bellows	"		6	
3 Tin Kettles with Covers	"		15	
1 large Grater 4/ three Copper Soups	"	4	4	
Potts £4				
9 Copper Stew Pans	"	12	15	
1 Square Japanned Sugar box			14	
6 flat large tin Candlesticks	"		15	
2 dozen Patty Pans	"		12	
6 Jelly Same	"	1	16	
3 large tin Cake Pans	"	1	1	
3 less Ditto Ditto	"		8	
Carrd forward		1687	17	4

Articles Furnished		of whom			
Amount brought Forwd		purchased	£1687	17	4
No. 11	4 Trummels £1.12 two Cullenders (2) Jno Graham	2	4		
	2 large Oval tin Pans 10/ Six less do "	1	2		
	12/				
	12 ditto Ditto 12/ twelve Ditto Ditto "	1	1		
	9/				
	6 deep Oval tin pans	"		9	
	6 ditto round Ditto	"		8	
	6 Squar Pan 9/ one Mellon form 11/	"	1		
	1 Drudge box 3/ one Japand Spice box	"		15	
	12/				
	8 Copper Ladles Scimmer & Slyces lin'd"	2	8		
	1 Coffee Pott 6/ two Freizing Moals 16/ "	1	2		
	3 Brass Kettles	5	18		
	6 Iron Candlesticks	"		12	
	1 Japanned Oval Cannister	"		8	
	1 Copper 10 Gallon Boyler	3	17		
	2 large Copper Bake Pans	5	13		6
	1 Brass Ladle of Scimmer	"		10	
	1 Sauspan Cooper 16/ two do £2	2	16		

	1 large Iron ash Pail	"	1	10	
	1 Wood Screen lined with tin	"	3	5	
	6 Pair Sad Irons	"	2	3	6
	1 large Marble Mortar & Pestel	"	2		
	2 dust Pans Jappaned	"		7	
	4 Knife trays Ditto	"	1	4	
	6 Oyster Scollopts	"		15	
	6 Ditto Ditto	"		12	
	1 Round Sugar box	"		5	
	1 Copper Dripping Pan	"	4	12	5
	1 pair Copper Scales	"	1	15	
	1 Pea Boyler 18/ one dozen Spoons 6/	"	1	14	
	2 Cheese toasters £1.4 one Copper	"	3	19	
	Dobeing pan £2.15				
	carried forward £		1744	8	9
	Articles Furnished	of whom			
	Amount brought Forward	purchased			
		£	1744	8	9
No11	3 Copper Lamps	Jno Graham	2	5	
	1 Fluted tin Pudding Boyler	"		16	
	1 Copper Pressing Pan	"	1	15	
	2 Candle boxes 16/ one Cannister 2/	"		18	

	1 Stable Lantern 6/ two small bake				
	pans 8/	"		14	
	1 dozen plain raised pans £1.4 two doz"		2	16	
	do £1.12				
	1 lamp & Tapers 6/ one Copper Stew				
	pan £2.11	"	2	17	
	2 Oval Pudding Pans 6/ one raised do				
	2/6	"		8	6
	1 large Coffee Pott 8/ one large oval	"		18	
	spice box 10/				
	2 Milk Kettles 6/ one large Copper Pye"		7	3	3
	Pan £6.17.3				
	2 Tower Forms 16/ one large Copper	"	2	16	
	Tea Kettle £2				
	4 Fluted Forms £1.6 three do Ice Cream				
	£1.16	"	3	2	
	4 dozen plain raised Patty Pans	"	1	10	
	Lamp for Lanthorn 2/three tin Funnels 3/	"		5	
	1 Grid Iron 7/ two Copper Chaffing Dishes 2.8"		2	15	
	2 Iron Spoons 4/ two Iron Dripping Pans £1.4"		1	8	
	3 Pint shaving Potts 3/ one crokant cutter £2"		2	3	
	1 drawing Pan £3.16.3 Six fluted Salt	"	4	2	3
	forms 6/				
	1 Copper Pye Pan made new	"	1		

a peaked Crockant £1.5 three large	"	2	9
4 sq ^r tin Pans £1.4	"		
4 Copper handles for Stew Potts	"		10
1 Copper Ammlet Pan	"	1	
1 Brass Kettle £1.8 one hash desk	"	2	8
& lamp £1			
3 dozen 4 Square pans	"		18
1 dozen large ditto	"	1	10
2 Copper Oval Bake Pans	"	2	
2 Fluted Ice Cream Moulds	"	1	12
3 dozen Knives & forks £1.4 one	"	2	12
brass Kettle £1.8			
1 pair Bellows 7/ one Iron Pot 15/one	"	2	6
Fetter pan of copper £1.4			
1 Pott 12/ one Preserving Pan £2.10	"	3	2
1 Pott 10/ Six plate large tin	"	1	5
to bake on 15/			
Carried forward		1805	12 7

Articles Furnished		of whom	L1805		
Amount Brought Forward		Purchased	12	9	
No. 12	Damask Linnen and Napkins	Thos. Gardner	19	13	9
13	5 Floor Matts	Wm Thomas	1	15	"
14	Kitchen Furniture	Jno. Gray	10	4	"
15	Sheeting and Table Linnen	J & P Mark	97	12	8-
16	1 Pair Andirons	R Hunter	6	15	"
17	1 large Wilton Carpet	E. Clarkson	30	"	-
18	Muslin & C ca	J. Turner Junr.	16	3	7
19	1 pair Andirons Globe heads	JNO Bailey	8	"	-
"	2 pair ditto Ditto urn heads	"	16	"	-
"	1 pair do do Grape Vines	"	15	"	-
	L8 one Do do ingrav L7.-				
"	2 Brass Tenders	"	9	12	.
"	4 Pair Shovel & tongs	"	5	12	-
"	1 pair ditto ditto dl to Mr. Franklin	"	4	"	"
"	1 pair brass andirons	"	8	"	"
20.	Glass Wares	Wm. Williams	127	17	"
21	Glass and Queens Ware	James Christie	281	0	3
22	Upholsterers Work	Wm. Mooney	88	15	
23	1 light day Clock	Pearsall & Embree	30	"	"
24	Upholsterers Work	Jno Brower	945	12	5
25	1 Carpet	A Hammond	30	"	"
26	1 large Carpet	Robt. Watts	44	"	"
27	41 Yards Lace	Mands Salter	7	12	3
28	3 Marcellas counterpanes	Jas Cummings	24	"	"
29	2 Jappaned tea trays	Wm. Grigg	3	2	"

Articles Furnished

		Of Whom Purchased			
No. 30	1 Piece Linnen 25 yards	Wm. Steele	2	16	3
31	2 large tower headed lamps	Sam ^l Kempton	8	"	-
"	2 Japaned Stair case Lanthorns	"	5	"	-
"	5 Ditto Common Quilt	"	3	15	-
32	Tubs & Pails paccot	F. Ransier	12	14	6
			3669	11	2
Amount brought forward			3669	11	2
33	Hay & Straw	Jno Buchanan	11	13	6
34	Soap & bill	Hers Heron	3	18	4
35	Kitchen Furniture	Tho Stevenson	84	13	8
45	1 Wilton Carpet	R Hunter	30	"	"
46	1 Ditto Ditto	Jas Montoudevert	30	"	"
47	1 Looking glass, lamp & china	Sam Dunlap	18	4	"
48	Tow Cloth & Check	Wm Newton	4	16	
50	1 Ellegant Needle Work & Bed Spread	Jno Rlagge	14	"	"
51	4 Pieces Carpeting	A Hammersby	51	17	"
52	a new Chariot & ca	Robt Manley	171	2	6
54	Sundry Articles of Plate	E Brasher	283	3	7
56	Window & Bed Furniture	H. Pen Brook	292	9	3
57	Toilet Furniture Liquor & ca	Sam ^l . Osgood	13	1	2
			4678	10	2

Repairs, Marketing	)			
Glazing and Guilding,	).....	992	12	7
Wine, Household Linen,	)	<u>£5671</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>9</u>
etc. etc. amounting to	)			

APPENDIX E.

Typescript copy of Isaac Franks' Bill & Inventory (Germantown, 1793) original MS, Germantown Historical Society.

An Acct of Extraordinary expense Occured to Isaac Franks in order to Accomodate the President of the United States with his House furniture Beds &c in Germantown, in Consequence of a written Note from the President to that purport recd the 6th Novr 1793 in a letter from Thomas Dungan of Germantown.

Novr 6th 1793

For the hire of a light two horse waggon & Driver @	Dls
3 Dolls pr Day for Six Days	18

For the purpose of conveying M^rs Franks my Self and Servant to Germantown and back, take an inventory of my furniture and put my House furniture beds &c in order for the use of the president.

Expences attending the Above Journey for M ^r s F my Self Servt Driver & horses for Six days	24
--	----

For the Rent of a furnish Parler Bedroom & Kitchen in Order to Accomodate my family @ 4 Dls Pr Week for 8 Weeks not being Able to make them for a less term -----	[sic] 32
---	----------

For the hire of Hire of [six] Bed furniture &c to Accomodate my family during the time the President Occupied mine	16
--	----

Sat out on the 19 Decr to Germantown to Ascertain from the President, how long he intended to keep my house, being the Winter Season, that I might Accomodate my family	2.00
According not being advised nor receiving any notice of his having left my house on the 14th Decr Into untill I arrived at Germantown on the 20 Dec. following --	2 6 6 6

The Expenses attending this Journey and back to my family	22.00	10
	X Dls 68[?]	Dls
	66.66	
	134.66	

The Pres^t Dr. To 2 Months rent
@ 4.00 D. Pr Annum

first Right Hand Room

two window Curtains 2 Blinds Do Do Curtains
one Looking Glass
Six Chairs with Chintz Bottoms
One Looking Glass
1 Dining Table

1 Breakfast Table
 an open Stove
 a p. Plated Candle Sticks
 a Doble Sett of Nankeen pieees-China 72 pieces --
 1 Large Waiter --
 1 Snuffer Tray
 2-Wine
 1 Pr hand Irons Shovel & Tongues --
 1 Plated Goblet pint Cup with 2 handles
 2 Large Pictuers

First Left hand room ---

3 Chintz Window Curtains
 1 Green Vinisial Blind
 1 Looking Glass & 2 Gerendoes
 1 Dining Table
 2 Card Tables
 1 Dining Table
 2 Mahogany Arm Chairs
 8 Mahogany Stuffd Bottom Chairs
 1 pr Large Hand Irons Shovel & Tongues
 2 Gerendoes
 4 Pictures
 1 pr plated Candle Sticks
 1 Sett Mantle China

82 Rales
 15 posts

In the Back Room adjoining

One Card Table
 4 Vendser Chairs
 2 small Pictures

China in the Closett

9 China Plates
 [3] Plated Sauce Boats - & China
 Choklet Pot
 1 Do Castor --
 1 Large China Tureen 1 China
 Punch Bowl
 1 China Bowl
 1 Do Sugar Dish
 1 pr Hand Irons Shovel & Tongues

up Stairs

in the Bed Chamber on
 the Right hand
 Bolst
 One Bead Stead &
 Curtains
 One Bed Bolster &
 2 pillers
 One pair Sheets & a pr
 pillow Casses

in the first Kitchen

[1]

1 Inglish Gutted Gnead Iron
 3 flat Brass Candle Sticks
 1 Spit Complet
 1 flesh fork

2 Blankets a Green
 Rug & a White Counter

Pane ----

1 Looking Glass
 1 Bureau & Cover

1 egg Slicer
1 Cullender
3 Iron Ladles
1 Iron Ladle
A Drudging Box & funnel

2 Grators
1 Pr Snuffers
1 Quart puter Tankard
1 Point Mug
9 Flat Irons & 1 Stand
1 Chees Toster
1 Iron fend Large
3 large Patty Pans

1 Table 1 Chair & 2 Benches & one Tamel
a Corner Cubbard one Picture
~~One-Coffe-Mill~~
1 Black pitcher
3 Coffe Potts. 1 Tin 1 China 1 Large Copper
4 Dekanters
9 Elegant Wine Glasses
6 Cups & Saucers
1 Milk Pot
1 Mustard Pott
1 Slop Bowl
1 Tin Kittle with Cover
32 Plates
4 Large Dishes
2 Gravy Tureens
1 Salt Box
1 S allet Dish

In the Back room adjoining

a Ten plate Stove
a Dresser
2 Arm Chairs Yellow 3 Green Windser Chairs
1 Table Painted Looking Glass

Six Chairs
1 pr hand Irons
Shovel & Tongues
One Carpet & fine Side
Carpet
In the Bedroom Opposite
One Bead Stead 2 Beds
1 Bolst & Pillow
One Pr Sheets 1 pillow
Sheets
Six Blankets
One Chintz Bed Spread
1 Looking Glass
1 Table
1 Arm Chair
4 Chirs with Covers
1 Carpet
1 Mahogany Chest Drawrs

In the Back Kitchen Adjoining

1 Tramil
 1 Table
 3 Chafing Dishes
 1 Lantern
 2 Frying pans 4 Iron pots & one Iron Cover
 2 Chairs
 3 Pails
 1 Table & Ironing Board
 2 Tea Kettles
 4 Candle - Sticks
 2 Copper Kettles
 1 tin mug
 1 peper mill
 2 pair andirons
 1 Sand Seive
 1 roleing
 1 pair bellows
 2 pair Pot Hooks
 1 large Copper Sauce pan
 1 quart Black mug
 1 bench
 1 Brass washing kettle
 3 washing tubs

In the Back Room
 2 Chairs
 1 Writing Desk &
 Table

In the Stable
 2 1/2 Tons hay
 a Cart one open Stove
 one six plate Stove
 27 fouls 20 Ducks
 and Iron Fire fender

23 Cups & 23 Saucers

7 ---- 7

16 Do 16 Do 12 Coffe Cups. One Sugar Dis one Cream Jug

2 Tea pots -- Two Stands for Do 2 Cake plate 1 Small Do --

2 slop Bowls a Spoon Tra all of Nankeen China

16
 16
 12
 12
 54
 out 14
70 pieces Nankeen

hay
 potatoes
 fouls
 Ducks

An Acct of Expences
 in consequence of
 my letting my house
 to the Pres-