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Regional Director

Date \_\_\_\_\_

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FURNISHING PLAN  
FOR THE  
MOUNT WASHINGTON TAVERN  
FORT NECESSITY NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD

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Prepared by  
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National Park Service

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*U.S. Department of the Interior  
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## FURNISHINGS PLAN, MOUNT WASHINGTON TAVERN

### A. DEFINITION OF INTERPRETIVE OBJECTIVES

The broad objective is to further the interpretive presentation of the Tavern and its story to the visiting public. The immediate objective is to furnish (or refurnish, as pertinent) certain rooms of the Tavern to illustrate uses of the Tavern supplemental to those depicted, suggested, and/or interpreted in the downstairs rooms (other than kitchen) of the Tavern. The rooms to be furnished (in essence, as a pre-Civil War guest might have seen them) include the ground-floor kitchen, and two bedrooms on the south side, 2nd floor; those to be refurnished are the three bedrooms on the north side of the 2nd floor. The south side bedrooms will illustrate putative historical use by the Tavern owner family; the north side bedrooms will illustrate the variety of traveller-use; thus, (1) "doubling up" of male travellers; (2) a young family with child; (3) a "V.I.P." (such as Henry Clay, who is known to have stopped at the Tavern.)

## B. OPERATING PLAN

The Tavern as a whole will be "tended" by a uniformed attendant at the information counter in the north central hall, ground floor. Door barriers will restrain the visitor from entering the furnished rooms which will be unobtrusively labelled, and more fully interpreted through a supplemental giveaway publication. Normal circulation to 2nd floor will be up and down the staircase in the west central hall, visitors viewing the rooms in the sequence they desire, usually doing all this after they have seen the ground floor interpretive arrangements. On ground floor, normal circulation will be from entrance hall to parlor to dining room (exhibit room) to kitchen to west central hall. Hours of operation will be seasonally adjusted to agree with hours of operation set for the Park as a whole. Demonstrations of processes and equipment may be feasible at times.

## C. ANALYSIS OF HISTORIC OCCUPANCY

For approximately thirty-five years between 1818 and 1853 the National Road between Cumberland, Maryland, and Wheeling, West Virginia, was one of the foremost, if not the most important, of the links between the eastern seaboard and the expanding Middle West. Contemporary descriptions of its use stimulate the imagination. They tell of stage coaches rushing over the road with passengers and mail, some at a reasonable pace, others at break-neck speed to maintain a company's or a driver's reputation. They describe heavy wagons, particularly the Conestogas, pulled by heavy four and six horse teams carrying freight between East and West and immigrant wagons carrying settlers to the promised land. They tell also of drovers herding their herds of cattle and swine to the eastern markets and of others escorting slaves in chains. The road was a busy place until 1853, then the newly constructed Baltimore and Ohio Railroad reduced its flood of traffic to a trickle, and many prospering businesses along it collapsed. 1

### Taverns-General

Travelers on the road were served by a multitude of taverns scattered along the way. There were two types. Wagoners, drovers and, perhaps, travelers of lesser means patronized "wagon stands" where food was plentiful, accommodations oftentimes something less than comfortable and whiskey cheap. The more fastidious travelers of greater means, particularly those who rode the coaches of one of the various stage lines, stopped for rest and refreshment at "stage stands", and particularly at those affiliated with the stage lines they happened to be patronizing. The stage stands resembled the wagon stands, but were generally more elegant and expensive and catered to a more affluent clientele.

Stands of both types were numerous along this section of the National Road for the mountains made for short days' travel, their facilities were limited and the business was large. They were clustered in or near towns, placed at busy crossroads, at good springs, where teams had to be changed and the pasture might be good. By the time the National Road had come into being they were licensed by the states, but still they ranged in quality and size from small, plain, cheap structures to the massive brick or stone houses which still can be seen along the road today. Each stand

and its stables and its wagon trails, and a blacksmith's shop on its  
to be found close by. They had large teams to provide food for the  
horses, and some probably had their own distilleries and coal mines.  
Thus, a tavern could be a part of a large operation.

Taverns were community centers. They served as stage coach  
depots, post offices and contained taverns patronized by the local  
people. They afforded space for parties and dances and played host  
to local activities. Mount Washington Tavern was one of many of such  
centers along this segment of the National Road. <sup>2</sup>

#### Mount Washington Tavern - Owners and Origin

Although Washington himself had believed its site to be a  
good one for a tavern and its historical associations must have  
added to its prestige, Mount Washington Tavern's past is more  
obscure than that of many other taverns along the route. <sup>3</sup> This  
is probably the result of its principle owner's, the Sampson family,  
disappearance from the scene and an almost complete lack of any  
records testifying to the tavern's past. Certainly the tavern as a  
building was more handsome than most, including its nearest competi-  
tor, Bush's Tavern at Farmington. Both these taverns were rated  
by the local tax assessor as the best in the township. <sup>4</sup>

Mount Washington Tavern is located on a tract of land once  
owned by George Washington. After Washington's death the tract's  
ownership is obscure. Secondary sources, without citing supporting  
documentation, state that following Washington's death it was owned  
by an Aaron Parks, a member of Washington's family, then by a  
General Thomas Mason and possibly after him by a Joseph Huston  
and a William Mitchell. <sup>5</sup> Huston's role in its ownership is nebulous  
but he was involved, at least, in its conveyance to Nathaniel Living  
through a sheriff's sale in 1824. <sup>6</sup>

The chain of title of Mount Washington becomes clearer after  
1824, although the tax rolls suggest that an innkeeper, Andrew L.  
Crawe, had a business arrangement with Living and might have been  
a part owner of the tract. <sup>7</sup> The Mount Washington property, amount-  
ing to about 234 acres, was sold by Living to James Sampson in 1826 <sup>8</sup>  
and by Sampson's heirs to Godfrey Brantner in 1853. <sup>9</sup> It remained  
in the Brantner family, passing to Martin H. Fesenbaker in 1884  
and to Walter Fesenbaker in 1920, until it was sold to the Common-  
wealth of Pennsylvania in 1932. <sup>10</sup>

Unfortunately, there is no reliable information on the date of  
the tavern's construction. All secondary sources agree that Nathaniel  
Living built it, but the dates of its construction vary from 1816,

before Ewing owned the land, to 1828 with other dates, 1828 and 1825, also given. -- The date of its construction is elucidated further by the possibility that an earlier log tavern was located on or near the site. 12

County records relate to but do not solve this problem. Tavern licenses exist but are of little or no assistance because they apply to individual tavern keepers without describing the place of business they intended to operate, and Nathaniel Ewing, the tavern owner, held no license at all.

Tax records shed some light but are difficult to interpret. They show that George Washington was assessed for the property until 1819, long after his death, and ascribed it an evaluation of \$1,000. From 1820 until 1822 Joseph Weston was assessed for it at an evaluation of \$3,500. This increase is possibly due to a supposed increase in the property's value after the National Road's construction was completed. 13

Weston possibly appealed this rather high figure for in 1823 it was dropped to \$1,900, and it remained at that level through 1824, when Ewing purchased it, and 1825. In 1826 the evaluation was lowered to \$1,600 where it remained in 1827 and 1828. From 1828 through 1829 Andrew L. Crane who was listed in 1825 as an innkeeper and thereafter as "landlord & part" was assessed for it. 14

Nathaniel Ewing's name was first associated with this tract and it is identified as Mount Washington for the first time in 1829. Of greater significance, perhaps, is that in 1829 its evaluation soared from \$1,600 to \$2,510. This evaluation was increased to \$2,864 in 1831, dropped back to \$1,900 from 1832 to 1834 and was raised again to \$2,160 in 1835. 15

Some fluctuation is probably to be expected in tax assessments but the sharp increase of \$910 in 1829 would seem to indicate an addition of real value to the property. Further, it seems unlikely that a building the size of Mount Washington Tavern could have been added to the tract at any time between 1823 and 1829 for the property value declined and remained at a low level during that period. Therefore, circumstantial evidence would indicate that the tavern was erected in 1828 or 1829. In this year Ewing was first listed as its non resident owner, the property was identified as Mount Washington and its value increased sharply and substantially. 16

#### Operation

Although the tavern was in operation from 1829, or earlier, until 1853, it is probable that it was busiest and most important



in the latter half of the existence in the busy years of the railroad boom. This was during the ownership of the James Sargey family. James Sargey had been a tavern keeper for many years before he purchased Mount Washington Tavern in 1840. It is probable that when Sargey's tavern was operated by his wife, Rebecca, and by others for her including her son Henry. Henry Sargey operated the tavern as early as 1849 and probably continued to operate it until it closed. It is not known whether the tavern was operated as "Sargey's" rather than Mount Washington, and it is probable that any tavern sign that John Dohy would have born the Sargey name. 19

James and Rebecca Sargey had eight children who at the time of his death in 1844 ranged in age from an infant daughter to older children who were virtually adults. It is probable that the Sargey family lived in the tavern and that the older children were involved in its operation. If his will was followed, the family left the tavern soon after James Sargey's death and moved to a farm nearby. 20

The tavern was listed as the residence of thirteen people in 1850 when Henry Sargey managed it. According to the Census they included Henry Sargey the innkeeper, four stage drivers, two "horse keepers", three women and three children. It is probable that the stage drivers were on the road much of the time and were residents in name only, and that the women did the cooking and housework in the tavern. Two of the women were wives of two of the stage drivers and one of them, Louise Moore, was the mother of two of the small children. It is also probable that Mrs. Moore was the sister of Henry Sargey and, therefore, had a personal interest in the family's business. Like the Sargey family the tavern's 1850 residents occupied space in the building, and possibly in its outbuildings. Therefore, it is to be assumed that some of the second floor rooms were devoted to family use and that it would be proper to furnish them accordingly. 21

The tavern undoubtedly catered both to overnight guests and to those who stopped for meals or whiskey. Robert Heggett, who was employed there for a year in about 1845, recalled that the Good Intent Stage Line stabled nine relay teams at Mount Washington and that on one morning 72 persons breakfasted there. Business was so good that year that he claimed to have made \$4,000 in profits for Mrs. Sargey. 22 Thus, since the tavern had only seven bedrooms, some of which were probably occupied by permanent residents, it would appear that its capacity for overnight guests was limited and that its main effort was directed toward service to those who were just passing by. This function should be given consideration when in the building's reconstruction and interpretation.

The tavern is located on a 2 1/2 acre farm and probably was supplied with produce of the farm. Nothing is known of this farm's operation,



seen as the possible approach site or of consideration of it as the typical site if no evidence indicating its location in either street seen is found through thorough architectural investigation of the building.

#### Pictorial Evidence

The accompanying photograph was made about 1890 and is probably the earliest known photograph of the tavern. The stone addition on the west side of the building is said to have been added by the Foxenbakers and thus has no connection with the building as a historical tavern. The buildings on the right are said to have been the tavern's stables. These no longer exist, and it is possible that modern developments on the site have destroyed any remains that might have been left for archaeological research. 10

There is one earlier picture of the tavern. In The Pennsylvania Magazine of History, Volume XXXVIII, page 24, is a photograph of a painting of the Fort Mifflin site said to have been done by Paul Heber in 1854. Unfortunately, facilities for copying it were not available, and it was not reproduced. In it a building, presumed to be Mount Washington Tavern, appears in the distance in the upper right hand corner. It is represented as a large 2½ story building with a double chimney, much as it appears today. There were four second story windows visible along the face of the building, one upstairs window showing in the end and four visible downstairs. Extending downhill from the building was an orchard and there were buildings shown to the left where the stables are supposed to have been. In short the picture by Heber shows the tavern itself much as it appears today, and although it might be of limited use in any work on the tavern itself, it would be of great assistance in restoring the tavern's surroundings.

#### Other Historical Evidence

No historical evidence is known to have been uncovered by any investigation made within the tavern's walls.



28. Western Pennsylvania Historical Society, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025.
29. Hills, op. cit., p. 335.
30. Van Kolls, Wharton Township, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, 1825-1828, Fayette County Courthouse.
31. Van Kolls, Wharton Township, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, 1825-1828. Fayette County Courthouse.
32. Van Kolls, Wharton Township, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, 1825-1828. Fayette County Courthouse.
33. Id.
34. Van Kolls, Wharton Township, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, 1827-1830 and Barbara Linnson, County 1830-1837, Sessions Booklet 3, Fayette County Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Barbra Linnson, March 1837 - March 1839, Sessions Booklet 3, Fayette County Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, Courthouse.
35. Barbra Linnson, Wharton Township Property (Van) Kolls, 1837-1839, Fayette County, Pennsylvania and Barbra Linnson, Jan 1837-Jan 1839, Sessions Booklet, No. 6, Fayette County Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, Courthouse.
36. Bothrop, op. cit., p. 358 and Hullbert, op. cit., p. 369.
37. Census, Wharton Township, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, 1870, page 37, Rolling, 233 and Wall of Town Ship, August 13, 1870, Roll Book 2, pp. 323-324.
38. Census, Wharton Township, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, 1890, p. 57, Rolling, 237, and Rolling, op. cit. p. 227.
39. Hills, op. cit., p. 318.
40. Property (Van) Kolls, Wharton Township, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, Courthouse.
41. Art No. 63, Session of 1872, Part of the General Inventory of the Commissioners of Landmarks and Natural and Historical Interests, 1872, pp. 21-22.

25. Book review of the "Blackboard", owner of Louis's house,  
January, 1913.
26. Article in 1913, "The History of the House of the President"  
Harvard, 1913, p. 27-28.
27. Mr. Martin of New Haven has just learned that during the  
19th century a small, of the house a door existed in the south  
wall of the present main entrance the entrance and the door  
wall of the building. If this door existed during the period  
in which the building was used as a tavern, it would give added  
weight to the view that this was not the tavern's entrance. This  
door's existence was apparently recalled by a member of the  
Presbiter family. No historical documentation has been found  
regarding it.
28. The photograph is from Fouright, pp. 212, p. 22.

Architectural Data

to be supplied. An intensive study is required.

Decorative Data

to be supplied.

Archaeological Data

to be supplied.

Archaeological and Historical Data

to be supplied.

#### D. DOCUMENTED ACCOUNT OF FURNISHINGS

Architectural investigation of the building revealed little to suggest early room arrangements. The opening for the west door and the location and design of the former chair rail in the dining room are the most definitive results of the investigation.

Traces of window shades and curtain rod fastenings were noted but it is also known that these features were in place during the residency of the Fazenbakers. It was impossible to determine from physical evidence whether the shades, curtains and/or draperies were in place during the Sampey occupation of the tavern. It is known that shades and curtains were used later.

The examination of the walls indicated the use of wallpaper in all of the rooms except the pantry and kitchen from the beginning. All traces of early wallpapers have been removed. The kitchen and pantry, however, bear many coats of early paints. These colors have been recorded. The historic paint colors will be re-applied when the building restoration is completed. Period wall papers will be selected for the areas to be exhibited as a part of the implementation of the furnishings plan.

The search for the bar location produced little physical evidence. The south wall of the smaller "parlor" showed more scarring than these in the room across the hall. Due to the heavier concentration of nail evidence on the south wall

the bar has been located there. Additional evidence for the harder use of the room was found in the scarred and scorched conditions of the mantel which was not present elsewhere. The fact that the west door led to the barns and sheds indicated convenient access for the drivers without entering the central hall. Since the tavern also catered to ladies and families travelling on the stage coaches, it was logical to isolate the bar room from the entrance hall and the large parlor.

As is too often the case, there are no early records of Rebecca and James Sampey concerning the Mt. Washington Tavern. No inventory, per se, of the Sampeys while in residence at the Tavern has been found to date. There is an itemized sale list of household goods following the death of Mrs. Sampey in 1867.

Mrs. Ruth Martin of the Fort Necessity Park Staff continued her research after the part II history portion of the Historic Structures Report was issued. The following is an excerpt from Mrs. Martin's supplement to that report:

"The will of James Sampey indicates that he anticipated death. It provided 'that before April 1, 1845, his wife and family should leave Mount Washington and reside on the Freeman farm taking whatever personal effects are necessary to make them comfortable.' The Freeman farm was a part of the Sampey estate joining the Mount Washington tract on the Southwest. Mrs. Sampey and her minor children probably vacated



the Tavern according to the terms of the will, but not until March, 1846. At that time she was still a resident of the Inn, and the executors were preparing for rental of the property. Mrs. Sampey bought the Freeman farm from the Sampey executors for \$2,000 prior to 1857.

"By 1867, after at least one more move, there was a sale of Rebecca Sampey's personal property. Even though this sale was conducted 21 years after vacating the Tavern, it likely included items which she had removed by authority of the Will. The sale included common articles of furniture, furnishings, tools and equipment such as: barrels for vinegar, soap and flour; tubs for dishes, meat and washing; crock, strainers, churn, butter bowl; dishes, pepper grinder, coffee mill, gridiron, kettles, tinware, trammel, chain, tongs; side saddle, harness, etc. These articles suggest activities that would be common at the tavern location during her years of occupancy there.

"About 1950 a 'lye stone' was excavated from near the tavern foundation when the storage room for coal was made outside the southwest corner of the building (presently occupied by the oil burner). We may assume that soap was made on a large scale here, and that the soap barrel on the 'Sale List' was formerly used at the tavern.

"Following the death of James Sampey in 1844, Mount Washington Tavern was operated for a period of 19 months by his widow."

A little more is known about the furnishings of the tavern after its purchase by Fazenbakers. Some of this furniture survives but it is unfortunately from a later family, although a great deal is of the restoration period.

The furniture and accessories which remain at Mt. Washington have been carefully culled from a larger previous collection and fit the period of the tavern. These furnishings will form the basis of the re-furnishing and additional specimens will be acquired to interpret the tavern story.

## SECTION E. - RECOMMENDED FURNISHINGS

The rooms which were not included in the exhibit plan but which will require historic furnishing are the kitchen on the first floor, four bedrooms and a storeroom on the second floor. The above rooms, when furnished, will interpret the activities and the functions of the tavern. The rooms are discussed individually as follows:

### KITCHEN & PANTRY

The kitchen will be the only completely furnished room on the first floor. The visitor can get his first glimpse of the kitchen thru the pass window opening from the dining room to the small serving pantry. The pantry shelves will be filled with dishes, platters, crocks and serving pieces required to convey to the visitor the story of serving and incidental storages of foods.

The kitchen furnishings will illustrate the preparation of meals for the family, occasional help and an undetermined number of guests which might arrive on the stagecoach.

A Pennsylvania cupboard to hold dishes, utensils and linens will be placed on the east wall. The dough tray will be located on the south wall with kitchen utensils placed on the top. A large drop leaf table in the center will show a portion of a meal in preparation, including two loaves of bread one of which will be partially sliced. The cooking utensils in the large fireplace area will also help to interpret the importance of the preparation of meals in the tavern.

ITEMIZED FURNISHINGS

Penna. kitchen cupboard, pine		\$650.00
Drop leaf table		150.00
2 ladder back chairs	Fone-521/700	
Plank seat chair		30.00
Dough tray on stand	" C-80	
Clock, mantel	"	
Large wooden bowl	" 498	
Apple butter paddle	" 496	
Large iron kettle	" 524	
Small " "	" 532	
Copper kettle	" 504	
Iron "	" 606	
" "	" 506	
Waffle iron	" 469	
" "	" 413	
" "	" 468	
Iron trammel	" 464	
Mortar & pestel	" 492	
Pot hook	" 493	
Kettle	" 482	
Soapstone griddle	" 483	
Skimmer	" 491	
Ladle	" 490	
Iron peel	" 458	
Potato masher, wood	" 488	

Spider skillet, iron	Fone-505	
Triped sauce pan, iron	" 489	
" " " "	" 481	
Candle mold - 8 mold size	" 310	
" " 48 " "	" 571	
" lantern	" 572	
Pr. hogscrapers		\$ 25.00
Large coffee pot, tin		45.00
Tea pot, ironstone		25.00
Coffee cannister, tin		20.00
Tea caddy, tin, painted		20.00
Almanac, of years 1825-45		5.00
2 redware apple butter crocks		30.00
Wooden dish pan		35.00
Flour barrel		20.00
Towels (2) 1 hung on nail at window		10.00
Large pitcher, ironstone		35.00
Apron hung on nail, tableclothes (2)		40.00
Rolling pin		35.00
Tin pail		15.00
Dipper		6.00
Wrought iron andirons		35.00
Wrought iron fire tools		40.00
Butcher knife		6.00
Knives and forks - (steel)		60.00
Sugar and salt crocks		30.00

Wood box and firewood

N.C.

Flour barrel

\$20.00

Note: Pa. cupboard and shelves in pantry to be largely stocked with park specimens of china and glassware left after setting up display shelves in dining room.

#### BEDROOM NO. 1

The room at the head of the stairs on the visitors right will be furnished as the Sampey's combined office and bedroom. The furnishings will convey to the visitor the busy life of the owner's family.

The bureau - desk in the corner piled with ledgers, papers and books is where James Sampey, (and later Rebecca Sampey) did the paper work connected with the tavern, away from the activity on the first floor. A wallpaper covered hat box on the desk top is for Mrs. Sampey's newest bonnet.

The children of the family, one of which was born at the tavern, are represented by the cradle and the girls toys in front of the fireplace.

The heavy poster bed, wardrobe and washstand, not of the finest, (the best room was kept for important guests) but typical of a practical, middle class family of the area completes the larger pieces in the room.

Incidentals and accessories such as medicine bottles, writing equipment, washbowl set, towels and bits of childrens clothing will suggest an active family life.

ITEMIZED FURNISHINGS

BEDROOM 1 (SAMPEY BEDROOM)

Desk bureau	Fone	
Double bed (1840 cannon ball poster)		\$ 75.00
Cradle	" 364	
Footstool		20.00
2 chairs, 1 upholstered		125.00
Stool for desk		35.00
Clock	"	
Doll cradle & dresser	" 223	
Coverlet	"	
Ledgers, books & papers on desk	"	
Inkwell & quill pens		20.00
Empire looking glass		45.00
2 candlesticks (1 on desk, 1 on mantel)		
Pr. child's shoes	" 352/353	
Hat box	"	
Wardrobe, mahogany, circa 1840		75.00
2 medicine bottles		5.00
Teaspoon	"	
Drinking glass		5.00
Towels		10.00
Children's clothes		
Sewing box		15.00
Wrought iron fire tools		35.00

Pistol	\$ 60.00
Bible	25.00
Chamber pot	10.00
Bowl, pitcher & soapdish	45.00
Window curtains	60.00

BEDROOM 3 (WORK ROOM - STOREROOM)

This rather small and otherwise unused room affords an opportunity to display such objects as an early sewing machine, a working wool wheel carder, flax wheel and winder. Spare chairs etc. which cannot be fitted into other areas may be stored here.

As a combination work room and storage area this room can serve as a room where unneeded and broken furniture, trunks, spinning wheels, spare chamber pots and similar objects were stored. The rather handsome Empire crotch mahogany sideboard, which under other conditions would be placed in the dining room, may remain here.

A chair pulled up to the sewing machine at the window, with clothing and bedding to be mended in view, will suggest to the visitor the need for such repairs in a busy tavern. Two rye work baskets with cloth scraps, shears etc. will be placed nearby on the stored hair trunks.

ITEMIZED FURNISHINGS

BEDROOM 3 (WORK ROOM - STOREROOM)

Sideboard	Fone-F20
Flax wheel	" F34



Wool wheel w/carder & winder	Fone	
Sewing machine & chair	"	215
2 trunks	"	1767/534
2 broken chairs (1 ladder-back 1 plank seat)	"	703/701
2 work baskets		\$10.00
Assorted clothing & materials hung on chair backs and in work baskets		
Scissors		8.00
Chamber pots (2) and/or slop jars		22.00
Pitcher & bowl set		25.00

BEDROOM NO. 5

The easternmost of the three tavern rooms to be furnished will illustrate the accommodations of three persons, presumably male travelers.<sup>1</sup>

It is proposed that this room be kept neat as if prepared for guests, in contrast to the adjoining room.

The double spool bed and matching day bed are already in this room of ample proportions. An Empire mahogany dresser, Empire mirror, washstand, bowl and pitcher, and hooked rugs may remain in the room as they are well within the prescribed period.

The following list contains the above items as well as the items required to complete the room.

<sup>1</sup> It was customary in the 18th and early 19th century for travelers to double up and as many as three or four slept in one bed. Three in a bed was not unusual in the latter part of the 19th century according to accounts of travelers.

ITEMIZED FURNISHINGS

BEDROOM 5

Double spool bed	Fone-332	
Coverlet	"	
Chest of drawers (Mah.)	" 365	
Day bed, spool	" 331	
Spool washstand	" 318	
Bowl & pitcher	"	
Slop jar		\$15.00
Chamber pot		10.00
Ladder back chair		45.00
2 plank seat chairs		50.00
Towels		10.00
Curtains		50.00
Framed prints		50.00
Water pitcher & drinking glasses		30.00
Boston rockers with cushion		75.00
Shaving mirror		25.00
Dressing mirror	"	
4 hooked rugs	"	

BEDROOM NO. 6

This room is furnished to illustrate a young family travelling. Accordingly, it is furnished with a cradle and trundle bed in addition to the regular double bed. Thus presented it could become the overnight lodging for a couple with two small children.

The completed room to have a somewhat dishevelled look as if it was presently occupied.

FURNISHED FOR FAMILY

BEDROOM 6

Spool bed, mattress & pillows	Fone 430	
Coverlet (d. 1850)	"	
Empire chest of drawers (Mah.)	" 435	
Mah. mirror, Empire	"	
Rocker with cushion	" 317	
Plank seat chair	" 316	
Childs chair (cane back)	" 684	
Cradle w/hood	"	
Trundle bed	"	
Washstand	"	
Pitcher & bowl	"	
Chamber pots (1 child's potty)		\$10.00
Towels		10.00
Slop jar		6.00
Rag carpet (4 strips)		50.00
Framed prints		20.00
Hair trunk	" 409	
Top hat box	" 405	
Ladies bag		
Candlesticks	"	
Clothing for man, woman, children		60.00

Framed print	\$15.00
Curtains	30.00

BEDROOM 7

This room will be furnished with the more affluent traveller in mind. While the traditional story that Henry Clay once stopped at Mt. Washington Tavern may not be authenticated it is certain that the tavern was one of the better stops on the highway and it is possible that many well-to-do people stopped there.

The room is already equipped with an Empire tester bed and two unusually good Empire chests of drawers, all of mahogany.

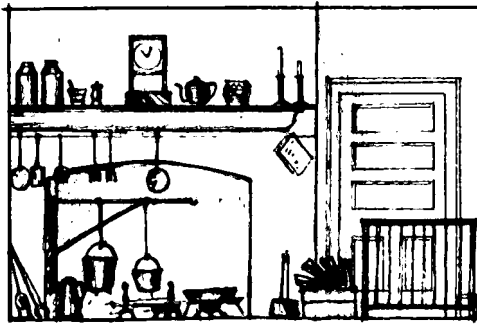
The room is furnished as the "best room" and is representative of the taste of the upper middle class of the period. It will be exhibited in a neat condition as if ready to receive quests.

ITEMIZED LIST OF FURNISHINGS

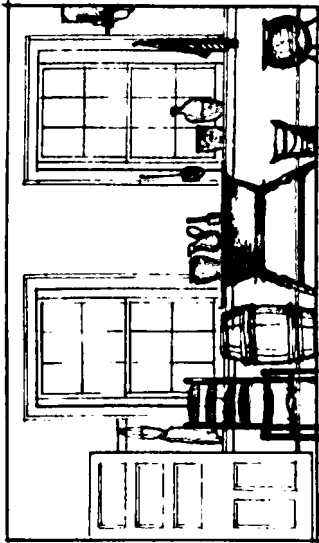
BEDROOM 7

Canopy bed (Mah.) complete with bedding	Fone-386
Chest of (Mah.) drawers with mirror	" 671
Chest of drawers (Mah.)	" 378
Mirror	" 672
Pr. brass candlesticks	" 380/381
Brass saucer candlestick	" 382
Pr. bristol vases	" 1278/1279
Clock	"
Spool table	" 377
Uphol. rocker	"

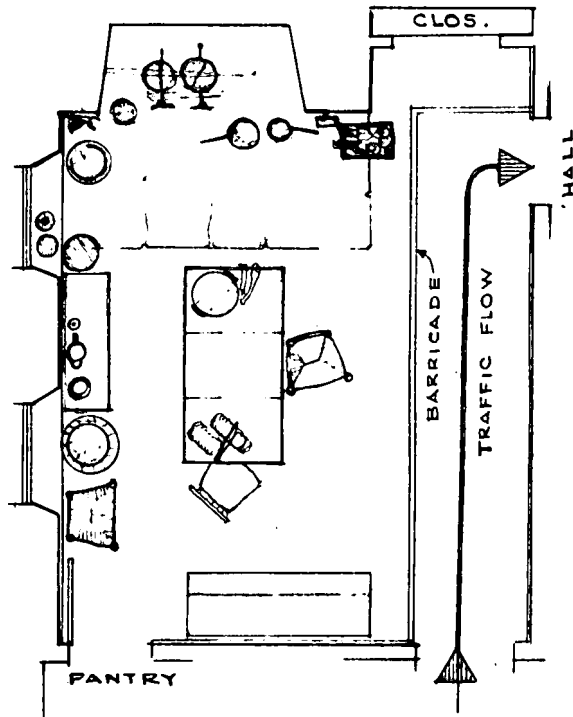
Washstand	Fone	
Chamber set complete	"	
Towels		\$10.00
2 side chairs		
Carpet (rag or ingrain carpet)		70.00
Framed prints		25.00
Curtains		90.00



WEST ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION



PANTRY

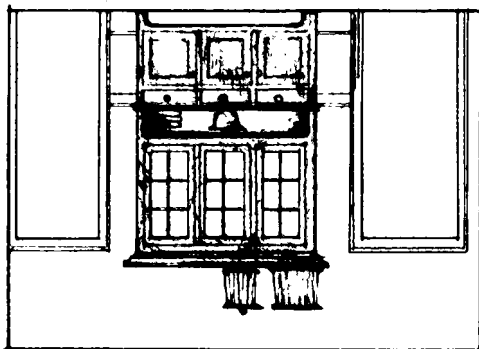
CLOS.

BARRICADE

TRAFFIC FLOW

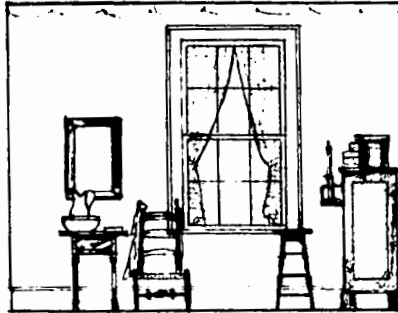
HALL

EAST ELEVATION

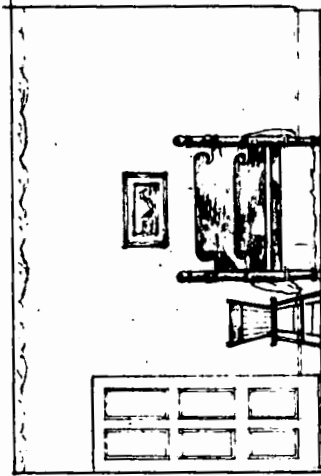


KITCHEN (RM. 5)

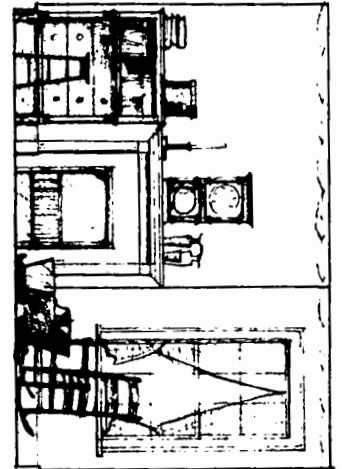
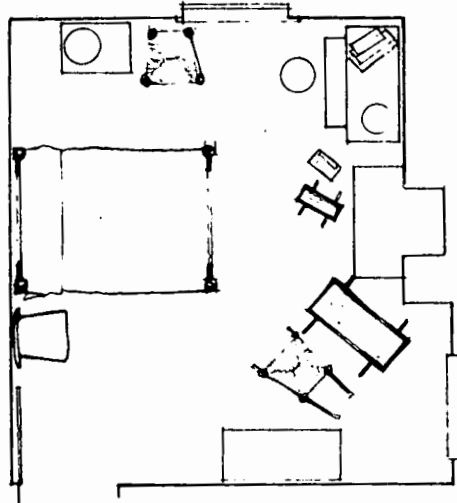
ILLUSTRATION 2



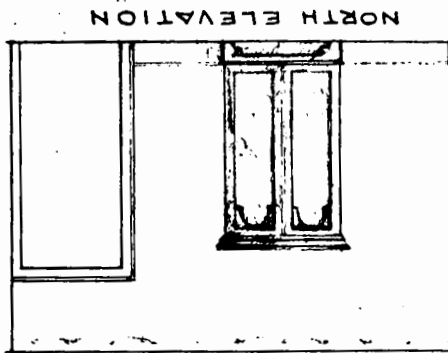
SOUTH ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION

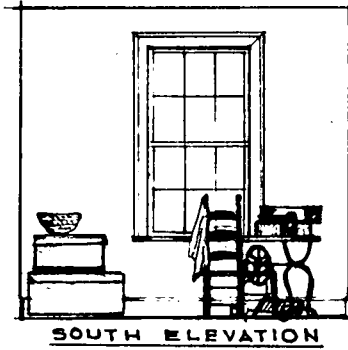


WEST ELEVATION

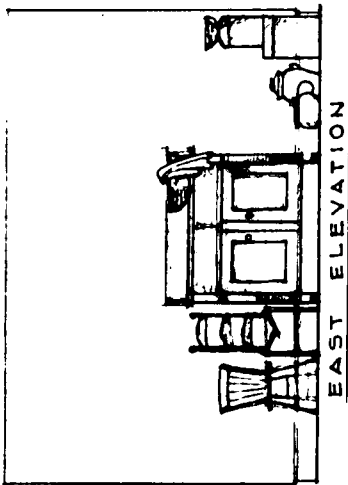


NORTH ELEVATION

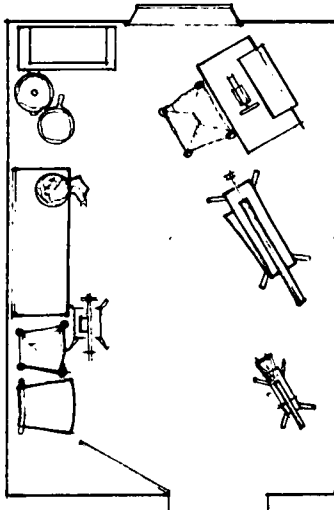
BED ROOM 1



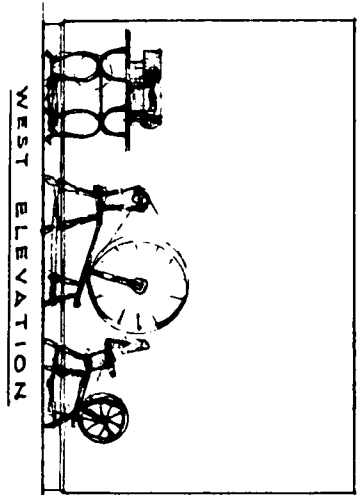
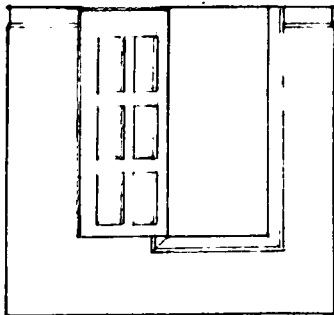
SOUTH ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION



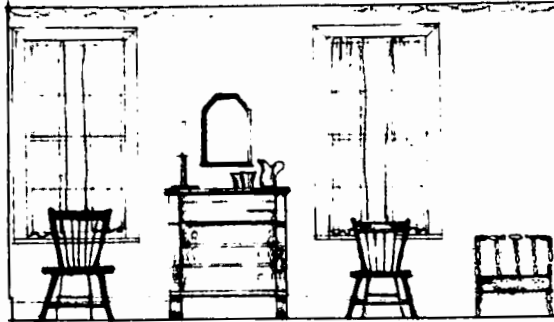
NORTH ELEVATION



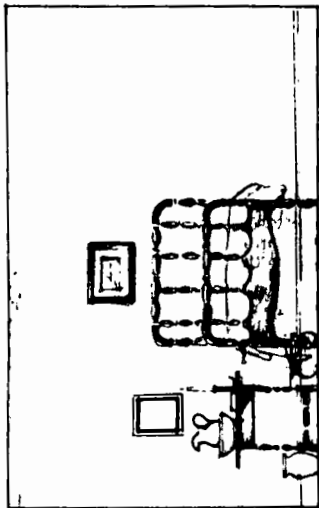
WEST ELEVATION

BED ROOM 3  
(TO BE FURNISHED AS WORK RM.— STORE RM.)

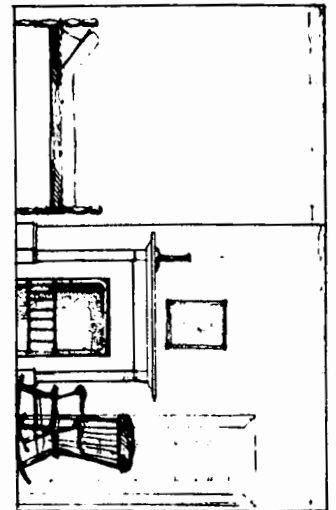
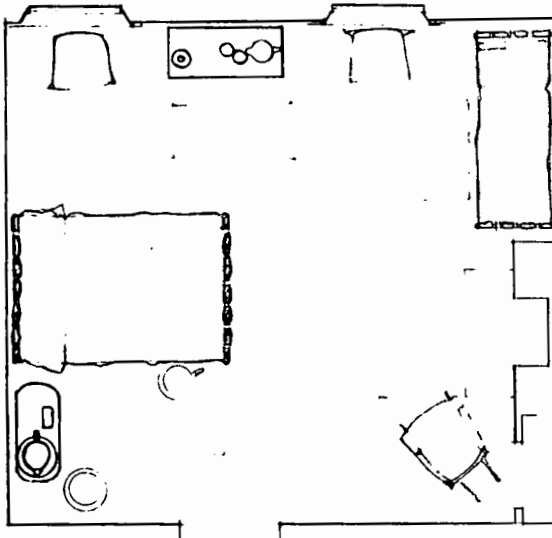




NORTH ELEVATION

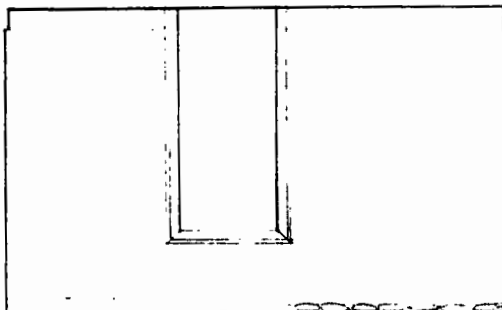


WEST ELEVATION

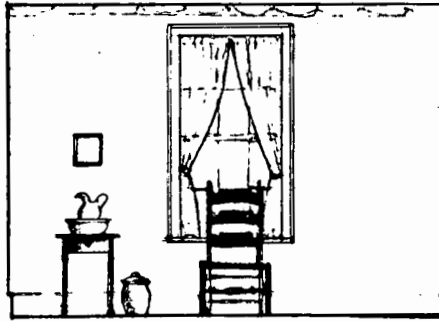


EAST ELEVATION

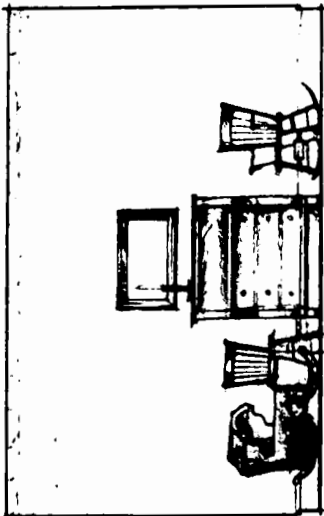
SOUTH ELEVATION



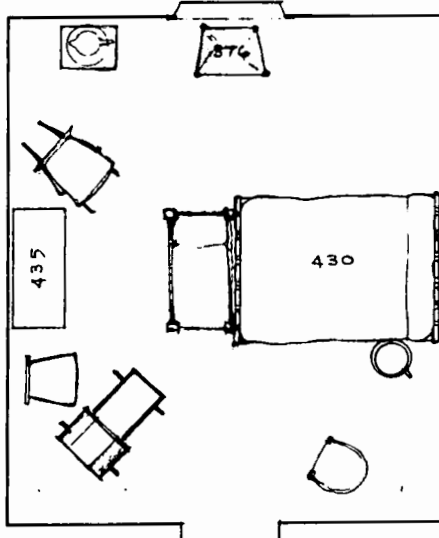
BED ROOM: 5



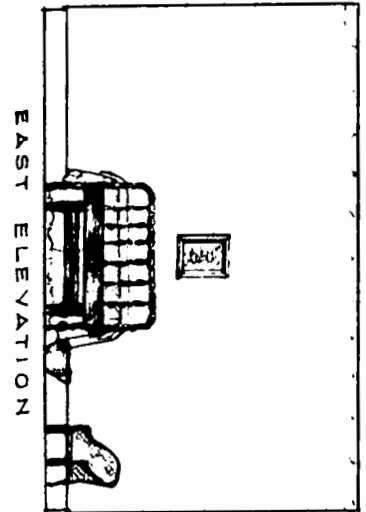
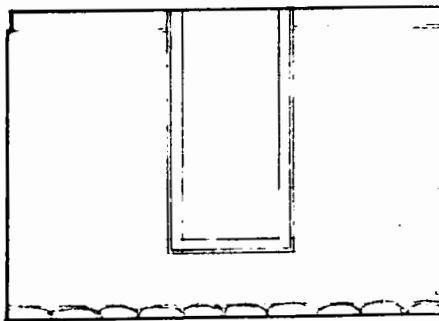
NORTH ELEVATION



WEST ELEVATION



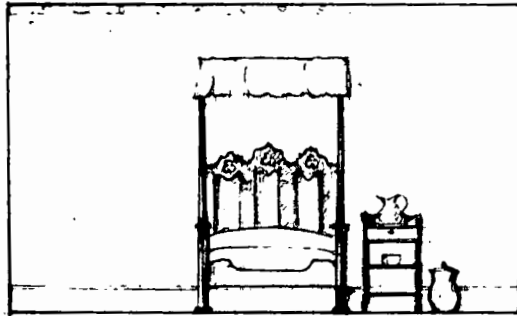
SOUTH ELEVATION



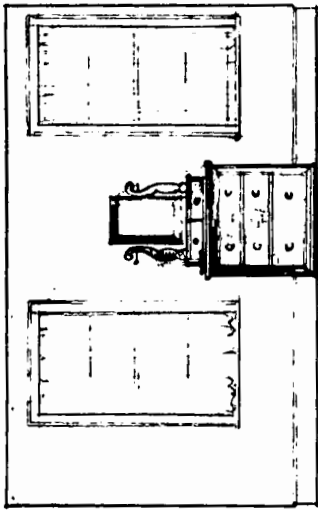
EAST ELEVATION

BED ROOM 6

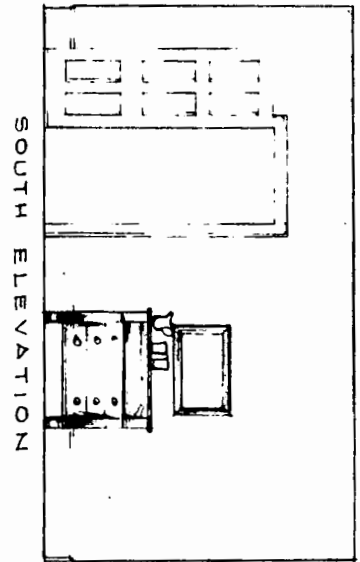
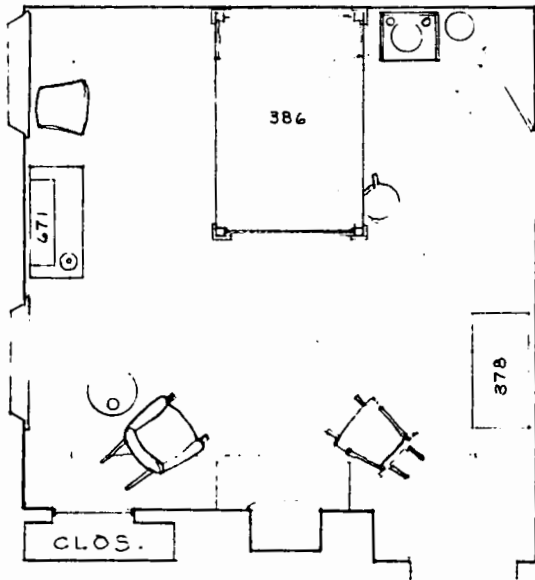
ILLUSTRATION 6



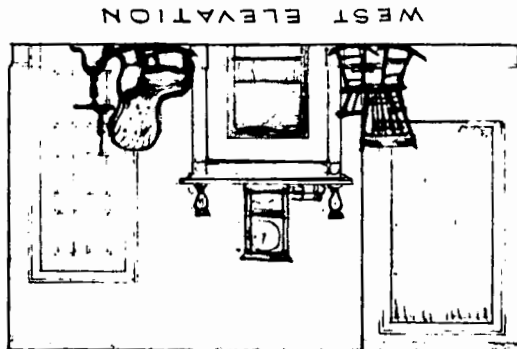
EAST ELEVATION



NORTH ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION



WEST ELEVATION

BED ROOM 7

ILLUSTRATION 7

## F. MAINTENANCE AND PROTECTION RECOMMENDATIONS

### Protective Barriers

Protective barriers are planned in the kitchen (Rm-5) and at the doors to the second floor rooms. The kitchen barrier will be a railing which will form an aisle from the dining room door to the door leading to the stair hall, thereby allowing visitors to see the kitchen over the protective barrier.

The doors to the rooms on the second floor will be protected with barrier gates similar to those used at present.

The Exhibit Plan for the bar room, parlor, dining room and hall on the first floor includes no protective barriers. The bar room (Rm-2) is to be used as a waiting area, allowing the visitors to use the chairs and tables. The reception desk will be so placed in the hall as to allow the receptionist, or guide, on duty to monitor the three rooms. The parlor (Rm-3) which will be partially furnished will have no barriers. If it becomes necessary to protect the furnished area, a psychological barrier is planned. This will be a carpet covered curb about two and one-half inches high following the free-form curve of the carpeted area.

### FIRE PROTECTION

An approved fire protection system has been installed in the building. The ADT System records fires by warning signals in the fire house at nearby Farmington.

### Burglar Alarm System

At earliest opportunity an electric-eye burglar alarm system should be provided for the house. Two recent burglaries attest to the need.

### Lighting Fixtures

The present modern lighting fixtures will be removed under the architectural restoration contract. The only obviously visible lighting fixture will be an antique hanging lantern in the entrance hall.

Additional receptacles will be installed throughout the building for portable lighting to be concealed by furnishings to provide an unobtrusive indirect light source for dark days. The hanging lantern and the ten portable lamps will be selected and purchased as a part of the implementation of the furnishings plan.

In addition to the above lighting fixtures there will be pin-point type fixtures recessed into the ceilings of the first and second floor hall and the stairway.

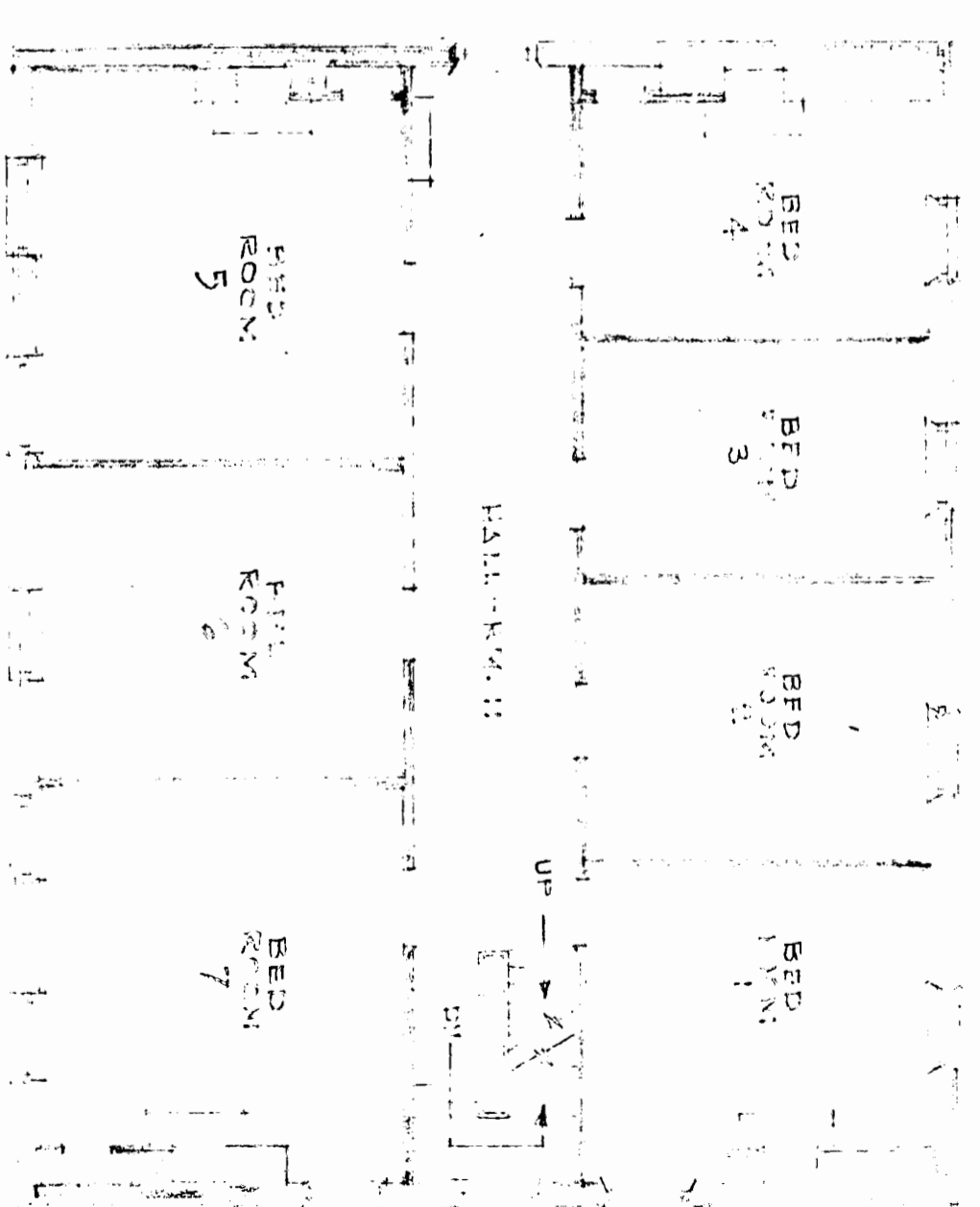
### Dehumidification

Dehumidification protection for artifacts in use and in storage must be provided as practicable. Priority for those in storage.

-PANTHER - R.M. 6



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

KEY PLAN

Scale - 1/8" = 1'-0"

LEGEND

INDICATED POSITION OF  
 INTERIOR COVERING BY  
 FINE LINE  
 INDICATED POSITION OF  
 PARTITION