

The Palace Lands, 1700-1790

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THE PALACE LANDS, 1700-1790

by

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PALACE LANDS, 1790

Scale: 1" = 1250'

Bounds of the deed (dated 2 June 1790, recorded 17 January 1791) from The College of William and Mary to Samuel Smith McCroskey [York County Deeds 6: 456-457] superimposed on a detail of Desandrollins Map #57 [1782] showing the environs of Williamsburg in September 1781 [Rochambeau Collection, Library of Congress]. Photocopies of both documents are located in the Colonial Williamsburg Research Center. *Bounds drawn by Harold B. Gill, Jr.*

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INTRODUCTION

A landed estate was an attractive perquisite to the office of the governor of Virginia which met the governor's needs for a residence, provisions, pasturage, and firewood, and augmented his income. This report traces chronologically the history of transactions affecting the Palace Lands from 1700 to 1790. It also discusses how the various parts of the property were used.

In 1618 the Virginia Company ordered 3000 acres near Jamestown to be set aside for the "Land and Seat" of Gov. George Yeardley and his successors.¹ Seventeenth-century governors lived on part of this estate, called the Governor's Lands, and leased the remainder to tenants.² Until the Revolution rent on this property provided valuable revenue for Virginia governors.³

Soon after the capitol moved to Williamsburg, the Council selected a parcel of land for the governor's residence partly within the city itself and partly in York County. This 75-acre tract formed the initial portion of the Palace Lands, and when combined with the resources of the Governor's Lands near Jamestown, met the governor's basic needs.⁴ The Council enlarged the Palace Lands in 1768 by purchasing 87 adjoining acres from the estate of Lt. Gov. Francis Fauquier. Sometime during the tenures of Lords Botetourt and Dunmore

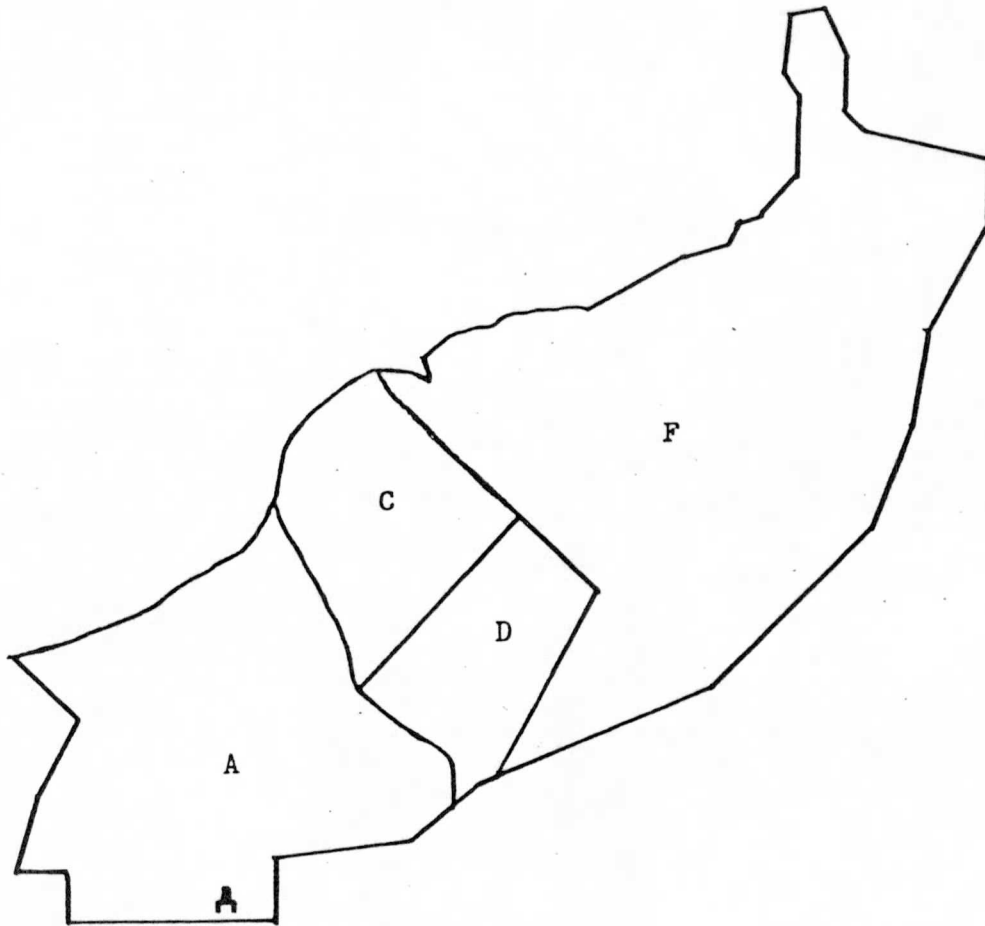
1. Virginia Magazine of History and Biography 2(1894-1895): 155.

2. Ibid., 5(1897-1898): 245-248; Robert A. Brock, ed., The Official Letters of Alexander Spotswood (Richmond, 1882), 2: 29.

Leases for portions of the Governor's Lands include 110 acres to Richard Ambler, 6 July 1743; 122 acres to William Wager, Jr., 6 February 1744; 105 acres to William Nugent, 31 May 1747; 105 acres to Benjamin Marrable, 13 August 1747 [Ambler Manuscripts, 1638-1809, Library of Congress, photocopy in CW Research Center].

3. Francis Fauquier to Majr. Gen. Amherst, 25 November 1759, PRO WO 34/37, f. 30, photocopy CW Research Center.

4. Even though the Palace and its principal outbuildings were located within the bounds of Williamsburg, the 1722 city charter excluded the Palace Lands and persons within the governor's household and his family from the authority granted to city officials [Charter of Williamsburg granted 28 July 1722 by George I, contemporary copy Swem Library, College of William and Mary, photocopy CW Research Center].



ACQUISITION OF THE PALACE LANDS, 1700-1790

Letters on the map correspond to transactions cited on the opposite page.

200 more acres were added, bringing the total to about 364 acres by 1775.⁵

Summary references to land transactions involving the Palace Lands from 1700 (when the initial portion was acquired) to 1790 (when the property passed into private ownership) appear in the next section of this report. The second section discusses the functions to which the various subdivisions of the property were put.

SECTION I. Transactions Involving the Palace Lands, 1700-1790

Land transactions are summarized below in chronological order.

Letters A, C, D, and F on the map on the opposite page correspond to transactions cited below. Bracketed numbers refer to expanded references located in the Appendix.

A. Around 1700 the Council selected a parcel of land in Williamsburg of about 12 acres extending along the city's northern boundary between Henry Street and Lot 175 and bought 63 additional acres in York County adjoining the city lots. The latter was purchased from Henry Tyler for £63 sterling. [1]

No deeds for this or subsequent additions to the Palace Lands⁶ appear in York County records until 1790--probably owing to the fact that the deeds were recorded in the General Court, the proceedings of which were destroyed during the Civil War.

5. See Section I of this report.

6. Nineteenth-century town plats indicate that the block east of Henry Street on Williamsburg's northern boundary contained Lots 218-227. Since these lots belonged to the Palace Lands by 1700, it is not clear why the Trustees of Williamsburg granted nine lots (specified as 218, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, and 227) to Major John Holloway of York County on 14 May 1715. No mention of Holloway's disposition of the property was recorded, nor was any explanation noted about why Lot 219 was excluded from the group of lots. Perhaps the county clerk erred in recording numbers of lots granted to Holloway that day [York County Deeds 3: 66-68; photocopy CW Research Center].

B. In June 1713 Spotswood requested permission from the Council of Trade and Plantations to exchange 40 acres of Col. Philip Ludwell's woodland ~~adjoining the Palace Lands~~ ^{near Williamsburg} for 40 acres of the Governor's Lands near Jamestown bordering on Ludwell's plantation. However, this 40-acre tract never became part of the Palace Lands.⁷

C. In January 1760 Lt. Gov. Francis Fauquier purchased about 52 acres, with one or more houses, joining the Palace Lands from John and Elizabeth Ferguson for £250 current money. [2]

D. In May 1760 Fauquier purchased an adjoining 35-acre tract, with one or more houses, from Matthew Moody for £70 current money. [3]

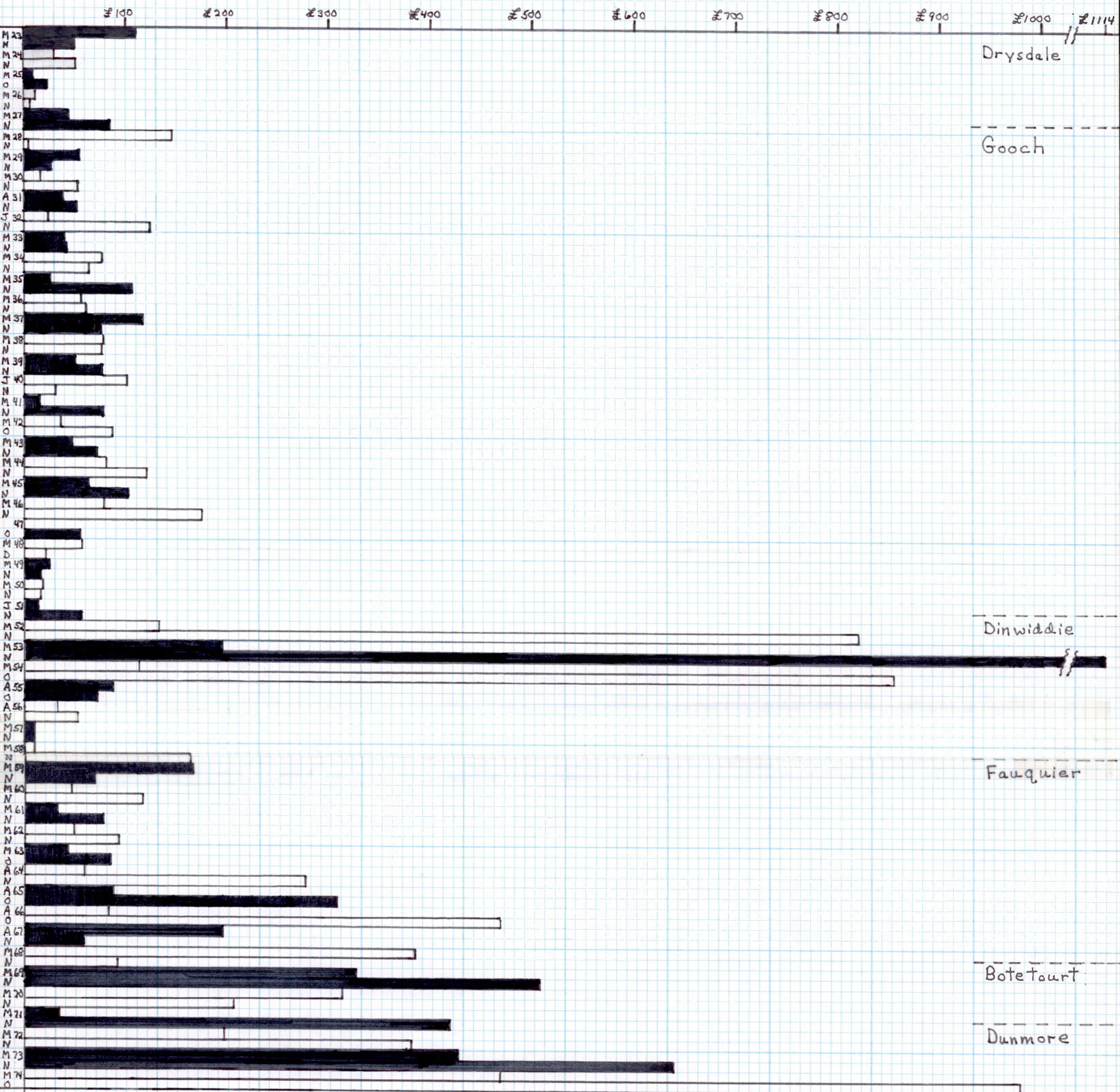
E. In April 1768 the Council added about 87 acres to the Palace Lands when they bought the tracts mentioned in C and D from Fauquier's estate for £250 sterling. [4]

F. Sometime during the tenures of Lords Botetourt and Dunmore (but definitely by 1775) the Palace Lands were enlarged by approximately 200 acres to make a total of about 364 acres.⁸

7. Spotswood Letters, 2: 29-30, 151-159. Initially Ludwell agreed to the exchange, providing the transfer was confirmed by patent. The Council of Trade and Plantations noted that the request would be advantageous to the governor and no disservice to His Majesty, but it came to nothing. Shortly thereafter, sharp differences arose between the governor and Ludwell and others which eventually led to Spotswood's removal from office [Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series, 27 America and West Indies: July 1712-July 1714 (London, 1926): 284-287; 29 America and West Indies: January 1716-July 1717 (London, 1930): 93-95].

We do not presently know ^{if} ~~what portion of~~ the Palace Lands joined Ludwell's property. After the York County tract map is completed, we should be able to identify the owners of property adjoining the Palace Lands.

8. No written evidence documents the 200-acre addition made between 1768 and 1775. The journals of the Council, where such information should have been recorded, are incomplete for this period. It is possible that payments made for land purchases were included in the accounts of Palace repairs which the receiver-general presented semi-annually to the governor and the Council. Since only totals survive, the details of these accounts are unknown.



SEMI-ANNUAL TOTALS OF PALACE REPAIRS, 1723-1774.

The receiver-general usually presented accounts for Palace repairs at the May and November meetings of the Council. On several occasions the accounts were presented in April, June, July, October, and December. Letters in the first column of the graph represent the month; numbers represent the year. Solid and outlined bars represent the amounts of each payment. Dotted lines on the right side indicate the year each governor assumed office. A detailed listing of the totals appears in item 7 of the Appendix.

G. In July 1776 Gov. Patrick Henry approved a division of the Palace Lands, setting aside 200 acres for public [i.e., military] use and leaving about 165 acres for the governor's use. [8] The area designated for public use was undoubtedly the northeast portion of the property since the acreage of this section corresponds to the 200-acre addition acquired between 1768 and 1775. After the Capitol moved to Richmond in 1780, the two parts were reunited.

H. A 1784 act of the General Assembly vested the Palace Lands and the Governor's Lands near Jamestown in the College of William and Mary. After deducting a one-percent sales fee, the college was ordered to pay the profit to the state treasury.⁹

I. Around 1786 Edmund Randolph acquired the Palace Lands through an unrecorded agreement.¹⁰ That year Randolph mortgaged the property to Robert

Beginning in 1723 the receiver-general presented semi-annual accounts to the governor and the Council for repairs and changes made to the Palace, its outbuildings, and to the surrounding lands. Early legislation clearly distinguished between money used for initial construction and later repairs. Acts passed in 1706 and 1710 specified that repairs and subsequent changes be paid from the royal revenues (two shillings collected for every hogshead of tobacco exported from Virginia). [5 & 6]. Payments made from these revenues between 1723 and 1774 indicate that the expenses varied considerably. A low of £7:12:2 was paid in November 1726 after Lt. Gov. Hugh Drysdale died and a high of £114:6:7 in November 1753 when the north wing was added to the Palace. Several payments made between 1769 and 1774, the last year for which records survive, are unusually high. One or more of these may represent land purchases. The semi-annual payments, illustrated on the graph on the opposite page, are listed in item 7 of the Appendix.

9. William W. Hening, comp., Statutes at Large... 11(Philadelphia, 1823): 405-407.

10. Between October 1786 and December 1789 Henry Harwood charged Edmund Randolph for numerous repairs to outbuildings at the Palace. [9]

Corroborative evidence that Randolph owned the property appears in the Williamsburg land tax records. Randolph's name first appears on the 1788 tax list where he is shown as owning 18 lots. Between 1789 and 1794 he is listed as owning 15 lots. Property transfers indicate that St. George Tucker acquired 3 lots from Randolph in 1789 and that Samuel McCroskey acquired 15 lots from Randolph in 1795. A two-to-five year time-lag in recording property transfers

Greenhow, but retained the right to possess the land and receive rents and other profits. Sometime before June 1790 the Palace Lands reverted to the college.¹¹

J. In June 1790 Samuel Smith McCroskey purchased the 364-acre tract called the Palace Lands from the College of William and Mary for £1300 current money. [10]

SECTION II. Land Use

References to the use of the Palace Lands are fragmentary, so this section pieces together what can be known about the location and appearance of parts of the property and tries to relate the function of each part to the governor's household economy and social life. The property can be divided into two main areas: (1) the Palace and its adjoining outbuildings, gardens, and work yards; and (2) the surrounding meadows, pastures, orchards, and woodlands, together usually called by contemporaries "the park." Bracketed numbers within the text refer to extended references located in the Appendix.

A study of land use at the Palace rests on five key documents:

1. Act of 1706: In 1706 the General Assembly appropriated £3000 for building a house, kitchen, and stable for the governor. The act specified

is not uncommon in the land tax lists [Williamsburg Land Tax Records, 1782-1861, Virginia State Library, photocopy CW Research Center].

11. The fact that Edmund Randolph was plagued with indebtedness during these years may explain why he mortgaged the Palace Lands to Robert Greenhow in 1786 [York County Deeds 6: 389-390]; sold recently purchased Lots 163, 164, and 169 to St. George Tucker in 1788 [St. George Tucker to Edmund Randolph, 2 July 1788, Tucker-Coleman Papers, 1675-1956, Swem Library, College of William and Mary, photocopy CW Research Center]; and eventually lost possession of the Palace Lands [York County Deeds 6: 456-457 and Charles F. Hobson, "The Early Career of Edmund Randolph, 1753-1789" (Ph.D dissertation, Emory University, 1971), pp. 434-437, 442-443].

dimensions and building materials and directed that the two-story brick building have convenient cellars, a [wine?] vault, sash windows, and a slate roof. Beyond that in "all other respects the said house [was to] be built and finished according to the discretion of the overseer" who, with the approval of the governor and the Council, was charged with carrying out the work. [5]

2. Act of 1710: Soon after Lt. Gov. Alexander Spotswood arrived in 1710 the General Assembly passed an act for finishing the governor's house. This act appropriated £1650 to complete the house, kitchen, and stable according to directions in the 1706 act; £435 to lay out a courtyard, formal garden, kitchen garden, orchard, and pasture, and build wooden houses for cattle and poultry; and £200 for the purchase of "necessary standing and ornamental furniture." As before, broad powers were extended to the overseer who, with the approval of the governor and the Council, was charged with carrying out the work. [6]

3. Proposal of c. 1710: Further details for completing the Palace appear in a document labeled "Proposal for rendering the new House Convenient as well as Ornamental." For instance, since about 60 acres were to be enclosed for a pasture, the residence and formal gardens, service yards, kitchen gardens, and orchard must have comprised about 15 acres. The proposal--evidently considered by the committee that wrote the 1710 act--contains specific recommendations for interior furnishings, outbuildings, and fencing for the gardens and pasture, but whether the recommendations were implemented is unknown. [11]

4. Botetourt inventory (1770): The room-by-room inventory of Gov. Botetourt's personal estate, taken shortly after his death in October 1770, lists the interior furnishings, slaves, livestock, and exterior equipment at the Palace. References to particular rooms, specific outbuildings, and a list

of standing furniture (items paid for out of public funds and therefore belonging to the colony) also appear in the inventory. [12]

The items listed should fairly accurately reflect the usual stock of consumable goods at the Palace since the inventory began to be taken nine days after Botetourt's death. During this time few items such as food, beverages, and candles would have been eaten, used up, or broken. Nevertheless, this document reflects some of the usual shortcomings of inventories. For instance, references to outbuildings are inconsistent: ones located in the kitchen yard are specifically named but outbuildings associated with the stable yard are referred to collectively as "The Out-Houses." The dispersal of the hired staff, slave and free, should also be considered in studying the inventory. Botetourt's estate accounts show that all laborers hired by the day stopped working on Saturday, October 13th, two days before he died.¹² On the other hand, permanent members of Botetourt's staff continued to be employed for varying periods. The departure of the hired staff and the fact that Botetourt was seriously ill for three weeks¹³ before he died certainly affected the usual Palace routine and undoubtedly caused some furnishings to be shifted from one room to another or perhaps overlooked.

Two copies of the inventory exist. The photocopy currently available to researchers is the working draft written in the hands of several persons on twelve double pages and nine loose sheets. The fair copy sent to the Duke of Beaufort is preserved at Badminton, the estate of the present duke, but this copy has not yet been examined by researchers. Though it is unlikely that

12. Accounts of the Botetourt Estate, 1768-1771, Library of Congress, photocopy CW Research Center.

13. William Nelson, John Randolph, Robert Carter Nicholas, John Blair, Jr., and George Wythe to [Henry Somerset, 5th Duke of Beaufort], 30 October 1770, personal collection of the Duke of Beaufort, Badminton, Gloucestershire, photocopy CW Research Center.

items named under particular headings would differ, the arrangement of headings may be more consistent on the fair copy than on the working draft. This difference could be significant. For instance, the order in which outbuildings are listed may provide useful clues about their locations.

5. Desandrouins Map #57 [1782] (Rochambeau Collection, Library of Congress): This map by the French cartographer Jean-Nicolas Desandrouins accurately depicts Williamsburg and its surrounding countryside in September 1781. Superimposing the bounds of the 1790 deed for the sale of the Palace Lands onto this map locates the prominent geographical features of the property (see Frontispiece). The northwest boundary follows the high ground of a creek which flows into Queen's Creek above Capital Landing. Part of the northeast boundary fronts on Capital Landing Road. Though the northern tip of the Palace Lands reaches out toward the landing, no part of the property borders on navigable water. Ravines, woodlands, cleared areas, and some roads and buildings are also visible.

The two facsimile editions and the photostatic copies of this map available to researchers have shortcomings. The facsimile editions are colored but considerable detail was apparently lost in reduction. A color reproduction of the same or nearly the same size as the original should more clearly outline the roads and may also reveal more details of the area surrounding the Palace.

Readers may also find it helpful to review briefly the stages of construction and rebuilding at the Palace:

1. Initial construction (1706- c. 1721): Money appropriated in the 1706 and 1710 acts for building the Palace proved insufficient. An act passed in 1713 authorized further payments to be taken from the duties collected on liquors and slaves and provided that the lieutenant governor assume oversight of

the work.¹⁴ Payments for work on the Palace, drawn from these excise duties between 1710 and 1718, totaled £4685: [torn]:6-1/2.¹⁵ In December 1720 the General Assembly passed a final act for completing the Palace. The legislators authorized a sum of not more than £100 to be paid to Henry Cary for finishing the building and for providing proper drainage of water from the eaves to protect the foundations and prevent dampness in the cellar.¹⁶

2. Possible addition of covered way (c. 1730): In 1730 Lt. Gov. Gooch asked the legislature to contribute money for constructing a covered way between the Palace and several outbuildings. The General Assembly approved the request and authorized payment of up to £100 for building a covered way from the "Offices belonging to the Governors House into the said House."¹⁷

14. Waverly K. Winfree, comp., The Laws of Virginia: Being a Supplement to Hening's The Statutes at Large, 1700-1750 (Richmond, 1971), pp. 93-97.

15. A General Account of his Majesties Duties on Liquors and Slaves between the 10th day of December 1710 and the 10th day of December 1718, PRO CO 5/1318, f. 388, photocopy in CW Research Center.

16. Winfree, The Laws of Virginia, pp. 199-201. Spotswood was living in the Palace by March 1716. On the 29th Philip Ludwell reported to William Blathwayt, Auditor General of his Majesties Plantations in America, that the "King is cheated in one thing which is that he allows his Governr. here £150 p. ann. to pay for his house rent, when at the same time he lives in the best house that I have heard of in america which was built for him at the charge of the Country." [Blathwayt Papers, 1661-1722, CW Research Center]. Later that year Spotswood stopped receiving the allowance for house rent [Henry R. McIlwaine, ed., Executive Journals of the Council 3(Richmond, 1928): 433].

17. Henry R. McIlwaine, ed., Journals of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, 1727-1734, (Richmond, 1910), p. 108; *ibid.*, Legislative Journals of the Council 2(Richmond, 1918): 783. Several other contemporary sources also use the term "offices" as a general term for outbuildings, rather than as a place for the transaction of official business. Hugh Jones mentioned the outbuildings when he described the Palace in 1724 as a "magnificent structure built at the publick expence, finished with gates, fine gardens, offices, walks, a fine canal, orchards, etc." [Hugh Jones, The Present State of Virginia, ed. by Richard L. Morton (Chapel Hill, 1956), p. 70]. Also a notation on Thomas Jefferson's measured drawing of the Palace (c. 1770-1779) indicates that the rows of trees on Palace Street, set 100 feet apart, were in line "with inner fronts of offices," meaning the east and west flanking buildings [original drawing Massachusetts Historical Society, photocopy CW Research Center].

As no further mention of the covered way appears, which outbuildings were connected or even whether the project was carried out is unknown. It is significant that no covered way is depicted on the Bodleian Plate which dates from the late 1730s.¹⁸

3. Major renovation and addition of north wing (c. 1752-1754):

In 1749 the Council "having taken a View of the Governor's House, and considered the bad State in which they found it, were of Opinion, that it should be generally and thoroughly repaired." The estimated cost of repairs was £1259:6:0 current money.¹⁹ No description of the renovations and additions appears in mid-eighteenth-century records.²⁰ Totals for repairs to the Palace, listed in the receiver-general's semi-annual accounts, reveal the cost but furnish little more than an outline construction schedule. Since the totals increased noticeably between October 1751 and April 1752, we can assume that renovations began then. [7]

Lt. Gov. Robert Dinwiddie and his family lived at what is now the

18. Marcus Whiffen, The Public Buildings of Williamsburg (Williamsburg, 1958), p. 212. On 9 January 1779 Humphrey Harwood charged the state "To takeing up pavement & laying it again 20/ in Covered way & 1 days labr. 10/." However, the account does not clearly indicate that the work was done at the Palace. Since the Capitol is known to have had a covered way, it is more likely that the work was done there [Humphrey Harwood Ledger B, f. 25, original CW Research Center].

19. Wilmer L. Hall, ed., Executive Journals of the Council 5 (Richmond, 1945): 304; Thomas Lee to the Board of Trade, 7 November 1749, PRO CO 5/1327, ff. 59-63, photocopy CW Research Archives.

20. Entries in John Blair's diary suggest that the Council considered several proposals for repairs during 1751. On June 12th they approved Blair's proposal and later that summer accepted Richard Taliaferro's contract for the work. Also, it appears that John Wheatly, who worked on the second Captiol, planned to execute some of the carpentry work [See entries for January 22 and 23, May 27 and 28, June 12, August 30, and September 28 printed in William and Mary Quarterly, 1st series 6(1899): 141, 145, 146 and 7(1899): 1, 6, 7].

Robert Carter House during the renovation period.²¹ Since they entertained the Council and the Emperor and Empress of the Cherokee Nation at the Palace on November 1752 and the following evening held a ball at the Palace and fireworks on the green in honor of his majesty's birthday,²² we can assume that major renovations were finished or nearly finished by that date. No contemporary references indicate when the ball and supper rooms mentioned in Botetourt's inventory were added, but the unusually high totals for repairs to the Palace in 1753 and 1754 suggest that the north wing was built during these years. [7]

4. Possible enlargement (after November 1771): Soon after coming to Virginia Lord Dunmore presented to the Council "a Plan for augmenting the Governor's House, the same not being sufficiently large for the Accommodation of his Family." In early November 1771 the Councillors approved the plan, estimated to cost £654:10:0 (including £121:14:9 for materials), and agreed that Benjamin Powell should undertake the work.²³ Semi-annual totals for repairs to the Palace between 1772 and 1774, which range from a low of £194:10:0 to a high of £974:0:6, suggest that major renovations and additions occurred between these years. [7]

5. Governor's Office (by 1776): The surviving documentary evidence is too fragmentary to ascertain whether or not colonial governors had an office at the Palace, but the possibility should not be excluded.²⁴ One line in

21. York County Deeds 5: 468-471. On 19 December 1753 Receiver-general Philip Grymes sold the property to Robert Carter Nicholas [Ibid., 585-588].

22. Virginia Gazette (Hunter), 17 November 1752, p. 2

23. Benjamin J. Hillman, ed., Executive Journals 6(Richmond, 1966): 437.

24. The forthcoming study of the organization, staff, and responsibilities of the colonial bureaucracy may disclose further details about where this activity took place.

Botetourt's inventory mentions an office; however, the reference--"1 Book of engross'd Letters - retd. to the Office"--provides no clues about either the location or identity of the person to whose office the letterbook was returned.

[12] A later reference shows that there was an office at the Palace by 1776.

In August, just before Patrick Henry took up residence, Humphrey Harwood made a number of repairs at the Palace. One line from Harwood's account reads:

"To 10 Days work Whitewashing & mendg. plasterg. in laundry & office @ 6/£3." [13] When Harwood uses the word "office" in other accounts, he consis-

tently refers to an office as a place where business is conducted.²⁵

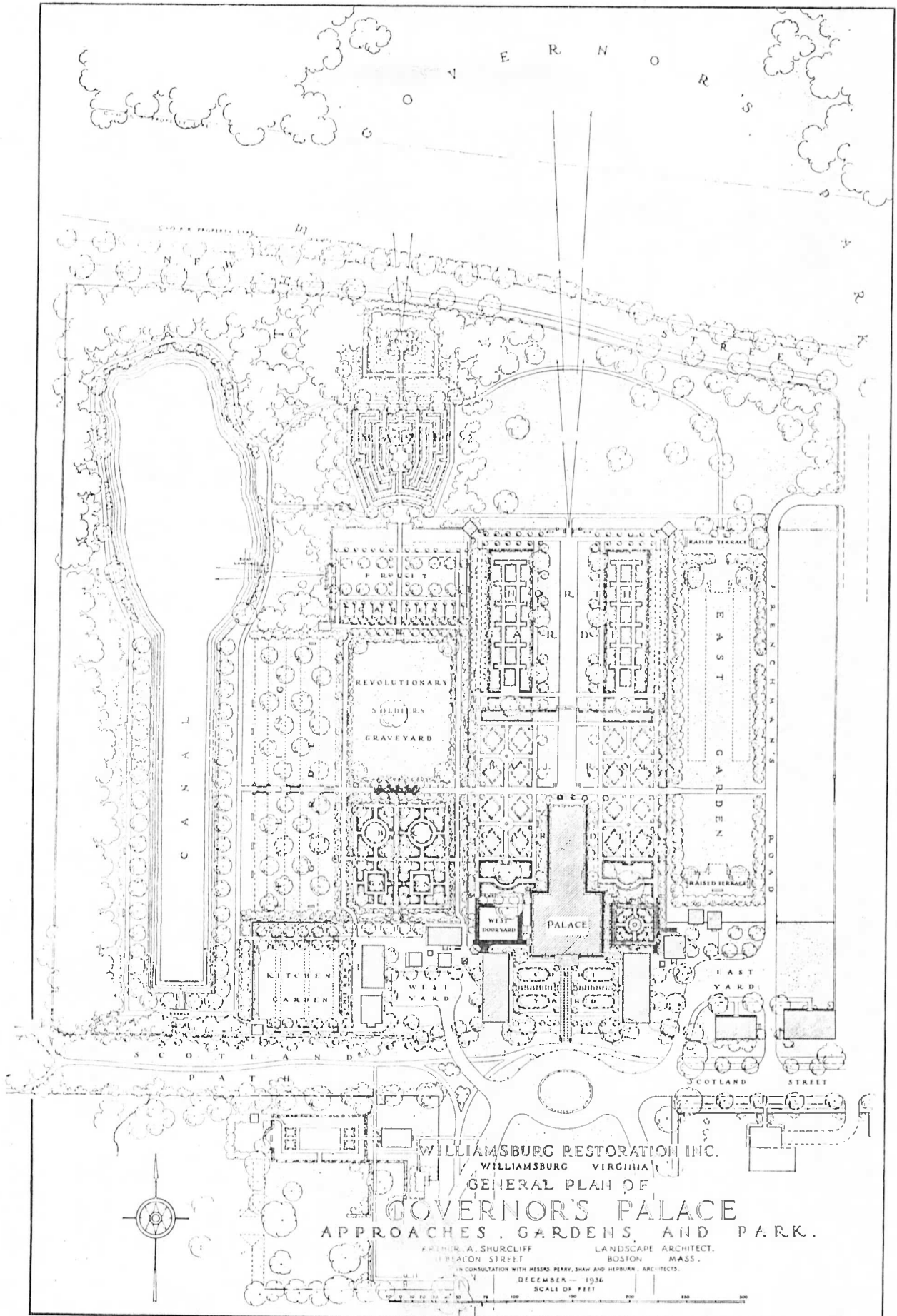
Since an office existed at the Palace by August 1776, it is possible that colonial governors used this room or outbuilding for an office. Because the furnishings may have belonged to the Crown, these items would not appear in the governor's inventories. Perhaps the office was located in the east flanking building as this building's location adjacent to the stable yard would have been convenient for persons arriving on horseback or in wheeled vehicles.²⁶

Discussion of the various subdivisions of the Palace Lands follows in this order:

Kitchen Yard	Pasture
Kitchen Yard and Orchard	Arable Land
Stable Yard	Woodland
Formal Garden and Canal	Wasteland
Park	

25. See the index to Humphrey Harwood Ledgers B, C, and D in the CW Research Center.

26. See the discussion of the stable yard on pages 16 and 17 of this report.



Courtesy Williamsburg Restoration, Inc.

KITCHEN YARD:

The historical record provides little information about the kitchen and its accompanying outbuildings. The 1706 act for building the residence mentions the construction of a kitchen and stable but left all details to the discretion of the overseer Henry Cary. [5] In the spring of 1709 Cary informed the Council that he had almost finished building the kitchen. [14] The following year when the General Assembly approved legislation for completing the Palace, they appropriated £635 for constructing necessary outbuildings and for laying out the gardens. [6] Though unspecified, these outbuildings probably included ones customarily associated with cooking--a smokehouse, dairy, wellhouse, and perhaps one or more storehouses. Another outbuilding, a brewhouse, is named along with the kitchen in the 1710 proposal. [11]

No documentary evidence locates the kitchen.²⁷ Admittedly, the evidence is slight, but the 1710 proposal's inclusion of a copper (for washing) with the standing furniture in the kitchen suggest that the activities to be carried out in this outbuilding also including cleaning dishes and cooking utensils or washing clothes. For this reason it is possible that the west flanking building was intended to serve as a combined kitchen/scullery/laundry. Even if this was the legislator's intent in 1706, it is possible that changes occurred before Spotswood moved into the Palace in 1716. Another possibility is that additions and renovations made in the early 1750s included changes in the kitchen yard.

27. The archaeologists who excavated the Palace and its surrounding grounds during the summer of 1930 concluded that the original kitchen was located in the west flanking building [Herbert S. Ragland, "Archaeological Excavations on Colonial Governor's Property Foundations of the Palace and Outbuildings: Williamsburg, Virginia, 1930-1931," unpublished report [1932], p. 24, CW Archives]. However, the executive committee of advisory architects were more cautious and observed that it was difficult to ascertain the identity of the various outbuildings. According to their observations "only the smokehouse could be identified with certainty" [Resolution passed by the committee on 26 May 1932; Perry, Shaw, and Hepburn--Boston files, CW Archives].

Botetourt's inventory indicates that by 1770 the number and kinds of outbuildings in the kitchen yard closely resembled the present reconstruction. According to the copy of the inventory currently available to researchers the larder, smokehouse, salt house, charcoal house, coal house, and scullery were adjacent to the kitchen. Also the servant's hall and cook's bed chamber, and possibly the gardener's room, were apparently nearby--perhaps in the west flanking building. The inventory names but does not specifically locate the dairy and laundry; however, these outbuildings were commonly associated with kitchen yards. Though not actually in the kitchen yard, the cellars beneath the Palace were also associated with this area. Most items which the inventory locates in the cellars relate to eating and drinking. [12]

Domestic activities--particularly ones involving cooking and cleaning--and to a certain extent the social life of the household staff, centered around this area. This was also the logical delivery point for foodstuffs and most household goods brought from the local market, nearby plantations, or other parts of the Palace Lands by cart, wagon, wheelbarrow, or carried by individuals. Having the kitchen yard separated from the stable yard by the formal courtyard must have been an awkward arrangement, especially for the servants. The only alternative to carrying eggs, poultry, pails of milk, and other items through the flanking buildings and courtyard was to exit through the stable yard into the street, pass by the front gate, and enter the gate into the kitchen yard.

KITCHEN GARDEN AND ORCHARD:

The 1710 act called for laying out and enclosing a kitchen garden and an orchard at the Palace. [6] Although no references locate either with certainty, a kitchen garden was customarily nearby the kitchen. The proximity of the terraced gardens and canal to the kitchen yard limited the space available

for a kitchen garden and orchard near the Palace. For this reason a large vegetable and herb garden and an orchard probably supplemented a small garden adjacent to the kitchen yard. Two areas seem likely locations for a large garden and orchard: the site of the present Matthew Whaley School which had the advantage of being close to the kitchen yard or a site somewhere northeast of the stable yard. No historical references describe the kitchen garden or orchard, but Gooch found the orchard full of fruit when he arrived in Williamsburg in September 1727.²⁸

Though surviving references to dining are insufficient to make even rough estimates about the scale of food consumption at the Palace, several inferences can be drawn. At times the governor's household, including family members and servants, contained about 30 persons.²⁹ Feeding this number regularly, not to mention an undetermined number of visitors, required large quantities of food. The amount of food consumed at the Palace varied seasonally. Because large numbers of persons frequented Williamsburg in the spring and fall when the General Court sat and the General Assembly occasionally met, the governors probably entertained more persons during these seasons. Though surely an unusual circumstance, Botetourt wrote the Earl of Hillsborough on 10 May 1769 that "52 dined with me Yesterday and I expect at least that number to-day."³⁰ No doubt such occasions required supplementary food purchases at the local markets, from nearby planters, or possibly depended on

28. Letter dated 18 September 1727, Letters of William Gooch to his brother, Thomas Gooch, Bishop of Norwich (1727-1751), photocopy [restricted] CW Research Center. For information on orchards see Edward Ayres, "Fruit Culture in Colonial Virginia," unpublished research report, CW, April 1973.

29. The figure of approximately 30 persons in the governor's household is based on the known size (32 persons) in 1748 [Virginia Magazine 63(1955): 272] and the 25 persons in Botetourt's household that have been identified. Duties of the household servants, with emphasis on the period when Botetourt was governor, will be discussed in a separate report.

30. Dianne J. McGaan, "The Official Letters of Norborne Berkeley, Baron

catering by local tavernkeepers. Since maintaining a large garden required considerable labor, it is also possible that some governors preferred buying fresh fruit and vegetables and preserved foods locally to raising the large amounts required to supply the Palace kitchen.

STABLE YARD:

The stable yard was located between the east flanking building and Lots 175-177 which belonged to Thomas Everard by 1770. This area served as the transportation center for the Palace. In addition to providing shelter for the horses, vehicles, and equipment which belonged to the governor,³¹ the stable yard also accommodated visitors' horses and vehicles. Because space was limited, shelters for poultry³² and farm animals were probably located north of the stable yard.

Documentary evidence provides few details about this area. The 1706 act [5] only mentioned a stable, but the 1710 proposal called for building a stable, a coach house, a cowhouse, and a hen house with an enclosed poultry

de Botetourt, Governor of Virginia, 1768-1770" (M.A. Thesis, College of William and Mary, 1971), p. 118. Botetourt held these dinners on the second and third days of the first session of the General Assembly which met after he became governor [John P. Kennedy, ed., Journals of the House of Burgesses of Virginia 1766-1769 (Richmond, 1906), pp. 192-200].

31. Most governors owned a coach and six coach horses as well as saddle horses and assorted chaises, chairs, chariots, phaetons, carts, and wagons. See the reference to Spotswood's coach in Louis B. Wright and Marion Tinling, eds., The Secret Diary of William Byrd of Westover, 1709-1712 (Richmond, 1941), p. 327; reference to Gooch's coach in letter of William Gooch to his brother, dated 5 August 1735; reference to Fauquier's horses and vehicles in his appraisal recorded in York County Wills & Inventories 22: 83-99; reference to Botetourt's horses and vehicles in Appendix, item 12; reference to Dunmore's horses and vehicles in John Murray, Earl of Dunmore, to Commissioners on Losses of American Loyalists, 25 February 1784, A0 13/28, photocopy CW Research Center.

32. By 1770 the poultry house was large enough to house 20 turkeys, 18 geese, and 9 ducks [12]. Two years later someone broke into the building and stole 19 turkeys [Virginia Gazette (Rind) 2 March 1772, p. 3].

yard. [11] Wood being specified for constructing the cow and poultry houses, it may not be unreasonable to assume that the stable and coach house mentioned in the 1710 act were built of brick. [6] Though early eighteenth-century legislators may have originally intended that the east flanking building serve as the stable and/or coach house, the documentary evidence is too limited to ascertain how the building was used.³³ But since there was an office at the Palace by the summer of 1776 and possibly for some time before that date, the governor's office may have been located in the east flanking building. Having the office adjacent to the stable yard would have been convenient for persons arriving on horseback or in wheeled vehicles.

Botetourt's inventory [12] which assembles most items in this area under the heading of "The Out-Houses," mentions a stable, granary, and poultry house.³⁴ Though no coach house is named, the fact that Botetourt had a post chaise, post coach, park chair, and state coach implies the existence of one or more coach houses. After Botetourt died the Duke of Beaufort presented the state coach to the colony.³⁵ Evidently the coach remained at the Palace through the Revolution. When Timothy Pickering visited Williamsburg in 1781, he saw

33. The archaeologists who excavated this area in the summer of 1930 concluded that the east flanking building was probably an office. This building had a small cellar paved in stone which matched the flooring in the Palace cellar. Because of the small size, they concluded that the cellar probably served as a low pitched vault for the storage of important papers [Ragland, "Archaeological Excavations," pp. 25-27].

34. To identify the wheeled vehicles and equipment in Botetourt's inventory, see the glossary of William Felton, A Treatise on Carriages: Comprehending Coaches, Chariots, Phaetons, Curricles, Gigs, Whiskies, &c., Together with Their Proper Harness (London, 1796); Mary R.M. Goodwin, "Wheeled Carriages in Eighteenth-Century Virginia," unpublished research report for CW, December 1959; and Patricia A. Gibbs, "Agricultural Implements and Vehicles Used on Plantations in Tidewater Virginia, 1700-1776," unpublished research report for CW, December 1976.

35. [Henry Somerset, 5th Duke of] Beaufort to William Nelson, John Randolph, Robert Carter Nicholas, George Wythe, and John Blair, Junior, Esquires, 2 January 1771, Virginia State Archives, photocopy CW Research Center.

the "remains of the richly ornamented state coach which was brought over with Lord Botetourt" in a building "near the palace." [15] This structure may have been one of the buildings in the stable yard.

According to Botetourt's inventory the coachman and groom had rooms adjacent to the stable yard. Though no colonial sources mention where the slaves lived, some may have slept in the attics of various outbuildings. The 1790 deed for the sale of the Palace Lands identifies a structure at the southeast corner of the property as the "Palace Brick Quarter." [10] The Frenchman's Map illustrates a building at the southeast corner of the stable yard, but whether both sources indicate the same building is unknown. This map also shows a road leading north from Scotland Street that separates this building from a smaller structure to the west.³⁶ These two buildings may have served as the coach house and stable during the colonial period. Unfortunately, the historical evidence is too sparse to identify particular buildings and their locations in this subdivision of the Palace Lands.

FORMAL GARDEN AND CANAL:

The 1710 act confined the formal gardens to a forecourt located in the area between the Palace and the flanking buildings and a 144-foot wide by 254-foot deep garden behind the house. These areas were to be leveled, enclosed by four-foot brick walls topped with wooden ballustrades, and entered through handsome gates. [6]

Later evidence indicates that Spotswood's designs for the residence

36. The main entrance to the Palace Lands was located between these two buildings. Described as the "great gate by the Palace" in the spring of 1776, this entrance was the only way that troops guarding the Palace were to allow horses or cattle to enter the Palace Lands [Charles Campbell, ed., The Orderly Book...of General Andrew Lewis (Richmond, 1860), p. 10].

and its surrounding grounds far surpassed the 1710 legislator's intentions. In December 1713 the General Assembly authorized the governor to complete the house using receipts from a duty on liquors and slaves, with no limitation on the amount which could be spent.³⁷ By the following December the residence was being called the Palace.³⁸ But removal of the spending limits eventually led to Spotswood's undoing. Within a few years the governor was accused by the General Assembly of squandering the colony's funds. Spotswood was astonished at being charged with "lavishing away the Country's Money about the Governor's House," especially since he had spent little more than £200 yearly-- a moderate sum by his reckoning--on the house and gardens between 1713 and 1718. In defending his position he reported that many of his accusers had formerly expressed delight with the building and complemented him on the "Contrivances & Frugality of the Works." In addition, Spotswood noted that the "Speaker & Many of their Members must own that about that time I often walked & freely talked with them concerning the Works then in hand, & offered if the Assembly did not care to be at the Expence of the Fish-Pond & Falling

37. Winfree, Laws of Virginia, pp. 93-97.

38. On 18 December 1714 "The Committee appointed Yesterday to Wait on the Governor Reported that they had Accordingly waited on his Honr. at the Palace" [Henry R. McIlwaine, ed., Legislative Journals of the Council of Colonial Virginia 1(Richmond 1918): 586]. This first mention of the Palace and most later ones use the term, not in ridicule, but as the official residence of a head of state, sovereign ruler, or high church official such as a bishop. Even the usually caustic John Custis, who was at odds with Spotswood by March 1717, intended this meaning when he wrote that he had not been within the "pallace doors nor exchanged one word wth. the Governr." in the last nine months [30 March 1717 letter to his brother, John Custis Letter Book, 1717-1741, Library of Congress, photocopy CW Research Archives]. Later in the century William Tryon, Governor of North Carolina, began referring to the new governor's residence as a palace as soon as he moved in. During construction he generally called the building the "ediface" [William L. Saunders, ed., The Colonial Records of North Carolina 8(New York, 1968): 75, 211, 219, 285].

Had early Colonial Williamsburg researchers checked the definitions of "palace" in The Oxford English Dictionary 7(Oxford, 1961; reprint of 1933 ed.): 384 or E[phriam] Chambers, Cyclopaedia: or, an Universal Dictionary of Arts and Sciences 2(London, 1752): n.p., they would not have concluded that the governor's house was called the palace out of derision.

Gardens, to take them to my Self."³⁹

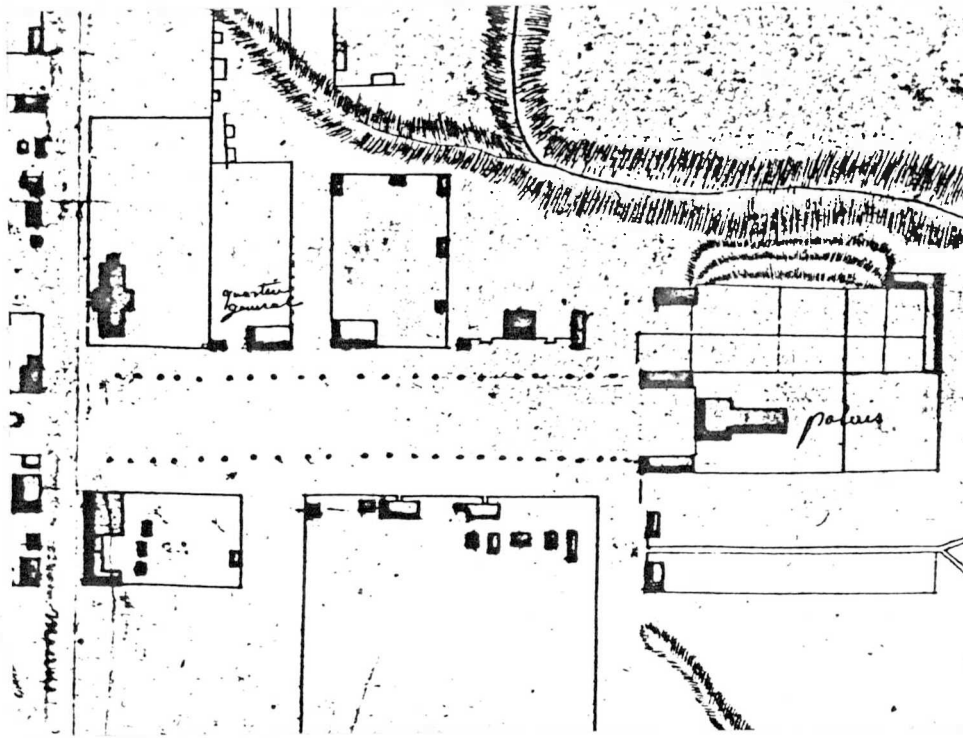
The governor's plans extended beyond the Palace Lands and included cutting a vista through John Custis's property. Initially Custis agreed to let the governor's men cut trees on his land, but Custis became outraged on discovering that two good oak trees which he had reserved to cover his tenement had been cut.⁴⁰ This incident provoked a longstanding quarrel between the two men. Because Custis owned property south of Duke of Gloucester Street nearly opposite the Palace as well as a large tract which extended north and west of the Palace Lands, the direction and location of the vista is uncertain.

[16]

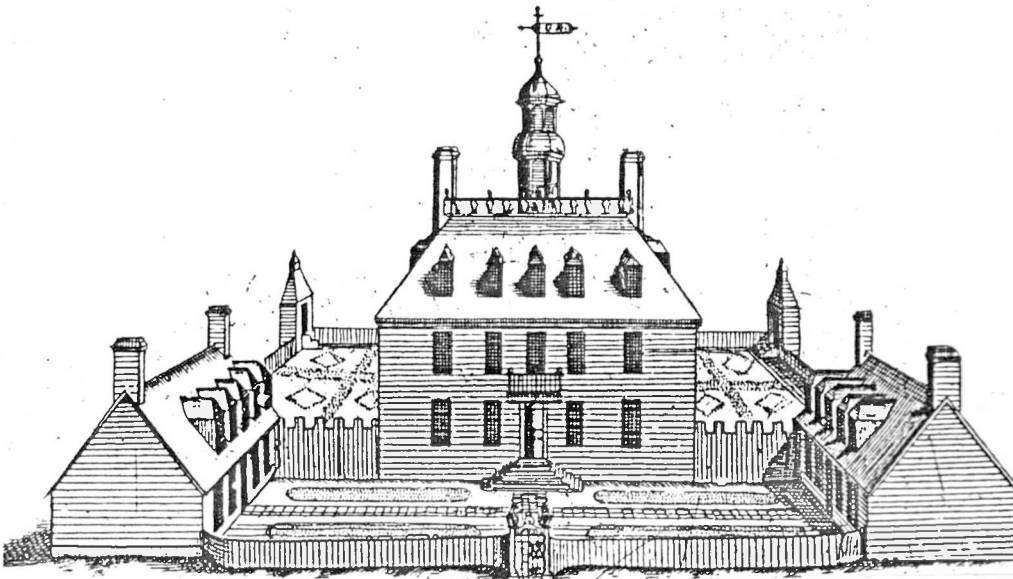
39. "The Answer of Lieut. Governor Spotswood to the Four Articles exhibited by the Burgesses of Virginia...1718," PRO CO 5/1318, ff. 340-349, photocopy CW Research Center.

40. In Tidewater Towns: City Planning in Colonial Virginia and Maryland (Williamsburg, 1972), pp. 175 and 313, John W. Reps locates the vista north of the Palace. But careful reading of his 18 April 1717 letter to Phillip Ludwell indicates that Custis refers to two different stands of trees--ones cut for the vista and others cut in the swamp. [16] Since Custis owned lots south of Duke of Gloucester Street which included a rented house (tenement) on Lot 355, it is possible that in creating a wide vista south of Palace Street Spotswood's men cut several oak trees which grew along the eastern boundary of Lot 355 [Mary A. Stephenson, "Custis-Maupin House," p. 1, unpublished research report for CW, January 1950].

Various sources contribute to our knowledge of Palace Street. In 1737 the Council paid Philip Finch £10 for his work in laying out and planting the street [Henry R. McIlwaine, ed., Executive Journals 4(Richmond, 1930): 413]. Forty years later a French officer called the street a pretty avenue with a lawn which extended for two blocks [Jane Carson, comp., We Were There: Descriptions of Williamsburg, 1699-1859 (Williamsburg, 1965), p. 30]. Thomas Jefferson's measured drawing of the first floor of the Palace (c. 1770-1779) indicated that the street was 200 feet wide with rows of trees 100 feet apart which lined up with the inner fronts of the flanking buildings. He also noted that the oval grass plot, presumably in front of the entrance gate, was 47-1/2 feet long and 33 feet wide [Drawing #95 reproduced in Sidney Fiske Kimball, Thomas Jefferson, Architect (Boston, 1916)]. General de Lauberdiere identified the trees as catalpas in 1782 [extracts from "Journal of the Army Under the Orders of Count Rochambeau during the Campaigns of 1780, 1781, 1782, and 1783 in North America," translated by Warrington Dawson, typescript CW Research Center].



Detail of the Palace from the Frenchman's Map titled "Plan de la Ville et Environs de Williamsburg en Virginie," 11 May 1782, by an unknown cartographer, Swem Library, the College of William and Mary. The last figure of the year date is difficult to interpret. This writer agrees with Howard C. Rice, Jr., The American Campaigns of Rochambeau's Army: 1780, 1781, 1782, 1783 2 (Princeton, 1972): 152-153, who uses internal evidence (such as labeling of the Wythe House as the "quartier général") as the basis for interpreting 1782 as the correct year.



Detail illustrating the Palace from the Bodleian Plate (c. 1737), formerly in the Rawlinson Collection at the Bodleian Library, Oxford, presently owned by the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation. The design of planting beds and walks, used to reconstruct the courtyard and formal garden, was derived from the delineation on this plate.

Though few details of Spotswood's garden plans are known, the general outline which included terraces and a canal located in the ravine west of the Palace survived until the Revolution [see the Frenchman's Map on the opposite page].

Discontent lessened with the completion of the Palace and Virginians began to take pride in the residence and its formal gardens.⁴¹ Eventually the Council acknowledged and provided for the special maintenance needs of the gardens. When a governor left office the receiver-general arranged for a gardener to work until the next governor arrived with his staff. By 1759, and possibly earlier, the governor's perquisites included £20 yearly for the gardener's salary.⁴²

Unlike other subdivisions of the Palace Lands which served utilitarian purposes, the formal gardens enhanced the governor's social life. Along with the architecture and interior furnishings, the gardens advanced the governor's position in the colony and reflected his style of living. For these reasons garden details probably changed through the years as governors and their gardeners incorporated the latest designs and fashionable plant materials with Spotswood's original garden plans.⁴³

41. We Were There, pp. 4, 5, 9, and 78.

42. Executive Journals 4: 114, 135; William Nelson Letter Book, 1766-1775, p. 183, Virginia State Archives; Francis Fauquier to Majr. Gen. Amherst, 25 November 1759, PRO WO 34/37, ff. 30-31, photocopies CW Research Center.

43. The Frenchman's Map locates a large L-shaped structure in the northwest corner of the Palace garden area. Even though the archaeologist assumed that this was the stable site, the advisory committee of architects thought otherwise. In 1933 the committee recommended that a vinery and greenhouse be constructed on the site. However, the vinery was never reconstructed, in part because much of the surviving brickwork was late nineteenth-century work. Also, aesthetically, reconstructing the vinery would have meant sacrificing the small diagonal pavillion known to have been located in the northwest corner of the ballroom garden in the early eighteenth-century [Mark R. Wenger, "Condensed Report on the Northwest Corner of the Palace Compound," unpublished architectural report for CW, March 1980].

PARK:

Eighteenth-century Virginians generally used the term "park" to refer to the pasture, woodlands, and cultivated areas that extended west, north, and northeast of the Palace. Until 1768 this outer portion of the property contained only about 60 acres. Later additions, 87 acres purchased in 1768 and about 200 acres acquired sometime before 1775, extended the Palace Lands further to the northeast.

Lt. Gov. Gooch suggested that his predecessors used part of the area as a deer park. Soon after his arrival in 1727 the governor wrote his brother that the house was an "excellent one indeed" with "all manner of conveniences that you can image"--including "an handsome garden, an orchard full of fruit, and a very large Park." Gooch further noted that as soon as he could stock it, he intended to turn the park "to a better use I think than Deer, which is feeding off of all sorts of Cattle."⁴⁴

Desandrouins's Map, which depicts geographical features, indicates creeks, ravines, woodlands, and cleared areas. But because few structures are shown, we cannot determine the location of the "building in the centre of the park" which the Virginia Convention approved using as a military hospital for persons with contagious diseases in June 1776.⁴⁵ The original use of the building is unknown. That Fall the Council of State ordered a barracks for 100 horses built in the section of the park assigned to military use.⁴⁶ This shelter, identified as "8" on the map [see the frontispiece], was located just inside the 200-acre addition acquired before 1775. The map's legend indicates that these barracks were burned by the British.

44. Letter, dated 18 September 1727, from William Gooch to his brother.

45. Entry for 15 June 1776, Proceedings of the Convention of Delegates... (Richmond, 1816), p. 51.

46. Henry R. McIlwaine, ed., Journals of the Council of the State of Virginia 1 (Richmond, 1931): 175.

PASTURE:

Contemporary references only locate a portion of the southeast boundary of the pasture.⁴⁷ Both the 1710 act and the proposal direct that the Palace Lands be enclosed by a ditch and fence and imply that the pasture encompassed about 60 acres surrounding the Palace. [6 and 11] The entire property may have been enclosed, but since heavily wooded areas and ravines are unsuitable for pasturage, the land originally available for grazing livestock probably contained considerably less than 60 acres.

Clues to the amount of land devoted to pasturage in the 1760s and 1770s can be derived by examining the amount of livestock owned by the last three colonial governors. Since each owned more livestock than his predecessor, the amount of land used for pasturage may have increased. Two factors allow for this: the clearing of trees as wood was needed for fuel and the enlargement of the Palace Lands.

At his death in March 1768 Fauquier owned 8 horses, 17 head of cattle, 4 calves, 2 stalled beef, 12 sheep, and 9 hogs.⁴⁸ Lacking precise data we can only estimate the amount of pasturage required by livestock in eighteenth-century tidewater Virginia: 1 cow per acre, 1 horse per 2 acres, 2 hogs per acre, and 2 sheep per acre.⁴⁹ Using these estimates, Fauquier's

47. See Appendix, item 2, and York County Deeds 5: 217-219.

48. Fauquier appraisement, York County Wills & Inventories 22: 83-99.

49. These figures, double the number of acres of pasture per animal required in tidewater Virginia today, come from the local county agent. He estimated that improved agricultural practices since about 1850 have increased the number of animals per acre by about 100% and assumed there would have been little difference between 1750 and 1850 figures [Conversation with Richard D. Mahone, Director of Landscape for CW, 15 May 1979].

In The Best Poor Man's Country (Baltimore, 1972), pp. 153 and 164-167, James T. Lemon worked out the following ratio based on food requirements in connection with his reconstruction of the annual production of a 125 acre farm in Lancaster

livestock would have required about 50 acres of pasture. Perhaps some of the livestock was pastured on the property he owned adjoining the Palace Lands, which the Council later purchased from his estate.

At his death Botetourt owned more livestock than Fauquier: 5 coach horses and a mare, 2 saddle horses and a mare, 1 filly, 4 cows, 1 bull, 5 steers, 3 calves, 2 pigs and a boar, 37 sheep, and 19 wethers. He also had 10 turkeys, 18 geese, and 9 ducks. [12] Using the above estimates, Botetourt's livestock required about 63 acres of pasture.

Dunmore claimed that at his departure he left behind 13 coach and saddle horses, 4 colts, 150 sheep, and 154 head of cattle when he fled the Palace in June 1775. Using the above estimates, Dunmore's livestock required about 263 acres of pasture. Evidently, a large portion of the property was devoted to pasture by the early 1770s as this amount of livestock could only have been accommodated after the extra 200 acres were added to the Palace Lands.⁵⁰

Provisions in the 1710 act which called for building a stable, a shelter for cattle, a poultry house and yard, and a fenced pasture imply that the legislators recognized that the governor's household would consume dairy products and large amounts of meat, as well as require livestock for transportation. [6]

and Chester Counties, Pennsylvania, after 1760:

Cattle 7 (3 cows, 1 steer, 3 calves) - 10-12 acres pasture plus browse in
forrest and stubble

Horses 3-4 (1 young) - about 3 acres pasture as well as fallow and woodland

Swine - records say too little to estimate

Sheep 10 (2 young) - 1 acre pasture plus fallow & woodland

Lemon's figures bear little relation to ones supplied by the local county agent for this area. Clearly, too little evidence survives to obtain an accurate animal-to-pasture ration for eighteenth-century tidewater Virginia.

50. John Murray, Earl of Dunmore, to Commissioners on Losses of American Loyalists, 25 February 1784.

The amount of livestock owned by Fauquier, Botetourt, and Dunmore and references to purchases of meat made by several colonial governors provide clues about meat consumption at the Palace. Surviving accounts are too fragmentary to show the amount of meat consumed during any one governor's tenure, but they imply that large quantities of meat were consumed at the Palace and suggest some of the kinds of meat that were eaten. Governors Gooch, Fauquier, and Botetourt purchased both dressed meat and livestock from Carter's Grove. Though the quantity and type of meat purchased were recorded, these accounts can be misleading. We do not know what other plantations also supplied meat to the Palace while these men were governors nor do we know where governors such as Dinwiddie⁵¹ and Dunmore bought most of their meat and livestock.

The unevenness of these accounts is apparent in the record of Gooch's purchases. In the spring of 1740 the governor purchased veal, mutton, and beef from Carter's Grove but Lady Gooch's accounts for September and November 1748 were exclusively for beef--830 pounds of it.⁵² Her accounts provide a measure of the large quantities of meat consumed during a single season, especially considering that fish, game, mutton, pork, and poultry probably supplemented the beef served at the Palace that fall.

During the late fall and winter months Fauquier regularly bought hogs from Carter's Grove. The timing of his purchases suggest that the hogs were bought in preparation for curing bacon and ham.⁵³ Botetourt bought dressed meat,

51. William Lightfoot Account Book (1747-1764), p. 174, CW Research Center.

52. Carter Burwell Account Book (1738-1755), ff. 13 and 46, Burwell Papers, CW Research Center.

53. Burwell Ledger 2 (1764-1776), ff. 20 and 50, Burwell Papers. Between November 1767 and January 1768 Fauquier purchased 50 hogs which together weighed 6438 pounds. Whether or not we assume that hogs from Carter's Grove represent the total amount of his purchases for cured bacon and ham that winter, the majority was consumed by the time his estate was inventoried later in the spring. His

livestock, and poultry from Carter's Grove, but the small quantity suggests that he also patronized other suppliers.⁵⁴ Because fresh meat spoils quickly we can assume that most of the dressed meat was purchased shortly before it was eaten. On the other hand, purchases of livestock imply that animals were bought for future consumption.

ARABLE LAND:

The Desaundrouins Map indicates large areas of open space within the Palace Lands by 1781, but since it is not possible to distinguish between land used for pasture and cultivation, neither the location of nor the extent of arable land can be determined. Few surviving records indicate that farming occurred on the property while the Palace served as the governor's residence. For instance, Francis Fauquier's appraisal contains no farm implements. One item lists a parcel of tools valued at £2, but since the estate settlement shows that Fauquier's gardener purchased sundry gardentools valued at £1:16:0, the parcel of tools was most likely garden tools, not farm implements.⁵⁵

Several receipts and the farm implements listed in Botetourt's inventory show that some farming occurred during his tenure. In September 1770 a local blacksmith repaired a plow and mended two drag harrows for Botetourt⁵⁶ and several weeks later a laborer spent four days plowing for the governor.⁵⁷

86 hams, 83 sides of bacon, and 31 chops, which weighed 1823 pounds, were appraised at £45:11:6 [York County Wills and Inventories 22: 83-99].

54. Burwell Ledger 2, ff. 68 and 77.

55. York County Wills & Inventories 22: 83-99.

56. Lord Botetourt's Estate to Donald Ross, September and October 1770, Botetourt Estate Accounts.

57. The Estate of his Excellency Lord Botetourt decd. to John Camp, 15 August-1 October 1770, Botetourt Estate Accounts.

Since his inventory lists hay, Indian corn, oats, English wheat, and clover and grass seed, one or more of these crops may have been raised on the Palace Lands. [12]

Fodder and straw would have been a likely crop for governors who raised livestock to grow but even so, accounts show that Fauquier, Botetourt,⁵⁸ and Dunmore purchased fodder and straw locally to feed their livestock.⁵⁹ The purchases may indicate that the governors chose not to raise these crops. On the other hand, the purchases may have supplemented crops grown on the property.

Though no surviving sources indicate that tenant farmers cultivated a portion of the property, it is possible that parts of the Palace Lands were leased for that purpose. Until the Revolution, Virginia governors collected rents on leased portions of the Governor's Lands near Jamestown.⁶⁰

WOODLAND:

The Desandrouins Map shows three widely scattered wooded areas within the Palace Lands by the Revolution, but only the wooded area located northwest of the Palace lay within the original boundaries of the property.

Even before he moved to the Palace, Spotswood believed that the Palace Lands contained insufficient supplies of firewood. This no doubt influenced his unsuccessful attempt in 1713 to exchange a portion of the Governor's Land adjoining Ludwell's plantation near Jamestown with about 40 acres of Ludwell's woodland near Williamsburg.⁶¹ Several years later Spotswood approached John

58. The Estate of His Excellency Lord Botetourt to Benj. Fox, 1770, and Blandford's 14 September 1770 receipt to Mr. Goodhall, Botetourt Estate Accounts.

59. Burwell Ledger 2, ff. 20, 50, 66, 69, 77, 94.

60. Virginia Magazine 5 (1897-1898): 245-248; Francis Fauquier to Majr. Gen. Amherst, 25 November 1759, PRO WO 34/37, f. 30.

61. Spotswood Letters 2: 29-30.

Custis about cutting firewood from Custis's swamp near the governor's pasture. Custis was agreeable as long as only "Scroby Trees that was fitt, for nothing but the fire" were cut but his cooperative mood changed when he found the governor's men cutting all of the trees. [16]

As wooded areas of the Palace Lands were cut over, additional supplies of firewood were needed. This need, combined with his desire for additional pasture, may have prompted Fauquier to buy property adjoining the Palace Lands.⁶² Though the implements listed in Botetourt's inventory show that his servants were equipped for logging, [12] his estate accounts indicate that he bought 100 wood tickets in 1770.⁶³ Later as fuel was needed, each ticket could be exchanged for a cart load of wood.⁶⁴

The last three colonial governors supplemented their wood supply with coal,⁶⁵ possibly because coal produces a hotter and longer lasting fire than wood. Since some local residents also purchased coal during this period, the scarcity of wood in the Williamsburg area by the Revolution may have begun earlier.⁶⁶ When Anthony Hay placed a second order for coal from a Norfolk merchant sometime before October 1770, he explained that "My Lord tooke five hundred Bushells more than Agreed for."⁶⁷ The approximately 100 bushels of sea

62. York County Deeds 6: 226-230; 249-251.

63. Right Honble. Lord Botetourt to the Estate of Philip Ludwell, 1770, Botetourt Estate Accounts.

64. Benjamin Weldon Account Book, f. 3, Huntington Library, photocopy in CW Research Center.

65. Fauquier appraisalment, York County Wills & Inventories 22: 83-99; Lord Botetourt to George Wythe, 1770, Botetourt Papers, Virginia State Library, photocopy in CW Research Center; and The Virginia Gazette (Rind), 10 March 1774, p. 3.

66. Observation of Nicholas Cresswell quoted in We Were There, p. 31.

67. Neil Jamieson Papers, 23: 5282-5, Library of Congress, photocopy in CW Research Center.

coal⁶⁸ listed in Botetourt's inventory may be the coal purchased from Hay. [12]

Cooking throughout the year and heating during cold weather required large amounts of fuel to supply approximately twenty fireplaces at the Palace and its adjoining outbuildings.⁶⁹ Since many of the rooms with fireplaces had grates, we can assume that Fauquier and Botetourt used coal for heating within the Palace. Conversely, the presence of andirons among the furnishings of the outbuildings indicates that wood fueled those fires.

The 40 bushels of charcoal listed in Botetourt's inventory could have been used several ways. Chafing dishes used in cooking, and the Dutch stoves in the ball and supper rooms, burned charcoal.⁷⁰ Charcoal may have also been used for a forge. Neither a portable forge, which belonged to the colony, nor a built-in forge (since only moveables were inventoried) would have been listed in Botetourt's inventory.⁷¹ Dunmore undoubtedly had a forge since he employed a blacksmith at the Palace in 1773.⁷² Also Dunmore claimed that he left a set of blacksmith tools when he fled the Palace.⁷³

68. Eighteenth-century terminology made a distinction between sea coal (mineral or mined coal) and charcoal [Oxford English Dictionary 9: 319].

69. The number of fireplaces is estimated from the references to fireplace equipment in Botetourt's inventory. Philip Fithian, tutor at Robert Carter's plantation, noted in his journal that large amounts of wood were quickly consumed during extremely cold weather. In January 1774 four loads of wood were required daily to supply the 28 fireplaces in the main house and outbuildings at Nomini Hall [Journal and Letters of Philip Vickers Fithian, ed. by Hunter D. Farish (Charlottesville, 1968), p. 61].

70. Conversation with John Davis, Curator of Metalwork for CW, 1 June 1979.

71. Conversation with Harold B. Gill, Jr., Historian for CW, 13 June 1979.

72. Will of John Ledger, dated 29 October 1773, probated 29 April 1779, PRO Probates 11/1052, Caps/A 8479, photocopy CW Research Center.

73. John Murray, Earl of Dumore, to Commissioners on Losses of American Loyalists, 25 February 1784, PRO A013/28.

WASTELAND:

The ravines and marshes along the creeks form the principal waste areas of the Palace Lands. The Desandrouins Map locates three large ravines and several small ones with creeks which flow into the tributary of Queen's Creek that formed the northwest boundary of the property. Since this boundary followed along the high ground, there was apparently little marshland within the Palace Lands. Though the map locates these areas, it is not sufficiently detailed to calculate the amount of wasteland.

By 1771 and perhaps earlier, part of the wasteland was put to use. Marl taken from the outcroppings of fossil shells found in the ravines or dug from pits served as a common surface for garden walks in the Williamsburg area. While visiting Williamsburg in February 1771, Rev. Thomas Fielde, rector of Kingston Parish in Gloucester County, investigated a marl pit on the Palace Lands and collected a shell specimen for an English friend. Fielde wrote the friend that the pit was about eight feet deep and dug out like a gravel pit. [17]

CHRONOLOGY: The Palace and the Palace Lands, 1700-1790

Included below are terms of the governors, lieutenant governors, and acting governors; references to members of the governor's families who lived at the Palace; transactions involving the Palace Lands; references to construction, renovations, and additions to the Palace; and mention of celebrations and events at the Palace:

- 13 Sept. 1698 - King William III instructed Francis Nicholson to select a site and encourage Council and the General Assembly to appropriate money to build a house for the governor.
- 9 Dec. 1698 to - Col. Francis Nicholson, Governor. William Byrd, President
12 April 1705 of the Council, officiated during Nicholson's absences:
Sept. - Oct. 24, 1700; April - June 1703; Aug. - Sept. 1704.
- c. 1700 - Council selected land in Williamsburg for the Governor's house.
- Sept. 1701 - Council purchased about 63 acres of land in York County adjoining the city lots from Henry Tyler. This property became the nucleus for the Palace Lands.
- 1705-1737 - George Hamilton, Earl of Orkney, Governor. Remained in England.
- 12 Aug. 1705 to - Col. Edward Nott, Lt. Governor.
23 Aug. 1705
- 15 June 1706 - General Assembly passed an act directing a house to be built for the governor.
- 23 Aug. 1706 - Lt. Gov. Nott died.
- 27 Aug. 1706 to - Edmund Jennings, President of the Council, acting governor.
23 June 1710
- 23 June 1710 to - Col. Alexander Spotswood, Lt. Governor.
27 Sept. 1722
- 6 Dec. 1710 - General Assembly passed an act for finishing the governor's house.
- 12 Dec. 1713 - General Assembly passed an act authorizing John Holloway and John Clayton to receive moneys collected by the Trustees of Williamsburg and to keep accounts of work on the governor's house. The act authorized Alexander Spotswood to oversee work on the governor's house.
- c. March 1716 - Spotswood moved into the unfinished residence.

- c. 28 May 1718 - Spotswood entertained about 200 persons at the Palace in honor of his majesty's birthday.
- 23 Dec. 1720 - General Assembly passed an act authorizing Henry Cary to finish the governor's house.
- 27 Sept. 1722 to 22 July 1726 - Col. Hugh Drysdale, Lt. Governor. His wife Hester accompanied him to Virginia.
- 22 July 1726 - Drysdale died at the Palace.
- 1 Aug. 1726 to 11 Sept. 1727 - Col. Robert Carter, President of the Council, acting governor.
- c. 28 May 1727 - Ball held at the Palace in honor of his majesty's birthday.
- 11 Sept. 1727 to Aug. 1749 - Majr. William Gooch, Lt. Governor. His wife, Rebecca, son William, and sister-in-law Anne Staunton, accompanied him to Virginia.
- Fall 1727 - Gooch entertained at the Palace in honor of his majesty's accession to the throne (September 11th) and later in honor of his majesty's birthday.
- 8 July 1730 - General Assembly authorized the treasurer to pay up to £100 for building a covered way between several outbuildings and the main house. No other references mention the covered way.
- 30 Oct. 1736 - Ball held at the Palace in honor of his majesty's birthday.
- 20 Jan. 1736/37 - Ball held at the Palace in honor of the birthday of his royal highness Frederick, Prince of Wales.
- 6 Oct. 1737 to 22 Dec. 1754 - William Anne Keppel, Earl of Albermarle, Governor. Remained in England.
- 29 Oct. 1737 - Ball held at the Palace in honor of his majesty's birthday.
- 15 Dec. 1737 - Council ordered Philip Finch to be paid £10 for laying out and planting Palace Street.
- 30 Oct. 1738 - Ball held at the Palace in honor of his majesty's birthday.
- 30 Oct. 1739 - Ball held at the Palace in honor of his majesty's birthday.
- 15 Oct. 1740 to July 1741 - Gooch absent from Virginia while commanding the American forces in a military expedition against Cartagena. His family remained at the Palace.
- 15 Oct. 1740 to July 1741 - Rev. James Blair, President of the Council, acting governor.
- 17 Oct. 1742 - Gooch's son, William Gooch, Jr., died at the Palace.

- Nov. 1746 - Gooch created a baronet.
- Aug. 1749 - Gooch returned to England.
- 4 Sept. 1749 to - Thomas Lee, President of the Council, acting governor.
Nov. 1750
- Nov. 1749 - Council inspected the Palace and agreed it should be thoroughly repaired. Thomas Lee informed the Board of Trade that repairs were estimated to cost £1259:6:0 current money.
- 21 Nov. 1750 to - Louis Burwell, President of the Council, acting governor.
21 Nov. 1751
- 1751-1752 - Palace renovated.
- 21 Nov. 1751 to - Robert Dinwiddie, Lt. Governor. His wife, Rebecca, and
2 Jan. 1758 daughters Elizabeth and Rebecca accompanied him to Virginia.
- 20 Dec. 1751 - Philip Grymes, Receiver-general, purchased the property known as the Robert Carter House from Dr. Kenneth McKenzie for £537:10:0 current money. Grymes sold the property to Robert Carter Nicholas for £450 on 19 Dec. 1753.
- c. Nov. 1752 - Dinwiddie and his family moved into the Palace.
- 9 Nov. 1752 - Dinwiddie entertained the Council and the Emperor and Empress of the Cherokee Nation at the Palace.
- 10 Nov. 1752 Dinwiddie held a ball at the Palace and fireworks on Palace Green in honor of his majesty's birthday.
- 1753-1754 - The unusually high cost of Palace repairs during these years indicate that the north wing was added at this time.
- 4 June 1755 - Dinwiddie held a ball in honor of the birthday of his royal highness George, Prince of Wales.
- 10 Nov. 1755 - Dinwiddie held a ball in honor of his majesty's birthday.
- 17 Mar. 1756 to - John Campbell, Earl of Loudon, Governor. Remained in
July 1759 England.
- 2 Jan. 1758 - Dinwiddie returned to England.
- Jan. 1758 to - John Blair, President of the Council, acting governor.
7 June 1758
- 7 June 1758 to - Francis Fauquier, Lt. Governor. His wife Catherine and
3 Mar. 1768 son Francis accompanied him to Virginia.
- 25 Sept. 1759 to - Major General, Sir Jeffrey Amherst, Governor. Remained in
July 1768 England.

- 8 Jan. 1760 - Fauquier purchased 52 acres adjoining the Palace Lands from John Ferguson and his wife for £250 current money.
- 29 May 1760 - Fauquier purchased 35 acres adjoining the Palace Lands from Matthew Moody for £70 current money.
- c. 20 Sept. to - Fauquier conferred with Amherst in New York about Indian
c. 10 Oct. 1761 affairs.
- 27 Sept. to late - Fauquier attended a peace conference with southern Indian
Nov. or early Dec. tribes in Augusta, Georgia.
1763
- 24 May 1766 - Mrs. Fauquier and Francis Fauquier, Jr., returned to England.
- 25 Oct. 1767 - Fauquier held a ball in honor of his majesty's accession to the throne.
- 3 Mar. 1768 - Fauquier died at the Palace.
- 4 Mar. 1768 to - John Blair, President of the Council, acting Governor.
26 Oct. 1768
- 20 Apr. 1768 - Council purchased the 52 and 35-acre tracts from the estate of Francis Fauquier for £250 sterling. Sometime between this date and 1775, 200 more acres were added to the Palace Lands, to make a total of about 364 acres.
- 26 Oct. 1768 to - Norborne Berkeley, Baron de Botetourt, Governor.
15 Oct. 1770
- 15 May 1769 - Botetourt held a ball in honor of the queen's birthday.
- 10 June to - William Tryon, Governor of North Carolina, and his wife
c. July 1769 stayed at the Palace.
- 25 Oct. 1769 - Botetourt held a ball on the day appointed to honor his majesty's birthday.
- 26 Dec. 1769 - Botetourt held a ball for the ladies and gentlemen of Williamsburg.
- 2 Sept. 1770 - Robert Eden, Governor of Maryland, and his wife arrived for a visit.
- 15 Oct. 1770 - Botetourt died at the Palace.
- 15 Oct. 1770 to - William Nelson, President of the Council, acting Governor.
25 Sept. 1771
- 19 Oct. 1770 - Funeral of Botetourt.
- 25 Sept. 1771 to - John Murray, Earl of Dunmore, Governor, resided at the Palace.
8 June 1775

- 25 Oct. 1771 - Dunmore held a ball in honor of his majesty's accession to the throne.
- 2 Nov. 1771 - Dunmore presented a plan to Council for enlarging the Palace, Council approved the plan estimated to cost £654:10:0.
- 25 Oct. 1772 - Dunmore held a ball in honor of his majesty's accession to the throne.
- 25 Oct. 1773 - Dunmore held a ball in honor of his majesty's accession to the throne.
- 26 Feb. 1774 - Lady Dunmore, Charlotte Murray, and six of her children (George, Alexander, John, Catherine, Augusta, and Susan) arrived in Williamsburg.
- 3 Dec. 1774 - Daughter, named Virginia, born to Lord and Lady Dunmore.
- 18 Jan. 1775 - Dunmore held a ball in honor of her majesty's birthday. Virginia baptized that afternoon.
- late Apr. 1775 - Lady Dunmore and the children left the Palace and went on board the man-of-war Fowey stationed in Hampton Roads.
- 4 May 1775 - A detachment of 40 sailors and marines from the Fowey arrived at the Palace.
- 12 May 1775 - Lady Dunmore and the children returned to the Palace.
- 8 June 1775 - About 2 a.m. Dunmore and his family left the Palace and boarded the Fowey at Yorktown. On June 29th Lady Dunmore and the children, accompanied by Rev. Thomas Gwatkin, from the College of William and Mary, sailed for England. Dunmore took up quarters aboard a ship in the Norfolk area.
- 21 Mar. 1776 - Guards ordered to protect the public horses in the Palace pasture and repair the fences.
- 29 March to 13 May 1776 - Major General Charles Lee resided at the Palace.
- 15 June 1776 - Palace and its outbuildings appropriated for a public hospital.
- 25 June 1776 - Dunmore's slaves and personal estate sold at auction at the Palace.
- 29 June 1776 - Patrick Henry chosen governor. He served three successive one-year terms.
- 1 July 1776 - The Convention rescinded the resolution to appropriate the Palace and its outbuildings for a hospital so it could become the governor's residence.
- 5 July 1776 - Convention appropriated £1000 to purchase furniture for the Palace. Standing furniture already at the Palace was to

- be appraised and deducted form the £1000 appropriation.
- 24 July 1776 - Council ordered the Commissary of Provisions to remove himself and his effects from the Palace. They also ordered the Quarter Master to remove wagons, horses, and other things from the Palace and finish erecting the fence which separated the part of the Palace Lands to be used by the governor from the 200 acres allotted for military purposes.
 - 25 July 1776 - Declaration of Independence read at the Palace, the Capitol, and the Courthouse.
 - Sept. 1776 - Council ordered barracks to accommodate 2000 troops and stables to house 100 horses built on the Palace Lands. In 1781 the British burned these buildings.
 - c. 16 Sept. 1776 to May 1779 Patrick Henry resided at the Palace. During the first year his sister Anne Christian served as hostess.
 - Fall 1777 - Patrick Henry's second wife Dorothea and Henry's young children by his first wife took up residence at the Palace.
 - 2 Aug. 1778 - Dorothea Spotswood Henry, first of 10 children born to Patrick and Dorothea Henry, born at the Palace.
 - 1 June 1779 - The General Assembly elected Thomas Jefferson governor for the first of two successive terms.
 - mid-June 1779 to March 1780 Thomas Jefferson, his wife Martha, and their daughters Martha and Mary, lived at the Palace.
 - April 1780 - Capital of Virginia moved to Richmond.
 - June 1780 - Betsy Ambler of Yorktown attended a private ball at the Palace.
 - Oct.-Dec. 1781 - Palace used as a hospital for the American Army.
 - 22 Dec. 1781* - About 11 p.m. the Palace caught fire and burned within a few hours.
 - 30 May 1782 - Gov. Benjamin Harrison recommended that the General Assembly sell the Palace Lands.
 - May 1784 - General Assembly passed legislation vesting the Palace Lands, the Governor's Lands near Jamestown, and other property in the Williamsburg area in the College of William and Mary.

* December 23rd is often cited as the day the Palace burned. The error arises through misdating of Rochambeau's letter informing George Washington of the fire at the Palace on the previous evening. Rochambeau's letter, written in French, is dated December 23rd, but the English translation is dated December 24th.

- 15 June 1785 - The College of William and Mary tried to sell the Palace
and Lands at auctions held at the Raleigh Tavern.
- 12 Jan. 1786
- c. Oct. 1786 - Edmund Randolph acquired the Palace Lands. In August 1788
he mortgaged the property to Williamsburg merchant Robert
Greenhow but the Palace Lands reverted to the College of
William and Mary by early 1790.
- 2 June 1790 - Samuel Smith McCroskey purchased the Palace Lands from
the College of William and Mary for £1300 current money.

APPENDIX

Note: This appendix contains expanded references to materials cited as bracketed numbers in the text.

1. "Whereas by an ordr. of Council dated the 25th Ap11. 1701 it was ordered and appointed that a small Parcell of Land belonging to Mr. Hen. Tilar of the County of York Gent. Adjoyned to the Lotts assigned in the City of Wmsburgh. a house to be built for the Residence of the Govern. of this his Majties. Colony and Dominion should be survey'd and lay'd out by the Surveyr. of the County and purchased of the sd. Tyler at the rate of 20 shills. per acre a Survey thereof being returned whereby it appears to be sixty three acres

Ordered That the honerble. Wm. Byrd Esqr. his Majties. auditr. pay unto the sd. Henry Tyler the Sume of sixty three pounds sterling in Consideration of the aforesd. Land."

[Extract from 4 September 1701 Council meeting, Henry R. McIlwaine, ed., Executive Journals of the Council 2(Richmond, 1927): 183]

2. The deed from Ferguson to Fauquier mentions that the property is bounded according to a deed from Benjamin Waller to James Keith. The bounds recited in the earlier deed read as follows:

"Beginning at a Stake which from a Stone on Mr Cokes Line towards the head of the dividing branch is Eleven Chain Runing N 49'W 10 Chain to the head of a branch then down the branch to the Main branch that Comes from Capitol Spring and the Governors Pasture branch then up the Main branch to the fork then up the branch wch Comes from the Capitol Spring to a stake which from the Lower part of Mr Andersons Land where it Crosses the Same branch is 14 Chain then the dividing Straight Line to the place begun at."

[Extract of deed from Waller to Keith recorded 17 August 1747, York County Deeds 5: 212-216; deed from Ferguson to Fauquier recorded 18 February 1760, *ibid.*, 6: 226-230, photocopies in CW Research Center]

3. Bounds of the deed from Moody to Fauquier read as follows:

"Beginning at the Corner of the Land of the said Francis Fauquier on the Capitol Spring branch Thence up the said Branch to the Land formerly Andrew Andersons now belonging to the Raleigh Tavern Thence along a Line of that Land North Sixty Degrees East four Chains to the Corner of a Ditch lately inclosing the said Moody's Cornfeild Thence along that Ditch as it Meanders to a Stone marked IP in John Cokes Line Thence along his Line North Fortynine degrees West Eleven Chains to the Land of the said Francis Fauquier and thence along his Line South forty one Degrees West twenty one Chains to the Beginning."

[Deed recorded 11 July 1760, York County Deeds 6: 249-251]

4. "William Nelson Esqr. acquainted the Board that the late Governor desired in his Will that two parcels of land which he bought of Mr. Ferguson, and Mr. Moody, adjoining a tract belonging to the Government, might be offered to the Council at the price of f250 Sterling and also his household furniture at the like price, for the use of succeeding Governors:

"The Council having taken the proposals under consideration, disapproved of buying the furniture; but unanimously agreed to purchase the lands at the price mentioned; and it was ordered that deeds of conveyance of the same be made to the Receiver-General in trust for the use of the Government."

[Extract from 20 April 1768 Council meeting, Benjamin J. Hillman, ed., Executive Journals of the Council 6(Richmond, 1966): 288-289]

5.

CHAP. XVIII.

An act directing the building an house for the Governor of this colony and dominion. Edi. 1733, and 1752.

WE, her majestys most dutifull and loyall subjects, [From MS]
the burgesses now assembled, having taken into our serious consideration her majesty's commands concerning the building of an house for the governor of this her majestys colony and dominion, and how necessary it is that such an house be built without any further delay, have cheerfully and unanimously given and granted unto her most excellent majesty, the sum of three thousand pounds, to be employed; made use of and expended according to the directions of this act hereafter mentioned, and do humbly pray your excellency it may be enacted, Preamble.

And be it enacted by the governor, council and burgesses, of this present general assembly, and it is hereby enacted, by the authority of the same, That an house for the residence of the governor of this colony and dominion, be with all convenient expedition erected, built, and finished upon the land bought of Henry Tyler, joyning to the City of Williamsburgh, or upon so many of the next adjacent lotts laid out for the City of Williamsburgh, as to the directors of the said city shall seem most fitt and convenient, or upon either or both of them, and that the said land containing sixty-three acres, and lying on the north side of the said city, together with the forementioned lotts, and the said house, and all and singular the appurtenances, shall from time to time, and at all times hereafter, be held and enjoyed by the governor or commander in chief of this dominion, for the time being, for ever to his own proper use and behoof, and shall not be applyed to any other use whatsoever. A house to be built, for the governor.
Land appropriated for that purpose.

And that the said house be built of brick, fifty-four foot in length, and forty-eight foot in breadth, from inside to inside, two story high, with convenient cellars underneath, and one vault, sash windows, of sash, glass and a covering of stone slate, and that in all other respects the said house be built and finished according to the discretion of the overseer, which shall be employed by virtue of this act to take care of the same, under the direction of the governor and council. Dimensions and materials.

Kitchen and stable.

And be it further enacted, That a kitchen and stable, suitable for such an house be likewise built upon the land before mentioned, according to the discretion of the said overseer, and by the direction aforesaid.

Directors authorized to send to England for materials.

And be it further enacted, That for the more easy and better building and finishing the aforesaid house and out houses, the said overseer have full power to send for England for iron work, glass, lead, stone, slate, or any other necessaries to be made use of in or about the said buildings, and that the same be imported at the risque of the country, and also on the like risque to buy such and so many slaves, horses, carts, and other materials as in his discretion he shall think fitt, for the more expeditious and cheap carrying on the said work.

Governor authorized to draw on the treasurer.

And be it further enacted, That for a supply of moneys to begin, carry on and finish the aforesaid house and out houses, the said overseer shall from time to time as the occasion shall require, make application to his excellency the governor or the governor or commander in chief of this colony and dominion for the time being, who is hereby desired upon such application to issue his warrant upon the late and present treasurer of this dominion for so much money as may be wanted until the full sum of three thousand pounds given and granted to her majesty as aforesaid, shall be fully paid out.

3000*l.* appropriated.

And be it further enacted, That the said sum of three thousand pounds shall be employed, made use of, and expended in building the house and out houses directed by this act, and the charges thereupon accruing, and to and for no other use or uses whatsoever.

Overseer, or director appointed.

And be it further enacted, That Henry Cary be appointed, and he is hereby appointed an overseer to inspect, oversee, and provide for the building aforesaid, with full power to begin, carry on, and finish the same, according to the directions of this act, and in case at any time hereafter there be a necessity of appointing a new overseer by means of the death or disability of the said Henry Cary, or any other person that shall succeed him in the said employment and trust his excellency the governor or the governor or commander in chief of this colony and dominion for the time being, is hereby desired on all such occasions to nominate and appoint such new overseer, and every person so appointed is hereby declared to have as full power to proceed

Vacancy, how supplied.

as the said Henry Cary hath by virtue of this act.

and act in carrying on and finishing the said buildings, as the said Henry Cary hath by virtue of this act.

And be it further enacted, That the said Henry Cary and every other person which after him shall be appointed to be an overseer as aforesaid, shall be paid and allowed for the time of their respective service and attendance in the employment and trust aforesaid, after the rate of one hundred pounds a year.

Salary of director.

Provided always, and be it enacted, That the said Henry Cary and every other person which after him shall be appointed to be an overseer as aforesaid, shall before his admittance into the said employment and trust, enter into bond with one surety, of five hundred pounds sterling to our sovereign lady the queen, her heirs and successors, that he will not imbezile or convert to his own use any part of the money or materials put into his hands for carrying on the building aforesaid, but that according to the best of his skill and understanding and the trust reposed in him he will faithfully lay out all such moneys in and about the uses and services for which he receives it, and also that he will lay an account of his disbursements from time to time, before the governor and council, and before the assembly at their meetings, and make oath thereto when required.

To give bond.

And be it further enacted, That all such charge and expence as shall or may hereafter accrue for repairing the house and out houses directed by this act, shall be defrayed out of her majesty's revenue of two shillings per hogthead.

Appropriation for repairs.

CHAP. XIX.

An act for establishing the General Court, and for regulating and settling the proceedings therein.

- I. FOR a speedy and regular determination of all controversies and differences between any persons; and for continuing, constituting, and erecting such courts as shall be competent and necessary, to hear and adjudge all such causes as shall be brought before them,
- II. *Be it enacted, by the governor, council, and burgeses of this present general assembly, and it is hereby*

6.

CHAP. II.

[From MS.] *An act for finishing a House for the Governor of this Colony and Dominion.**

Preamble. WHEREAS by an Act of Assembly, made at a General Assembly, begun at the Capitol the twenty-third day of October, in the fourth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Anne, Queen of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, and in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and five, intituled an act directing the building a house for the Governor of this Colony and Dominion, a house according to the dimensions, discriptions and directions, in the said act

mentioned and given, together with a kitchen and stable, suitable to the said house, for the residence of the Governor of this Colony and Dominion, was directed to be built and finished on the land therein mentioned; which said house, kitchen and stable not being finished according to the directions of the said act;

Wee, her Majesties most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Burgesses, now assembled, having seriously considered the necessity of finishing the said house and the great delay that hath happened in perfecting the same, have chearfully and unanimously given and granted unto her most gracious Majestie the sum of fifteen hundred and sixty pounds, to be employed, made use of and expended in finishing and compleating the said house, kitchen and stable, according to the directions in the said act given, and do humbly pray your honour it may be enacted. Appropriation for Governor's house.

And be it enacted by the Lieut. Governor, Council and Burgesses of this General Assembly, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the said house, kitchen and stable be finished and compleated according to the directions laid down and given in the said Act of Assembly, with all convenient expedition for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

And whereas, for rendering the said house more compleat and commodious for the reception of the Governor of this antient Colony and Dominion, severall buildings, gardens and other ornaments and things are further necessary and convenient to be made and done; therefore we, the Burgesses aforesaid, taking the same into our serious consideration, have freely and unanimously given and granted unto her most gracious Majestie the further sum of six hundred thirty-five pounds, to be employed, laid out and made use of according to the directions in this act, hereafter mentioned, and do humbly pray your honour it may be enacted. Further appropriation for other edifices.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That a Court-Yard, of dimentions proportionable to the said house, be laid out, levelled and encompassed with a brick wall four foot high, with ballustrades of wood thereupon, on the said land, and that a Garden of the length of two hundred fifty-four foot and of the breadth of one hundred forty-four foot from out to out, adjoining to the said house, be laid out and levelled and en- Court-Yard.

closed with a brick wall, four foot high, with ballustrades of wood upon the said wall, and that handsome grates be made to the said court-yard and garden, and that a convenient kitchen garden be laid out on the said land and be enclosed with pales, and that an orchard and pasture ground be made on the said land and be enclosed with a good ditch and fence, and also that a house of wood be built and finished for housing cattle, and that a yard thereto enclosed, on the said land.

And be it further enacted, That out of the sume of six hundred thirty-five pounds, hereby given and granted to her Majesty, the sume of two hundred and fifty pounds shall be expended, and laid out in buying necessary standing and ornementall furniture for the said house, which furniture shall be provided in this country or sent for from Great-Britain by the overseer, hereinafter named, by the direction and appointment of the Lt. Governor or Commander in Chief of this Colony, for the time being, and shall forever hereafter belong to and is hereby appropriated to the said house.

And be it further enacted, That for a supply of money to begin, carry on and finish the aforesaid house, stable, kitchen, court-yard, garden, orchard, out-houses, and all other the work herein directed to be made and done, and also to buy the furniture aforesaid, the said overseer shall, from time to time, as occasion shall require, make application to his honour the Lt. governor, or the governor, or commander in chief of this colony and dominion, for the time being, who, upon such application, is hereby desired to issue his warrant upon the admr. of the estate of the late treasurer, & upon the present treasurer of this dominion, for so much money as may be wanted untill the full sum of fifteen hundred and sixty pounds and of six hundred thirty-five pounds shall be employed, made use of and expended in finishing the said house, kitchen and stable, and in making and finishing the court-yard, garden, orchard, out-houses, aforesaid, and all the work herein before mentioned and directed to be made and done, and in buying the said furniture, and the charges thereupon accruing, and to and for no other use or uses whatsoever.

And for the more easy, expeditious and cheap carrying on the building and work aforesaid;

Be it enacted, That the said overseer have full power or to send to Great Britain for iron-work, glass, lead, or any other necessary materials to be made use of in and about the said house and work, and that the same be imported at the risque of the country, and on the like publick risque, to buy such and so many slaves, horses, carts and other necessaries for carrying on the said work as he, by and with the approbation of the Lieut. Governor or Commander in Chief of this Colony and Dominion, for the time being, and Council shall think fitt.

And be it further enacted, That Henry Cary be appointed, and is hereby appointed overseer to inspect, oversee and provide for the building and all and singular the work and things hereby directed to be made and done, with full power to begin, carry on and finish the same, under and with the direction of the Lieut. Governor or Commander in Chief of this Colony and Dominion, for the time being and Council, and in case, at any time hereafter, there be occasion of appointing a new overseer, by means of the death or disability of the said Henry Cary or of any other person that shall or may succeed him in the said employment and trust, his honor the Lieut. Governor, or the Governor or Commander in Chief of this Colony and Dominion, for the time being, is hereby desired, on such occasions, to nominate and appoint a new overseer, and every person who shall be so appointed, is hereby declared to have as full power to proceed and act in carrying on, finishing and doing all the buildings, work and other things hereby directed by the overseer to be performed and done as the said Henry Cary hath by virtue of this act.

And be it further enacted, That the said Henry Cary and every other person which after him shall be appointed to be overseer as aforesaid, shall be paid and allowed for the time of his respective service and attendance in the employment and trust aforesaid, after the rate of one hundred pounds a year.

Provided always, and be it enacted, That the said Henry Cary and every other person which after him shall be appointed to be overseer as aforesaid, shall, before he be admitted into the said employment and trust, enter into bond, with one or more surety's, in the penalty of five hundred pounds sterling, to our sove-

Materials may be imported.

Overseer, or director.

His salary.

Must give bond with surety.

Garden, Orchard, &c.

Furniture.

Money, how drawn.

reign Lady the Queen, her heirs and successors, that he will not imbezell or convert to his own use, any part of the moneys, materials or other things put into his hands or under his care for carrying on the building or other the work, aforesaid, but that according to the best of his skill and understanding and the trust reposed in him, he will faithfully lay out all such moneys in and about the uses and services for which he shall receive the same; and also that he will lay an account of his disbursements, from time to time, before the Governor and Council and before the General Assembly at their meeting, and make oath thereto when required.

Repairs, how
paid for.

And be it further enacted, That all such charge and expense as shall or may hereafter accrue for repairing the house, out-houses, gardens and all other the work herein directed to be done, shall be defrayed out of her Majestic's revenue of two shillings per hogshead.

7. SEMI-ANNUAL TOTALS OF PALACE REPAIRS, 1723-1774

[Note: The receiver-general presented semi-annual accounts to the governor and Council for repairs and changes made at the Palace, and presumably to its adjoining lands. Payments made from the royal revenues (two shillings collected for every hogshead of tobacco exported from Virginia) indicate that the cost of sundry charges, expenses, and repairs varied considerably.

Totals listed below are extracted from accounts printed in the Executive Journals of the Council. These incomplete records are supplemented by totals from accounts sent to the Board of Trade between 1723 (when charges and repairs to the Governor's House begin to be listed) and 1774 (when the last accounts were recorded).]

30 May 1723	To sundry Charges about the Governors House	£111:0:4-1/2 [EJC 4:41]
5 Nov. 1723	To sundry Accts. for Reparation of the Governors House	[£51:7:10 C05/1319, f. 169, incorrect total printed in EJC 4:57]
6 May 1724	To the Charge of the Governors House	£31:0:7-3/4 [EJC 4:69]
5 Nov. 1724	To Wm. Prentis for sundry Repairs about the Governors House	£51:16:9-3/4 [EJC 4:76]
4 May 1725	To Henry Cary for Repairs about the Governors House	£9:19:10-3/4 [EJC 4:85]
29 Oct. 1725	To Henry Cary for sundry repairs about the Governors House	£24:7:10-1/2 [EJC 4:91]
3 May 1726	To Wm. Prentis for sundry repairs about the Governors House	£13:9:0 [EJC 4:101]
2 Nov. 1726	To Richd. Price for sundry repairs about the Governors House	£7:12:2 [EJC 4:120]
6 May 1727	To Wm. Prentis for sundry expences in repairing the Governors House	£45:5:5-1/2 [EJC 4:137]
2 Nov. 1727	To Wm. Prentis for money paid for Repairs upon the Governors House	£85:10:5 [EJC 4:154]
2 May 1728	To Wm. Prentis for sundry repairs and other services about the Governors House	£147:5:2 [EJC 4:174]
2 Nov. 1728	To Wm. Prentis for sundry Repairs about the Governors House.	£7:19:2-1/2 [EJC 4:192]

3 May 1729	To Wm. Prentis for sundry reparations about the Governor's House	£55:11:8-1/4 [EJC 4:203]
5 Nov. 1729	To Wm. Prentis for Sundry Charges about the Governors House	£29:18:9-1/4 [EJC 4:211]
6 May 1730	To Wm. Prentis for Sundry repairs about the Governors House	£17:19:5 [EJC 4:217]
4 Nov. 1730	To Wm. Prentice for Sundry Disbursements about the Governours House	£54:7:3 [EJC 4:232]
[25 Oct. 1730- 25 Apr. 1731	By a Warrant for Repairs done to the Governor's House	£40:7:5-1/2 CO 5/1322, f. 206
4 Nov. 1731	To Wm. Prentis for Sundry Disbursements about the Governors House	£53:11:7-1/2 [EJC 4:255]
29 June 1732	To Wm. Prentis for Sundry Repairs about the Governors House	£26:4:0 [EJC 4:280]
2 Nov. 1732	To Wm. Prentis for Sundry Repairs about the Governors House	£125:1:0 [EJC 4:292]
4 May 1733	To Wm. Prentis for Sundry repairs about the Governors House	£41:4:0 [EJC 4:300]
2 Nov. 1733	To Wm. Prentis for sundry Repairs about the Governors House	£43:1:9-1/2 [EJC 4:314]
4 May 1734	To Wm. Prentis for Repairs about the Governors House	£79:13:8 [EJC 4:322]
1 Nov. 1734	To Repairs about the Governors House	£64:15:4 [EJC 4:337]
5 May 1735	To Repairs about the Governors House	£27:13:8-1/2 [EJC 4:352]
4 Nov. 1735	To Wm. Prentis for Sundry Repairs about the Governors House	£107:12:11-1/4 [EJC 4:363]
5 May 1736	To Repairs to the Governors House	£58:0:0 [EJC 4:370]
4 Nov. 1736	To Sundry Repairs about the Governors House	£61:5:10 [EJC 4:385]
5 May 1737	To Sundry Repairs about the Governors House	£119:1:11 [EJC 4:396]
3 Nov. 1737	To William Prentis for the Governors House	£77:9:0 [EJC 4:408]
5 May 1738	To Repairs about the Governors House	£78:14:10 [EJC 4:417]

7 Nov. 1738	To William Prentis for Repairs about the Governors House	£77:11:10 [EJC 4:427]
5 May 1739	To Repairs done to the Governors House	£50:7:4 [EJC 4:438]
3 Nov. 1739	For Repairs to the Governors House	£78:2:6 [EJC 5:3]
17 June 1740	To William Prentis for so much paid for Repairs done to the Governors House	£103:18:9 [EJC 5:21]
3 Nov. 1740	For Repairs done to the Governors House	£31:13:1 [EJC 5:37]
5 May 1741	To William Prentise for so much paid for Repairs of the Governors House	£17:12:11 [EJC 5:52]
3 Nov. 1741	For Repairs done to the Governors House	£79:5:5 [EJC 5:74]
18 May 1742	For Repairs done to the Governors House	£47:6:10-1/2 [EJC 5:88]
29 Oct. 1742	For Repairs done to the Governors House	£89:7:8 [EJC 5:102]
6 May 1743	For Repairs done to the Governors House	£48:14:11 [EJC 5:120]
3 Nov. 1743	For Repairs done to the Governors House	£72:1:5 [EJC 5:136]
3 May 1744	For Repairs done to the Governors House	£81:15:9 [EJC 5:143]
1 Nov. 1744	For repairs done to the Governors House	£120:9:0 [EJC 5:166]
4 May 1745	For repairs done to the Governors House	£63:6:0 [EJC 5:174]
4 Nov. 1745	For Repairs to the Governors House	£103:12:3 [EJC 5:192]
5 May 1746	For Repairs to the Governors House	£79:13:8 [EJC 5:210]
6 Nov. 1746	For Repairs to the Governors House	£174:2:3 [EJC 5:225]
[Note: No account for May 1747 has been located.]		
29 Oct. 1747	For Repairs to the Governors House	£55:13:11 [EJC 5:246]
7 May 1748	For Repairs to the Governors House	£56:16:2 [EJC 5:252]
2 Dec. 1748	For Repairs to the Governors House	£21:2:0 [EJC 5:275]
5 May 1749	For Repairs to the Governors House	£26:15:11 [EJC 5:287]
6 Nov. 1749	For Repairs to the Governors House	£18:1:5 [EJC 5:305]

7 May 1750	For Repairs to the Governors House	£19:13:7 [EJC 5:317]
6 Nov. 1750	For Repairs to the Governor's House	£18:9:4 [EJC 5:343]
31 July 1751	For Repairs to the Governor's House	£14:15:11 [EJC 5:348]
1 Nov. 1751	For Repairs to the Governors House	£56:5:9 [EJC 5:370]
7 May 1752	For Repairs to the Governor's House	£134:6:1 [EJC 5:398]
6 Nov. 1752	For Repairs to the Governor's House	£818:8:10 [EJC 5:412]
7 May 1753	For Repairs to the Governor's House	£195:4:3 [EJC 5:426]
16 Nov. 1753	For Repairs to the Governor's House	£1114:6:7 [EJC 5:453]
7 May 1754	For Repairs to the Governors House	£112:10:6 [EJC 5:470]
[25 April- 25 Oct. 1754	By a Warrant for repairs done to the Governors House	£853:4:10 CO 5/1328, f. 128]
[25 Oct. 1754 to Apr. 1755	By a Warrant for repairs done to the Governors House	£88:15:2 CO 5/1328, f. 161]
[25 Apr. to 25 Oct. 1755	By a Warrant for repairs done to the Governors House	£71:2:3 CO 5/1328, f. 175]
[25 Oct. 1755 to 25 Apr. 1756	By a Warrant for repairs done to the Governors House	£33:5:4 CO 5/1328, f. 203]
11 Nov. 1756	For Repairs to the Governor's House	£53:8:2 [EJC 6:20]
7 May 1757	For Repairs to the Governor's House	£10:0:0 [EJC 6:46]
5 Nov. 1757	For Repairs to the Governor's House	£10:0:0 [EJC 6:72]
6 May 1758	For Repairs to the Governor's House	£10:0:0 [EJC 6:90]
6 Nov. 1758	For Repairs to the Governor's House	£162:15:2 [EJC 6:119]
5 May 1759	For Repairs to the Governor's House	£164:9:5 [EJC 6:139]
6 Nov. 1759	For Repairs to the Governor's House	£69:10:0 [EJC 6:148]
7 May 1760	For Repairs to the Governor's House	£45:13:5 [EJC 6:159]
12 Nov. 1760	For Repairs to the Governour's House	£114:0:11 [EJC 6:175]
6 May 1761	For Repairs done to the Governours House	£32:9:6 [EJC 6:187]
6 Nov. 1761	For Repairs done to the Governor's House	£77:11:11 [EJC 6:201]

7 May 1762	For Repairs done to the Governour's House	£49:14:4 [EJC 6:219]
5 Nov. 1762	For Repairs done to the Governour's House	£92:17:2 [EJC 6:237]
5 May 1763	For Repairs done to the Governour's House	£43:10:2 [EJC 6:254]
[25 Apr. to 25 Oct. 1763	By a Warrant for Repairs done to the Governours House	£84:2:2 CO 5/1330, f. 323]
[25 Oct. 1763 to 25 Apr.1764	By a Warrant for Repairs done to the Governours House	£59:3:4 CO 5/1330, f. 324]
6 Nov. 1764	Repairs to the Governor's House	£274:3:5 [EJC 6:274]
[25 Oct. 1764 to 25 Apr 1765	By a Warrant for Repairs to the Governours House	£86:2:10 CO 5/1331, f. 53]
[25 Apr. to 25 Oct. 1765	By a Warrant for Repairs to the Governours House	£307:5:10 CO 5/1331, f. 140]
[25 Oct. 1765 to 25 Apr.1766	By a Warrant for Repairs to the Governours House	£82:18:11 CO 5/1331, f. 142]
[25 Apr. to 25 Oct. 1766	By a Warrant for Repairs to the Governours House	£467:16:6 CO 5/1332, f. 11]
[25 Oct.1766 to 25 Apr.1767	By a Warrant for Repairs to the Governours House	£193:12:4 CO 5/1332, f. 9]
6 Nov. 1767	For Repairs to the Governor's House	£57:10:1 [EJC 6:284]
7 May 1768	For Repairs to the Governor's House	£382:11:0 [EJC 6:290]
4 Nov. 1768	For repairs to the Governor's House	£91:12:0 [EJC 6:305]
11 May 1769	For Repairs to the Governor's House	£324:4:11 [EJC 6:317]
7 Nov. 1769	For Repairs to the Governor's House	£505:2:7 [EJC 6:333]
4 May 1770	For Repairs to the Governor's House	£312:17:9 [EJC 6:343]
8 Nov. 1770	For Repairs to the Governor's House	£205:12:0 [EJC 6:379]
8 May 1771	For Repairs to the Governor's House	£34:9:6 [EJC 6:409]
2 Nov. 1771	For Repairs to the Governor's House	£418:6:9 [EJC 6:437]
7 May 1772	For repairs done to the Governor's House	£194:10:0 [EJC 6:460]

6 Nov. 1772	For Repairs done to the Governors House	£378:13:6 [EJC 6:511]
7 May 1773	For Repairs done to the Governors House	£426:16:11 [EJC 6:525]
6 Nov. 1773	For Repairs done to the Governor's House	£637:8:7 [EJC 6:550]
27 May 1774	For Repairs done to the Governor's House	£467:1:6 [EJC 6:562]
[25 Apr. to 25 Oct. 1774	By a Warrant for Repairs done to the Governors House	£974:0:6 CO 5/1353, f.99]

8. "Ordered, That the Commanding Officer at this Station be requested to order the Quarter Master, to remove the Waggon, Horses &c. from the Palace as soon as possible and that he finish without delay the Fence agreed by the Governor to be the division of the Park between that part wanted for his own use and that allotted for the use of the Public supposed to contain two hundred Acres of Land."

[Extract from 24 July 1776 Council meeting, Henry R. McIlwaine, ed., Journal of the Council of the State of Virginia 1(Richmond, 1931): 90]

9. Edmund Randolph Esqr.

Dr.

1786

Octor. 28	To 44 bushels of lime @ 1/	2: 4: __
	To removing Stone floor & Earth out of ye passage & Room 35/	1:15: __
	To 7 days labour @ 2/6 & carting 2 loads of sand 4/	1: 1: 6
	To 11 days repairing outside wall & 21 bushels of lime @ 1/	4: 7: 6
	To 6 do putting in windows 36/ & 4 days labour @ 2/6	2: 6: __
Novemr. 9	To 20 bushels of lime @ 1/. & 8 days labour @ 2/6	2: __: __
	To 10 days work @ 6/ cutting out ye wall & working in window frames	3: __: __

1787

January 23	To 6 bushels of lime 6/. & 2-1/2 days labour 6/3	__ :12: 3
	To underpinning Girder & Trimmer, & cutting air Holes & 2-1/2 days labour @ 6/	__ :15: __
April 12	To 157 Bushels of lime @ 1/. & 10 Do of hair @ 2/. & 1600 larthes @ 1/6	10: 1: __
	To 23 days labour @ 2/6 & Carting 8 loads of Sand @ 2/	3:13: 6
	To larthing & plastering 196 yds @ 6d pr yd.	4:18: __
	To plastering 226 do @ 3-1/2d	3: 5:11
	To Contracting 2 Chimneys @ 10/. & layg 4 harthes @ 3/.	1:12: __
	To 4 Day labr @ 2/6	__ :10: __
	To Wht. wash. & Wht. washing 4 Rooms & 2 Passages @ 6/	1:16: __
August 7	To 10000 bricks. Lime & laying them @52/6	26: 5: __
	To Rubing and Seting 46 feet of Water Table @ 2/6. ditto 300 Return @ 5/3	6:13: 9
	To Ditto 4 Arches at 10/ (for Necessary House in Garden at Pallace)	2: __: __
	To 200 larthes @ 1/3. & 590, 4d Nails @ 2/6 & 1 bushel of hair 2/	__ : 7: __
	To Larthing, & plastering 50 yds at 6d & 18 bushels of lime @ 1/	2: 3: __
	To 2 days labour @ 2/6	__ : 5: __
Novemr. 5	To 5 bushels of Wheat @ 6/ (Delivered to Tho. Lawson for to sow)	1:10: __

£ 83: 1: 5

Per Contra

Cr.

1786

Novemr 3rd	By 250 old Bricks from the Palace	__ : 7: 6
	By 200 do.	__ : 6: __
	By an Order Accepted to Messrs. Nicolson & Co.	11:15:10
	By an omission in the Order of	__ : 2: 1

1788

	By an Order on Mr. Charles Hunt for £70:10:0	70:10: __
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Accepted this Day & a Receipt given in
full for same

£ 83: 1: 5

Edmund Randolph Esqr.

Dr.

1788

March 18	To 2 bushels of Oats @ 3/. (pr. Thomas Lawson)	: 6: __
May 17	To 14760 bricks in the Building of the Dary. Lime &c. at 25/ pr. M	18: 9: __
June 7	To 21500 ditto in Building Smoak House & lime &c. by agreement @ 25/	26:17: 6
14	To 94 bushels of lime @ 1/ & Carting 3 loads of Sand @ 2/. & 7 days labour @ 2/6	5:17: 6
	To 12 days work @ 6/. pr day Cutting out doors & workg in Frames &c	3:12: __
	To 250 bricks for Rubed Work 7/6	: 7: 6
28	To 66 bush. of lime @ 1/. & Carting 3 loads of Sand @ 2/. & 17 days labour @ 2/6	5:14: 6
30	To 37 days work @ 6/. & 13 days @ 4/6 Repairing walls to old Kitchen	14: __: 6
July 5	To 250 bricks 7/6. 20 bus. lime @ 1/. & 5 days labour @ 2/6	2: __: __
	To Rubing & Seting 1 Door Arch 12/6 & do 3 Window Arches @ 10/	2: 2: 6
15	To Takeing Down Kitchen Chimney & Cleaning the Bricks 36/	1:16: __
21	To 80 bushels of lime & Carting 4 loads of Sand @ 2/. & 10 days labour @ 2/6	5:13: __
	To Rebuilding Kitchen Chimney & Repairing End wall 60/	3: __: __
27	To Repairing Pillers to back Gate & Cuting the Stone Caps & puting on Balls 20/	1: __: __
	To 2 days labour 5/. (August 14th) 16 bush. lime 16/. & Repairg 2 wells 24/	2: 5: __
August 14	To 4 days labr @ 2/6	:10: __
21	To 10 bushels of lime 10/. & bricking up the Spring 15/	1: 5: __
	To 2 days labr. 5/	: 5: __
25	To 12 bushels of lime 12/	:12: __

Carried to folio 126

£ 99:13: __

Dr. Brought forward from folio 99

f 95:13:___ [sic]

1788

August	25	To putting in Door frame in partition & working up to Out-Door 25/ To 2-1/2 Days labour @ 2/6	1: 5:___ ___: 6: 3
Octor.	4	To 20 bushels of lime 20/. & cutting out & working in window frame 36/ To 6 days labour @ 2/6	2:16:___ ___:15:___
	7	To Setting up a Grate 7/6 & laying a Hearth 2/6 To 1 Days labour 2/6	___:10:___ ___: 2: 6
	21	To 1/2 bushel of whitewash 1/. & whitewashing 2 Rooms @ 4/6 To mending plastering 2/6	___:10:___ ___: 2: 6
	29	To mending Brick work & pointing Walls 5/	___: 5:___
Novr.	8	To laying 2 Hearths 5/. & underpinning Trimmer 1/6 To 9 bush. of lime @ 1/. 2 days labr. 5/ Settg up a Grate 7/6	___: 6: 6 1: 1: 6
Decr.	10	To Setting up 2 Grates @ 7/6. 6 bushels of lime 6/. & labr. 2/6	1: 3: 6
	12	To 2 bushels of lime 2/. Setting up a Grate 7/6 & labr 1/6	___:11:___
	23	To do of do 2/. & mendg Back of Chimney to Kitchen 2/. To Labr. 1/6	___: 4:___ ___: 1: 6

1789

Jany.	2	To 5 bushels of lime 5/. Setting up a grate 7/6. laying an Hearth and turning a Trimmer 7/6	1:___:___
March	26	To 54 bushels of lime @ 9d. 12 days work @ 5/ & 12 days labr. @ 2/	6: 4: 6
Decr.	4	To Setting up a grate 7/6	___: 7: 6
	12	To do do do 7/6	___: 7: 6

f 113:12: 9

Per Contra

Cr.

1790

Jan.	10	By his Bond for the amount of	<u>113:12: 9</u>
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10. Bounds of the deed from the College of William and Mary to McCroskey read as follows:

"Beginning at the south east Corner of the Palace Brick Quarter and running thence North four degrees fifty minutes West five chains forty three links; thence North seventy nine degrees Forty minutes East twelve chains along the back lines of the Lots of John Blair Joseph Hornsby, and Joseph Prentis; thence North Forty six degrees Thirty Minutes East six chains Fifty links along a line of the Land of James Southall; thence North Fifty seven degrees Thirty five Minutes East six chains along the like; Thence North sixty five Degrees fifteen minutes East twenty one chains along the like; thence North Forty Degrees twenty five minutes, East fourteen chains along Farquharson's line to the Road running from Williamsburg to the Capitol Landing and along the said Road the same course five chains seventy Links, thence North nineteen Degrees Fifty Minutes East fourteen chains along the same; thence North four degrees Thirty Minutes East nine Chains along the same; thence North twenty three Degrees East twelve Chains Fifty links along the same; thence North two Degrees Forty Minutes, East five chains eighty links along the same to the Land of Henry Nicholson; thence North seventy nine degrees west Eleven chains Fifty links along the said Nicholsons line; thence North Fifty one Degrees forty Minutes west Three chains Fifty Links thence North one Degree West five Chains Thirty links; thence North Thirty two Degrees ten minutes West four chains fifty Links; thence South seventy six degrees twenty minutes West three chains eight links along a line of Benjamin Powells land; thence along the lines of the said Powells land the following thirteen courses to wit: South six degrees west three Chains twenty three links; south Thirty Degrees East two Chains sixty eight links; South one degree East four chains; South thirty minutes West two chains fifteen links; South Thirty nine degrees West four chains thirty three links; South Fifty eight

degrees Forty minutes west three chains; South thirty six degrees thirty minutes, West two chains; South sixty seven degrees west four chains eighty six links South Fifty nine degrees thirty five Minutes West nine chains eighty eight Links; South seventy eight Degrees West six chains; south seventy three degrees West six chains ninety four Links; South Forty eight Degrees Thirty minutes West one chain twenty three links; South Fifty two Degrees twenty minutes west three chains nineteen links; thence South twenty nine degrees East two chains along a line of William Holts land to a stream which divides the said Holts and the Palace Lands; thence up the different windings of the different windings [sic] of the said stream to the mouth of another stream which is the northern boundry of a parcel of Land belonging to the aforesaid Holts that intersects the Palace tract; thence up the said stream to the most eastern point of the said parcel of Land belonging to William Holt; thence North Fifty one Degrees west along the Southern boundary of the said parcel of Land to the stream which divides the Palace tract and the main body of the said Holts land; thence up the said stream to the Land of Joseph Crawley thence along the lines of the said Joseph Crawleys land south Fifty Degrees East eight chains fifty links; South twenty seven degrees West six chains eighty five links; South Twelve degrees west seven chains fifty links to the boundry of the City of Williamsburg, thence North eighty five Degrees ten minutes East four chains ninety five links to the East side of street; thence south seven Degrees East five chains sixty links along said street to street and thence north eighty five degrees ten minutes East twenty chains thirty five links along the north side of street to the beginning."

[deed recorded 17 January 1791, York County Deeds 6: 456-457]

[1710]

Proposals

For rendering the new House Convenient as well as Ornamental

That such necessary places as Stable, Coach house, Cowhouse & Hen-house together with an enclosed Yard for Poultry be made.

That a Kitchen Garden and Orchard be paled in at leafte

That a Flower Garden behind the House as well as the Court yard before it be enclosed with a Brick wall 4 foot high with a Ballustrade of Wood on the Top

That the Land belonging to the House being about 60 acres may be enclosed with a Ditch & Fence for a Pasture.

That 3 doz Strong fashionable Chairs & 3 large Tables 3 large looking Glaffes & four Chimney Glaffes be bought for the furniture of the lower Apartments, as also one Marble Buffette or sideboard wth a Cistern & fountain

That the great Room in the second Story be furnished with gilt Leather hangings 16 Chairs of the same, two large looking glaffes with the Arms of the Colony on them according to the new Mode, two small Tables to stand under the Looking Glaffes and two Marable Tables Eight Glafs Sconces.

That there be one large looking Glafs more for the largeft of the Bed Chambers and four Chimney Glaffes for the said Floor

One great Lanthorn for the Hall

That all standing Furniture for the Kitchen and Brew house such as a Copper for washing another for brewing Stove Irons and other things that must necessarily be fixed to the House be bought & furnished at the publick Charge.

[Endorsed:] M^r *Robertson* for the house

" This was one of the papers used by the committee which drew up in 1710 the "Act for finishing a house for the governor of this colony and dominion." This is shown by a comparison of the wording of the paper with that of the act.

[Henry R. McIlwaine, ed., Legislative Journals of the Council of Colonial Virginia 3(Richmond, 1919): 1557]

The Governor's Palace

AN INVENTORY OF THE PERSONAL ESTATE OF HIS
EXCELLENCY LORD BOTETOURT BEGAN TO BE TAKEN
THE 24TH OF OCTO^R 1770.

Cash found in the house.....£57:2:1½

In the front parlour

- 2 Leather Smoking Chairs
- 2 Card Tables, Mahogany
- 1 Walnut Writg Table
- 1 Couch Mahogany frame covered with checks
- 2 small looking Glass
- Fry Jefferson's Map of Virg^a.
- Bowen's & Mitchell's Map of N. America.
- 1 p^r Tongs, Shovel Poker Fender and hearth Broom
- 11 Chelsea China figures. 2 Venitian blinds.

In the Closet

- 1 old finear'd Beureau
- 1 Mahog^y Card Table
- 1 large black Ink stand.
- 1 small Japan'd d^o
- 1 Green wax Taper & stand
- 1 Venetian blind
- 1 Glass Lanthern
- 16 Medⁿ Passes.

In the Hall & Passage below

- 2 Mah^y red damask Elbow chairs covered with checks
- 8 Chairs of the same
- 10 large globe lamps

Dining Room

- 2 leather smokg chairs
- 12 mah^y chairs hair bottoms
- 1 large mah^y din^g table
- 1 smaller d^o
- 1 walnut writg table
- 1 mahog^y plate warmer & 12 bottle stands

- 1 mahog^y wine cooler
- 1 mahog^y library table containg papers public & private
- 1 mahog^y Desk, containg sundry papers private & public, one embroid^d pocket book a miniature drawing, 1 Diam^d mourning ring & a pair of Gold sleeve buttons, pruning knife & a steel pencil.
- 1 white wax taper & stand.
- 1 black Ink stand
- 13 wax portraits
- 1 Shovel, pair Tongs poker & Fender & hearth broom.
- 1 Mahog fire Screen
- 11 Chelsea china figures
- Henry's Map of Virg^a
- 1 Oval lookg Glass
- 3 Venitian blinds
- 1 East india fire lock.
- 1 small readg desk 1 large oyl Cloth at M^r Kids

In the Bowfat

- 2 large enam^d China bowls
- 2 less^r blue & white d^o
- 2 p^r English china Candlesticks
- 56 pieces ornamental china
- 12 large cut water Glasses
- 12 small d^o
- 4 large cut glass tumblers
- 3 small d^o
- 28 cut wine glasses
- 4 strong beer glasses
- 1 Hock glass
- 1 { full round Box & 3 pieces of English Sweet Meats—part of a Box of Barbadoes Sweet Meats—part of a Box rock Sugar—part Box candid Lemon Peel, part of a Box of English Sweet Meats—4 dozen Oranges

The Governor's Palace

Ball Room

- 3 large mahog^y dining tables
- 1 large round walnut d^o
- 12 mahog^y chairs hair bottoms
- 1 large dutch stove
- 3 glass lustres with 6 branches each & gauze covers
- 2 large paintings of the King & Queen gauze covers
- 2 Venetian blinds

Supper Room

- 1 large dutch Stove

Powder Room

- 1 Boot Jack
- 1 old pine table
- 2 Copp^r coal scuttles
- 1 Wig block with Screw Stands
- 1 copper warm^g pan
- 6 old japan candlesticks
- 1 Brass d^o
- 1 stone Cistern with brass cock
- 1 small wire cage
- 4 wooden d^o
- 2 japan bread baskets
- 4 Tin & wicker plate baskets
- 2 Fowling pieces
- 1 large & 1 small hair Sieve
- 4 round large glasses for candles
(A Parcel of old Glass Tho's Perquisite)

Little middle Room

- 2 oval mahog^y tea boards brass hoops
- 1 Trivet, 1 Hanger, Cheese toaster.
- 1 Oak linnen press
- 1 Scollop'd claw tea table
- 1 Fender poker tongs & Shovel
- 1 hearth brush & pair bellows
- 1 old oak chest of Drawers
- 1 old umbrella
- 19 japanned Waiters
- 1 small wire bird cage
- 1 copp^r boiler, 2 large tea kettles
- 2 jap^d Plate baskets
- 5 Maps

Closet to the little Room

- 3 dutch lead boilers with heaters
- 1 d^o d^o tea kettle
- 4 d^o coffee pots & lamps

- 1 hand d^o mill
- 1 d^o d^o fix'd
- 2 Copp^r coffee pots
- 3 chocolate pots with four mills
- 1 lime squeezer & stand
- 3 Sugar hatchets
- 1 large butter scoop
- 3 toasting forks
- 2 Sieves
- 2 Japan'd tea chests & canisters
- 4 jap^d sug^r tongs
- 1 large blue & white Tea pot
- 2 red china tea pots
- 6 bleu & white breakf^t cups & saucers
- 12 d^o small
- 6 d^o Coffee cups
- 1 d^o sug^r bason
- 1 d^o slop bason
- 1 d^o cream pot with top & stand
- 1 d^o tea jug with top & stand
- 1 d^o bread & buttr^r plate
- 4 Staffordshe coffee pots
- 4 d^o tea pots
- 2 d^o qt mugs
- 3 d^o p^t mugs
- 3 d^o cream pails & ladles
- 10 d^o fruit baskets & 14 dishes
- 2 d^o lip'd cream pots
- 7 d^o sug^r basons
- 2 d^o buttr^r basons
- 29 d^o tea cups & 64 saucers
- 30 d^o coffee cups
- 8 d^o wash hand Basons
- 3 d^o qt slop basons
- 7 d^o bowls
- 1 d^o pickle stand
- 7 d^o small breakf^t plates
- 16 d^o large d^o d^o
- 24 d^o soup plates
- 68 d^o shallow d^o
- 1 tin canister painted old
- 1 d^o funnel
- 1 wooden lemmon strainer
- 2 wicker plate baskets
- 1 Iron cork screw
- 5 tin canisters plain
- 1 wooden bowl
- 5 bottles arrack & 6 barbadoes Spirit

Pantry

- 1 Ticken couch, Mattrass boulder 3 blankets white quilt & red check covering

The Governor's Palace

- 1 Library table with a Stool
- 1 Wash hand bason, bottle & stand
- 1 Mahog^y Beureau. 1 small blk walnut Table
- 1 Chest of tools
- 1 small drying horse for linnen
- 1 small washing tub. 1 Fender, poker tongs and shovel. 1 toastg fork, 1 hearth brush.
- 4 Meat & 2 Glass trays of Mahog^y
- 1 wire bird cage with balance weight
- 1 small copp^r tea kettle
- 2 Maps. 14 prints. 1 iron chest in closet next the fire & 2 braces of pocket pistols
- 1 cloath's brush

Pantry continued Closet

- Broken pots of pickles
- Vials of colour'd sugars
- 4½ Vials of Capilare

Physic closet contains a variety of Medicines, & a case of Instruments in Surgery

- 2 pair of Apothecaries scales.
- 2 Wire & 2 wooden cages
- 1 Shavg pot, Bason & case of 6 Rasors
- 1 Stone. 1 Water jug.
- 1 Lantern. 1 small tin funnel. Vinegar jug. part of a jug of Lamp, and part of a jug of sweet Oil.
- 40 bottles of Rum, & 2 of Virg^a Cyder.
- 4 d^o Burgundy. 24 of Madeira.
- Thread pins &c in library table draw
- 7 Setts of card counters in 3 damask silk bags.
- 6 doz. Mould tallow candles. 5 doz dipp'd d^o
- 7 d^o & 3 spermaciti d^o 7 large wax d^o
- 1 d^o & 10 large night lamps wax
- 5 d^o of small d^o
- 5 d^o & 7 wax tapers
- 4 Mahog^y & 1 walnut knife box
- 3 doz. strong black handle knives & forks little us'd
- 31 black handle knives & 35 forks pretty much worn.
- 34 buck handle knives & 35 forks
- 5 Green handle carving knives & forks & 1 d^o white china handle.
- 3 Staffordshire Mugs & Bason
- 3 large japann'd Jacks 1 half pint mug.
- 1 small dutch oven.
- 13 japann'd hand waiters
- 2 japann'd wine Cisterns
- 1 Lignumvitæ stand with 4 Casters
- 2 small Cedar tubs. Omit^d

Plate, in the Pantry.

- 27 Dishes.
- 60 Plates
- 1 Turin & Ladle
- 8 Butt^r boats
- 1 Bread basket
- 1 Large tea board
- 4 Salvers
- 1 Large waiter
- 6 small hand d^o
- 6 Large Salts & Shovels
- 1 Wash bason
- 1 Chamber pot
- 2 Half pint cans
- 1 large Lamp
- 1 small d^o
- 6 small Salts & Spoons
- 4 carving Spoons
- 3 Soup Spoons
- 1 Stand with 3 Casters & 2 Cruets
- 3 Large Casters
- 16 Candlesticks. 1 flat Candlestick
- 2 Taper candlesticks
- 3 Pr Snuffers with 1 Stand & 1 Pan.
- 8 French plate Candlesticks
- 3 d^o Soop Ladles
- 1 Silver fish Slice
- 1 d^o Lemon Strainer
- 1 d^o writing stand Bell & 2 Casters
- 2 d^o Branches with 4 Nozzles
- 2 d^o d^o with 2 d^o
- 2 d^o d^o with 1 d^o
- 2 Nozzles & pans
- 6 Gold cups
- 18 Silver bottle Labells
- 3 d^o punch Ladles
- 8 Skewers
- 1 Wine strainer
- 30 Tea spoons
- 2 pr Sug^r tongs
- 2 Cream pots
- 12 Card counters
- 54 large Knives & 55 forks with 3 prongs
- 2 black Shagreen Cases containg each
- 1 Doz large Knives & 1 doz. forks & 1 doz. large table Spoons.
- 1 Case containing 1 doz Knives & 1 doz Forks with China Handles.
- 1 small Shagrine Case contg 1 doz Desert Gilt Silver handled Knives; 1 doz Silver Forks & one doz Spoons
- 1 d^o contg 1 doz Silver handled desert Knives & Forks & 1 doz Spoons.

The Governor's Palace

- 1 d^o contg eleven Silver handled desert Knives—
- 1 Doz large table Spoons with Lady Hereford's Arms
- 1½ doz large table Spoons engraved with a Unicorn
- 1 Sheffield ware tea Kitchen
- 2 p^r ornamental steel Snuffers & stands.
- 1 d^o steel spring Snuffers
- 3 d^o common
- 1 large mettal oval dish.

Glass in Pantry

- 5 cut glass wine decanters
- 16 plain qu^t d^o
- 12 quart water d^o
- 4 pint d^o
- 4 long beer glasses
- 6 flower'd small ones.
- 3 large cut beer glasses
- 28 d^o plain d^o
- 6 flowered wine glass & 13 Hock glasses
- 1 large tumbler & 10 small ones.
- 3 Canns
- 6 double flint cut Salts
- 35 plain wine Glasses
- 30 flowered d^o
- 4 glass cruets 2 small flowered d^o
- 40 cut wash hand glasses & 47 Saucers
- 8 ground stoppers
- 3 p^r nut crackers 1 iron cork screw.

Memorandum

- M^r Treasurer recd in charge
- His Lordship's watch Seal & Key
- 1 Diam^d Hat button
- 2 Gold & 1 steel seals.
- 1 Diam^d ring for Lady Winne
- 2 p^r of gold buttons.
- a Lady's picture in Minature
- a Diam^d stock buckle
- a p^r of Stone Shoe & Knee buckles
- a Silver stock buckle (Marshman has it)
- 1 red leather case contg a p^r of stone Shoe & Knee buckles.
- 1 Shagreen d^o of paste Shoe buckles
- 1 d^o of 8 chaced Spoons & sug^r tongs.
- 1 p^r cut Steel Shoe Buckles; 2 p^r plain Shoe & knee Buckles—2 morocco Pocket Books
- 3 Cases Surveyor's Instruments, 2 Snuff Boxes
- 1 small Ivory Box, 1 tooth pick Case
- Sundries packt in a small Mahogany Case—

Passage up Stairs

- 6 large globe glass Lamps
- 1 Spider table
- 12 Mahog^y hair bottom chairs

Library

- 1 Shovel, tongs, poker fender, hearth broom
- Map of N. & S. America.
- 20 Prints
- 1 blue venetian blind.
- 1 Wilton carpet
- Books as P^r Catalogue with the 2 Curtains which cover them
- 1 Japann'd ink stand, 1 green wax taper with japann'd stand.

Closet off the Passage up stairs

- 12 doz packs playing Cards.
- 30 packs of Message Cards
- 11 Buckling Combs 5 tooth brushes.
- a parcel of tooth picks 6 Tobacco pipes.
- 19 Doz & 5 Short wax tapers contain'd in 9 papers.
- 3 doz. long wax candles.
- 5 d^o & 2 middling wax tapers.
- 6 d^o large wax lusters
- 14 d^o smaller size d^o
- A parcel of broken wax candles
- 11 bunches of green wax tapers
- 14 d^o white d^o
- 24 lb of chocolate.
- A Canister of about 4½ lb of Hyson Tea
- 2 large & 1 small canister

Chamber over the Dining Room

- 1 Oak bedst^d with Chints curtains & valens bed, bolster a p^r of pillows 2 Matrasses 2 blankets & white quilt 1 bed carpet
- 1 Mahog^y night table.
- 8 Green bamboo chairs with check'd Cushions
- 1 Mahog^y cloaths press.
- A green hammer cloth laced with gold
- A p^r of Pistols with furniture housing gold laced.
- 5 small Swords. & some of his Lordshp's wearing apparel.
- 1 Mahog^y Desk, empty.
- 1 painted chimney board.
- 1 Iron Grate, Shovel, tongs poker, fender & hearth broom.
- 2 p^r green stof window Curtains & rods

The Governor's Palace

- 1 Japann'd Ink stand, white taper & stand.
- 1 old Mahog^r dressg table.

In the Closet

- small lookg Glass Mahog. frame
- small Mahog. table with leaves.
- Wash bason & Mahog. Stand compleat
- 1 large deal toilet table.

Chamber over the front Parlour

- 1 Oak bedst^d with a Suit of white callico Cur-
tains & valens, bed, bolster, p^r of pillos &
white Virg^a cloth counterpane, & carpet.
- 4 Green Bamboo chairs with check cushions.
- 1 Cloaths press Mahog^r
- 1 Mahog. chest of draws
- 1 small walnut table
- 1 Chimney board, Grate, Shovel, tongs poker
fender & hearth broom
- 1 Wash Bason with Mahog. stand compleat.
- 1 Japann'd ink stand. 1 white taper & stand.

Middle Room

- 1 Large Chimney Glass gilt carv'd frame & 4
Gilded brackets
- 3 Suits of Window curtains
- 1 Desk & book case with glass doors empty.
- 2 Mahog^r cloaths presses with apparel, 2 Snuff
boxes 1 small ivory box & the Seal of the
Colony.
- 8 Crimson damask chairs with red check covers
- 1 small arm d^o.
- 1 large easy arm chair
- 1 d^o Mahog. Table.
- 2 small d^o end d^o
- 1 Wash Bason Mahog. stand compleat
- 1 Chim^r board. Grate, fender, shovel, tongs
poker and hearth brush.

His Lordship's Bed Chamber

- a Gold Watch, and Walking Cane
- 1 Mahog. Bedst^d 2 Matrasses, 1 Bolster 2 pillows
2 blankets 1 white quilt & Bedstead in 3^d
Store Room
- Chintz & green cotten* furniture & 1 bed
carpet
- 1 Mahog. night table with close stool pan &
chamber pot
- 1 Wash bason & Mahog. stand compleat with a
dressing Glass.

- 1 large Walnut chest of draws containg his
Lodp's Linnen, Gloves, Stockg &c
- 3 Scall[s]kin cases of surveyor's Instruments &c.
1 Shagreen case containg 8 chas'd Silver tea
spoons & 1 p^r of tongs, 1 d^o a pair of paste
buckles 1 red leather case a p^r of stone shoe
& knee buckles. 2 Morrocco Asses Skin Poc-
ket books of Memorandums
- 1 Deal box 1 diam^d stock buckle 1 p^r of stone
shoe & knee buckles 1 dia^d Hatt buckle
2 gold Seals 1 Steel d^o.
- 3 Gold loops & 3 gold hat buttons
- 5 parcels of silver livery hat lace with loops &
buttons.
- 1 p^r of gold buttons.
- 6 Sets of mourning shoe & knee buckles
- 5 p^r of sleeve buttons, mourn^g
- 2 p^r of gild'd buckles.
- 3 gilded stock buckles.
- 2 Sets of New steel Shoe & Knee buckles. 1 p^r
cut steel Shoe Buckles. p^r of old d^o
- 5 Mourng Stock buckles
- 1 silver-stock buckle
- 3 steel breeches buckles
- 1 handsome toothpick case.
- 1 small chest of draws some stockings & caps.
- 8 yellow bottom chairs & two stools of walnut.
Grate, fender, Shovel, poker, tongs & hearth
broom.
- 1 Japan ink stand & taper with stand.
- 1 Mohg^r dressg table.

In the Store Rooms. 1st

- 10 Loaves treble refined Sugar.
- 22 d^o double.
- 27 d^o single—
- ¾ of a Chest of Congo Tea. 21½ lb Turkey
Coffee 22½ w^t India d^o
- 6 lb Cannister of d^o
- 4 Jars of Raisins.
- a broken Case of different Sorts of Spices
- a Box of Corks. a Box of Tar.
- 1 large Chest; 3 plate Boxes & a leather plate
Case
- 1 old Leather Trunk with Papers said to belong
to the late Gov^r Fauquier.
- 1 old traveling Trunk. 1 small empty deal
Box—
- 1 old traveling Leather Trunk—
- 6 empty deal Boxes.
- 26 p^r plain Negroes Shoes.
- 32 hair Sifters of different Sorts

* "Cotten" should be "satin".

The Governor's Palace

- 11 gauze d^o—
 - 5 tin Funnels. 1 Muffin Toaster—1 toastg Fork
—1 Wine Crane—3 Egg Strainers
 - 2 large & 4 small Graters—1 wooden rolling Pin
 - 3 Soup & 1 doz table Pewter Spoons
 - 3 butter Scoops—7 paint Brushes
 - 6 small & 10 large wooden Spoons
 - 4 tin fish strainers—5 Iron tin'd Ladles—2 tin
sauce Pans—32 balls Pack thread—2 plate
Baskets—
 - 20 large Lamps with Irons & tin Covers
 - 3 black Japan Cans—2 tin pepper Boxes—4 tin
Candle Sticks—
 - 50 lb of Starch—3 tin Cullendars—
 - 1 broken paper pearl Barley—2 d^o white macka-
roons—2 d^o yellow d^o—1 broken paper Bag
of Morells—1 d^o Truffles—
 - 1 d^o Gensing 1 d^o Snake Root—3 Cannisters
flour of mustard—2 Powder Machins—1
paper green Grass—
 - 1 broken paper of ston blue—28 lb powder'd
blue—6 lb sweet Almonds
 - 6 lb d^o in Shells—a large Paper of Sarsaparilla
—2 Boxes Bristol Soap
 - 20 Cakes Soap in another Box—
 - 2½ lb Bees wax—26 lb common hair Powder—
27 lb best d^o—5 Carpet Brooms—
 - 3 Hearth d^o—6 doz cain brooms. 2 d^o whisks—
3 iron dust Pans—2 coal d^o & Mops.—16
hair dust brushes—two Bottle Brushes—3
wooden Lemon Strainers—13 plate Brushes
—7 hearth Stones—3 quart Bottles Wine—
2 pints strong waters not full, 1 small Cruet
& 3 phials
 - 2 cloaths Brushes—6 shoe Brushes—
 - 10 dry rubing brush Clamps—8 flat clamp
brushes—
 - 1 p^s Holland—3 p^s Sheeting
 - 11¾ y^{ds} coarse Irish Linen—
 - 17 y^{ds} d^o 12 y^{ds} d^o—13½ y^{ds} Huccoback
 - 10 Y^{ds} holland Sheeting—2 Y^{ds} worstead gauze—
1 p^s Morees—1 p^s fine Damask Napkining
—21 damask breakfast Cloths—2 p^s Oznabrigs
 - 37 y^{ds} Oznabrigs—76 y^{ds} & ¼ d^o
 - 4 p^s checkt Handkerchiefs—
 - 7 Checkt Handkerchiefs—
 - 8¼ y^{ds} brown Holland—5½ y^{ds} printed Cotton
—1 Woman's Cotton Gown
 - 5 small remnants of white Flannel.
 - 1 p^s crimson Shalloon—1 p^s br. Fustian
 - 18¾ y^{ds} d^o—8½ y^{ds} crimson Shag.
 - 21¼ y^{ds} crimson Clóth & a remnant of Livery
Lace—17 y^{ds} light coll'd d^o
 - 9 y^{ds} d^o for great Coats—25¼ y^{ds} d^o
 - 16¼ d^o 7 y^{ds} deep green Cloth
 - 8 y^{ds} light cold d^o—20½ y^{ds} blue plains
 - 8¼ green d^o—2 p^s & 18¾ y^{ds} Russia Drab—1
Bale unopen'd contg 3 p^s green & 3 p^s blue
plains—
 - 11 Men's Castor Hats—23 p^r coarse thread Hose
—23 p^r worstead d^o
 - 25 p^r Yarn d^o—4 Parcels of worstead & 3 of
Metal Buttons—1 paper & a piece of Pins—
19 pieces of white Tape—
 - 2 p^s green ferriting—6 cut pieces of Ribband of
diff^t Sorts—37 hks Mohair of different Sorts
—7 Bunches of Cruels
 - 32 hks & a Ball of Silk—12 Bunches Thread—
1 doz thread Laces—
 - 16 papers of thread & 2 doz thread waist coat
Buttons—2 small brown Linen bags—a dble
body Girth—1 horn handled carving Knife
& 2 forks—5 p^r spring steel Snuffers—3 poc-
ket Knives
 - 2 p^r Scissars wth Chagrine Cases—2 dble Pen
Knives—2 Steel Pencils—6 wooden Pencils
—a chagrine Case of Raisors &c
 - 11 Oyster Knives—1 Hone & 1 Raisor Strap
 - 18 empty Knife & Raisor Sheaths—
 - 7 quire Cartridge & a Ream of common brown
Paper—a Parcel of Shells—
 - 2 Bow & 12 Arrows—a Pott of bitter almond
Powder—4 old Cartouch Boxes
 - 2 Bayonets—1 brass Fender—1 very small ma-
hogony Box—
- 2^d Store Room—*
- 33 large Beer Glasses. 8 Cruetts—
 - 6 qt Water Decanters—2 pint d^o—
 - 1 qu^t & 1 p^t wine Decanter—
 - 45 wine Glasses—28 Hock d^o—29 wash hand
glasses wth 21 Saucers—2 large glass Shades
—4 glass Covers—28 Japan'd tea boards &
waiters—2 Japan'd Cheese Trays—2 flat
green Candlesticks Snuffers & Extinguishers
—9 Japan'd Candle Extinguishers—6 p^r
common Snuffers—
 - 3 green taper Candlesticks—one broke—
 - 14 copper paste moulds—1 plate Basket
 - 6 wooden Moulds—1 Dutch Metal Tea Kitchen
—2 Tea kettles 1 copper Boiler
 - 3 Dutch metal Coffee Pots—
 - 11 tin Night Candlesticks & 1 tinder Box

The Governor's Palace

- 1 tin Still—12 pewter Water Plates
- 3 doz pewter plates—12 blue & white China Tea Cups & 12 Saucers—6 d^o Coffee Cups—1 d^o milk pot—2 Slop Basons & 1 Sugar Dish—10 white d^o coffee Cups & 10 Saucers—2 cream Pales & Ladles—1 Slop Bason & Sugar Dish—2 white stone Tea pots—Staffordshire Ware
- 7 Coffee Pots—3 Tea pots—3 Sugar Basons
- 9 butter Basons—12 Tea Cups & 24 Saucers
- 39 soup Plates—133 shallow d^o—15 breakfast plates—36 smaller d^o 2 flower Pots—
- 1 wash Bason & 1 Bowl—17 water Bottles
- 15 lip Jugs—6 round d^o—6 Lamps—
- 3 stone close stool Pans—

3^d Store Room

- 100 feet fly Lattice—100 feet Bird Cage d^o
- 1 Chimney Board belonging to the dining Room—1 Canvass Portmantua—1 gr[torn] Coat bag—2 Curtain Rods—4 Window Blinds—4 Leather Portmantuas—1 p^r Saddle Bags—2 Leather Straps—3 wooden Curtain Frames—a long Box of Gilt bordering intended for the supper Room. Donn's Map of Bristol—1 Box Bermuda Coral—1 Chinese Temple set with Shell[torn] part of a bag of black Lead—an old Box with a little whiting in it—3 Kegs with small Quantities of Colours—2 spare Branches & belonging to the Lustre in the Ball Room—3 doz brass branches unopen'd a Paper of Prussian Blue—2½ doz small Pullies—6 brass Branches for Globe Lamps
- 1 Bunch brass large curtain Rings & 2 Bunches of small—a paper white Studds a parcel of Nails with brass Heads & small Tacks—a parcel of white Tacks—an empty deal Box—3 Mahogony Waiters

4th Store Room—

- 60 flint glass Bottles for preserving Insects—2 Remnants of Rush Matting

In the Passage up Stairs

- 4 large Chests & 2 Trunks—4 wooden Bird Cages—

in a Closet

- 3 blue Moreen Window Curtains belonging to the dining Room—1 blue baise d^o for Supper Room—4 p^r Blankets—

- 1st Chest contg a Parcel of Maps & Prints—
- 2^d 2 green Damask Curtains—Oznabrigs intended to paste the Paper on in the Supper Room.
- 3^d 2 Venitian Suits of Gauze Curtains—4 Chex Covers for the Smoaking Chairs—a Remnant of Silk & 1 d^o blue worstead Line—
- 4th 4 Remnants of Carpiting—

Garrett Room over his Lordship's bed Chamber

- 2 Mahogany field Bedsteads wth red Che[x] Curtains—2 feather Beds—2 Mattrasses
- 3 Bolsters 1 Pillow—3 Blankets—
- 2 Quilts—1 Oak Chest of Draws
- 1 old red Table; Wash Bason—[illeg] Stand & Bottle—1 small Mahog^y sta—[illeg]
- 1 Fender—Donn's map of Bri[stol]

in a Closet

- 8 long green Cushions for Stools in the Ball Room—
- Supper Room Carpet—Dining Room d^o
- Front Parlour d^o Middle Room on second floor d^o—4 Remnants of old Matting—large Sand bag for supper Room—

Room over the Study

- 1 old oak Desk—19 old Prints—1 old red Table—1 Bedstead; Mattrass, bolster 2 Blankets—1 red & white flower'd Quilt—1 suit blue & white Linen Curtains—2 old wire Bird Cages—

Garrett Room over Front Parlour

[No entries here.]

Cellars

- in the Passage 6 Casks strong & 6 d^o small Beers—unopen'd
- 1 Barrel of Cranberries
- 1 Hogshead Molasses Beer
- 2 empty Hhds—2 powdering Tubbs

small beer Cellar

- 1 empty Carboy; 7 Iron Hoops—1 empty cask—2 Bushel Cask of Split Pease

the Passage

[No entries here.]

The Governor's Palace

Rum Cellar

- 1 Hhd Rum & ab^t 1/3. 2 brass Cocks. 2 earthen pans—1 stooper—

Stone Cellar

- ab^t 11 doz Hatwell water. 4 doz gallipots english moist sweet Meats—2 potts Virg^a sweet Meats.—a box & paper of twisted glass & frost—3 entire & 5 broken Potts of sweet meats—part of a pot of pickled mangoes. 1 whole & 1 broken pot of Tamarin
- 4 entire pots of Walnuts. 2 full Jars of Currants—3 full Boxes of Sperma Caeti Candles—11 Bottles of Capers—3 d^o Olives
- 2 d^o annised Water 1 d^o english Ginn
- 1 Whole Box mould tallow Candles 1 p^r of d^o 1 p^r dipt d^o a Parcel of old Boxes

Cooks Cellar

- Bottles gooseberries; 3 Bottles dble distill Vinegar—1/3 of a Cask Currants—2/3 of Cask brown Sugar—half Cask Rice—
- 3 parts of three Pots Lard—

Binn Cellar

- N^o 1. contains
 - 17 doz & 4 bottles old Hock—Ben. Hinton
 - 8½ doz d^o M^r Fauquier
 - 2. 7½ doz: —Madeira—
 - 3. 37 doz & 7 Madeira—
 - 4. 9 doz & 3 Bottles English small Beer
 - 5. 37½ doz. strong beer very fine
 - 6. 14 Bottles old Madeira.
 - 7. 9 doz & 4 Bottles of Porter
 - 8. 27 doz & 5 Bottles Claret—
 - 9. 11 doz & 2 Bottles Burgandy
 - 10. 18½ doz red Port—
 - 11. 12 doz & 2 Bottles Madeira.

In the Vault

- 6 doz & 8 Bottles of Claret—
- 2 doz 1 Bottle white Wine—
- 16 Bottles Arrack—
- 4 doz malmsay Madeira—M^r Fauquier
- 11 doz peach Brandy—2 Bottles Honey
- 6 Bottles old Claret—3 Bottles Champaine
- 14 Bottles old Spirits—6 Bottles fine Arrack
- 11 Bottles french Brandy—3 doz & 4 Bottles old Spirits

Cydar Cellar

- 1 Barrel peach Brandy—1 Brass Cocke in an old Cask—3 doz & 5 Bottles english Cyder—2 qr. & half Virg^a Cyder

Strong beer Cellar

- 3 doz 9 Bottles damaged Ale—
- 1 Hhd of Rum; ab^t half a Hhd of Spirits
- 24 doz & 8 Bottles of strong Beer

Madeira & Cheese Store

- 6 Pipes of Madeira Wine—
- small Part of a Hogshead of Molasses
- a Case with about forty Pound of Hops
- 2 dble Gloster Cheeses—37 single d^o a small Box of Corks & Bottle Stopper

The Out-Houses

- 1 State Coach, & Harness for a pair of Horses.
- 1 Post Chaise, with Harness compleat for four Horses & a Leather Trunk in the Store Room
- 1 Post Coach with Harness compleat for Six Horses & two draw Boxes (in the Store Room)
- 1 Green park Chair
- 1 Setter and Grease Box
- 1 New Waggon & a Cart, with Harness for Six Horses with Leather Collars & Iron Traces
- 1 Roller, 1 plough, & 1 pair of Harrows, & 1 Bush Frame, and 1 plough paddle
- 5 Grey Coach Horses, & 1 Mare
- 2 Grey Saddle Horses, & 1 Mare, & 1 Bay Filly
- 4 Cows, 1 Bull, 5 Stears, and 3 Calves
- 2 Barrow pigs, & 1 Boar at the Attorneys
- 37 Head of Sheep
- 19 Weathers
- 1 Stack of Hay
- 1 Large Wheel Barrow
- 23 Bushels of Indian Corn
- 47½ Bushels of Oats
- 23 Bushels of English Wheat

Negroes

- Hannah
- Sally & her Child Billy
- Doll
- Dan
- Matt Piper
- Cesar
- Phillis

The Governor's Palace

Poultry

- 20 Turkeys
- 18 Geese
- 9 Ducks

Garden Implements

- 2 Weeding Knives, 2 Asparagus Knives
- 4 Wheel Barrows, 4 p^r Garden Shears, 1 Saw
- 4 Watering pots, 1 Small Hatchet, 3 Baskets
- 5 Spades, 5 Rakes, 4 Large Drawing Howes
- 3 Small Howes, 3 Dutch Howes, 1 Tarping Spade, 1 Edging Knife, 1 Dung Fork
- 1 Small Gravel Rake, 1 Dock Iron
- 2 Scythes, 22 Large Bell Glasses, 1 Small Bell Glass, 21 Dozen of Earthen Flower pots
- 1 Wire Sieve, 1 Cap Glass

Park Implements

- 4 Maddocks, 1 Grubbing Hoe, 1 Small Sledge
- 4 Maddocks pick Axes, 2 Felling Axes, 1 Broad Axe, 1 Small D^o 1 Faggot Bill, 7 Iron Wedges, 2 Mauls with Iron Hoops, 1 Broad Howe, 8 Spades, 1 Cross Cut Sawe,
- 4 Short Forks, 1 pitching Fork, 3 Scythes, 6 Mawls, a parcel of Wooden Rakes, 1 Line, 1 Logger, 1 Hand Saw, 1 Drawing Knife, 2 Augures, a 14 Round Ladder, a 25 D^o
- 1 Waggon Rope, 4 Casks with Clover & Rhye Grass Seeds, 2 Calf Muzzles, 1 Thistle paddle, 1 plank of Cherry Tree, 1 Hay Cutting Knife, 7 paddlocks, 6 Wheel Barrows, a parcel of Old Lumber 1 Turkey Coop—

Coachman's Room & Closet Adjoyning

—In Deal Case

- 6 Horse Sheets, 6 Fillet Cloaths, 3 White Rubbers, 6 Rollers, 4 Saddle Cloaths, 2 Inside Brushes, 6 Horse Brushes, 5 Water Brushes, 3 Oyl Brushes, 1 Hard Brush,
- 1 Brass Brush, 5 Main Combs & Spunges
- 2 p^r of Stirrup Irons, 2 Spunges, 1 Green Cover for the post Coach

—In Post Coach Trunk

- 8 Horse Nets, Oyl Cloath Cover to Trunk

—In Large Deal Case

- 2 Oyl Cloath Portmanteau Cases, 2 Horse Muzzles, 17 Rack Reins, 3 Black Stirrup Leathers, 4 Black Straps, 3 Hempen Halters,
- 4 Currey Combs, 1 Card & Spunge for y^e Horses Mains, 2 p^r of Hobbles, 1 Girt, 6 Horse Collers new, 6 D^o used, 12 Coller Reins,

14½ Sheets of Scowring paper, 2 Coach Horse Whips, 1 Phaeton D^o (2 Corn Sieves in y^e Stable)

- 1 Field Mahogany Bedstead, 2 Mattrasses, 1 Bolster, 3 Blankets
- 1 Red and White Flowered Quilt with Red Check Curtains, 1 Old Oak Table, 1 Walnut Writing Desk, 4 Old Green Bottom Chairs,
- 1 Swing Looking Glass, 2 Iron Dogs, with Brass Nobs, 1 poker, 1 p^r Tongs, 1 Hair Broom, 1 Boot Jack—

Groom's Room & Closet Adjoyning

- 1 Field Mahogany Bedstead, 2 Mattrasses, 1 Bolster, 3 Blankets,
- 1 Old Red and White Flowered Quilt, with Red Check Curtains, 2 Old pine Tables, 2 Chamber pots,
- 1 Close Stool,
- 3 Silver Stitched new Saddles, with Saddle Cloaths, 1 plain Saddle & Cloath, 1 New Livery Saddle with Furniture, 2 Old Livery Saddles with Furniture, 1 Old plain Saddle,
- 6 New Snaffle Bridles, 2 New pelham Bit Bridles, with polished Bits, 1 New D^o with Gold Bosses, and polished Bit, 1 D^o almost New with cased Bit,
- 1 Snaffle D^o with cased Bit, 1 Furniture Bridle with Gold Bosses and Blue Badson, 4 New White Rubbers, 6 Horse Sheets almost New, 4 New Fillet Cloaths, 4 New Saddle pannels, 4 New Rollers,
- 2 D^o a little Worn, 5 New Horse Nets, 1 New Red Saddle Cloath with white Binding, 1 White D^o with Green Binding, 3 Old Furniture Saddle Cloaths,
- 1 New Breast plate to a Saddle, 3 New Heads & Reins to Furniture Bridles, 7 p^r new Stirrup Leathers, 1 p^r D^o used
- 2 Watering Bridles
- 1 New Running Martingale, 5 New Cruppers, 3 Old D^o 2 p^r Old Girts, 15 p^r New Single Girts, 6 p^r New Double D^o 3 New Surcingles, 3 Old Saddle pannels,
- 2 New Mail pillions and Straps, 2 New Horse Collars, Old Horse Collars, 6 New Rack Reins, 6 New Hempen Halters, 1 p^r New Stirrup Irons and Leathers, 1 New Crupper, 2 New powder Flasks, 1 p^r Holsters almost new, 3 New thin Skins, 1 New Furniture pad, 12 Brass Saddle Buttons and Staples, 1 New Currey Comb, 1 p^r of polished Stirrup Irons, 3 p^r Silver Mounted Horse pis-

The Governor's Palace

- tols, 4 New Horse Joggs, 1 New Furniture Whip
 1 Boot Jack (1 Half Bushel, 1 Iron Sieve, 1 Old Cask in Granary)

Laundry

- 5 Flat Irons, 2 Box Irons, with one Heater to each,
 2 Iron Stands, 1 pr of Tongs, 1 Large Boyling Copper,
 1 Long Stool, 2 pine Tables, 1 Linnen Horse, 1 Mangle,
 1 Large Iron pot, 1 Brass Skillet, 2 Linnen Baskets,
 3 Washing Tubs, 2 pails, 1 piggin, 4 Mangle Cloaths,
 2 Ironing Cloaths, 1 Wooden Funnel, 1 Hair Sieve,
 3 Rensing Tubs (1/3 part of a Barrel of Lamp Oyl, a small Quantity of Tar in y^e Cellar adjoining to the Laundry)

Dairy

- 5 Tin pans, 5 Earthen pans, 1 Small Cherm, 1 pail
 1 piggin, 1 Small Brass Kettle, 1 Tin D^o
 1 Large Double Turkey Coop—

Small Room adjoining to Poultry House

- 1 Old Matrass, 2 Old Blankets

Gardiner's Room

- 1 Small Field Bedstead, Feather Bed, Matrass, Bolster, pillow, 3 Blankets, 1 Red and White Flower'd Quilt, with Green and White Cotton Curtains, 1 Old pine Table, 1 Old Red D^o 2 Old Iron Dogs, Fender, Tongs and Shovel.—

Servant's Hall

- 2 Old Iron Dogs, 1 poker—2 Old pine Tables, 2 Mahogany Waiters, 2 Black Cans

Out Houses belonging to the Kitchen

Larder

- 2 Barrells pickled Tripe, 1 Whole Kitt of Salmon,
 1 piece of D^o 1 Jar of Virginia Mangoes, 1 Jar of Candid Lemmon, 1 piece of Hogs Lard, 1 piece of Jar of pickled Anchovies,

- about 1/3 of Firkin of Butter, 2 Neat's Tongues,
 1 Cake of Tallow, part of a Carboy of Vinaigre, 6 Ropes of Onions. A parcel of broken Staffe ware.
 1 large wooden Tray. 5 empty Cags

Smoke House.

- a Barrel & 2 Tubs of soft soap
 133 pieces of Bacon. 4 large powdering tubs

In the Cole house is about 1000 Bushels of Sea Coal by conjecture—

In the Salt house is 6 whole Sacks of Salt & a piece. 9 pieces of Tubs pots & Kitchen Stuff. an empty fish Barrel.

Charcoal house about 40 bush^{ls} to appearance & 1 Wooden bushel Mease and some lumber

Scullery

- 2 Washg tubs. 6 water pails
 3 Iron pots. 1 pr Iron Dogs.
 1 pr of Iron spit racks
 6 Spits. 1 Coffee & 1 Chesnut roaster. 1 Iron frying pan. 1 old tin candle box. 1 chop board.
 1 Stand for candle moulds.
 2 Wooden Trays. 1 small stone jug
 1 old sieve. 1 Iron Oven peel
 1 old wooden Chair. 1 old pickg pot. 1 old jelly stand. 1 old plate rack. 1 Ax.

Kitchen

- 1 large meat Jack & Appurtanences.
 1 Dutch Oven. 1 Salamander. 1 pr Bellows
 1 Skimer & 1 flesh fork. 2 Gridirons
 2 Iron Trivets. 1 poker & Tongs.
 1 large boilg copp^r 1 Box iron & a heater.
 1 old wooden chair. 1 large Fire Screen.
 1 blue Salt box. 1 Marble Mortar.
 5 Stone jarrs empty. 1 large Glass Lanthern
 1 half bushel hand basket.
 2 Iron meat cleavers. 21 Pewter Dishes & 15 plates. 1 pewter fish Strainer.
 12 White stone Scollop & 5 Tea Canisters
 2 round coffee canisters. 1 parcel of Hartshorn Shavgs & 1 d^o Ising Glass.

The Governor's Palace

- 1 small & 1 large Sieve. 1 Case of 18 Lardg Needles. 16 pewter ice Moulds
- 16 Earthen sweet meat pots
- 2 pair steak tongs.

Kitchen

- 3 Wooden rollg pins 1 knife & fork.
- 1 Coffee mill fix'd. 4 doz. copp^r Moulds.
- 3 pewter Ice moulds. 9 doz. & 9 Tin moulds of different forms. 2 paste brushes. 5 paste markers. 2 small iron stands
- 1 old 8 day clock. 26 pewter cand^e moulds
- 8 old hair Sieves. 1 p^r of 2 lb copp^r— scales & weights. 1 old pewter dish.
- 1 small flower keg. 1 hand Dinner Bell. 1 stone jarr candied orange peel.
- 1 small Gauze Sieve.
- 2 Tin cullenders.
- 21 Copp^r Stew pans & 24 Covers.
- 4 d^o Soup pots & covers
- 1 d^o Alamode pot & cover
- 1 d^o preser^g pot & d^o
- 1 d^o small fish kettle & cover
- 5 d^o Sauce pans & d^o
- 1 d^o dripp^g pan.
- 1 d^o fish Strainer.
- 1 Bell mettle pestle & mortar
- 2 chop^g knives
- 2 round copp^r paste pans & 2 oval tin d^o
- 4 Iron bird Spits
- 3 d^o Soup ladles 1 Iron bast^g ladle.
- 1 Tin ventilator 1 d^o soup horse
- 1 d^o Skimmer 3 Funnel.
- 4 large tin graters 4 tin maples basket pans. 1 large tin flat candlestick.
- 21 tin meat covers. 2 large pewter water dishes
- 3 copp^r chafing dishises

Glass

- 21 Glass Salvers
- 1 cut glass pirimid & frame compleat
- 1 plain d^o with 14 pails
- 5 flat plates. 3 look^g glass frames.
- 4 Scollopt plates
- 21 glass flower stands 4 green d^o
- 2 round cut glass cream basons covers & dishes
- 2 d^o oval d^o & 2 d^o
- 4 Scollop plates.
- 3 d^o sweet meat glasses for a change :
- 67 Orgeat glasses.
- 46 plain flint jelly & Silibub glasses
- 5 butt^r dishes & covers.

- 50 cut jelly & Silibub Glasses
- 39 plain square jelly d^o
- 87 Jelly & silibub d^o of different sorts —
- 16 Tart pans glass. 8 flat sweet meat pans.
- 3 common sweet meat midg glass.
- 41 pieces of common desert glasses
- 39 d^o of best cut—d^o d^o
- a small quantity of Izing glass.

Linnen

- 26 Pillow cases
- 2 p^r very large fine Sheets
- 17 p^r lesser fine d^o
- 18½ p^r Servants d^o
- 4 Damask long Dinner table cloths
- 6 Doz. Napkins to D^o
- 4 Damask long table Cloths
- 3½ doz Napkins to d^o
- 4 long Diaper table cloths
- 4 Middle Cloths to d^o
- 5 doz. Napkins to d^o
- 2 long Damask table cloths
- 4 doz. Napkins to d^o
- 1 large Damask table cloth
- 1 Middle cloth to d^o
- 1 doz. Napkins to d^o
- 6 Fine damask table cloths
- 6 doz. Napkins to d^o
- 2 Damask table cloths
- 2 doz Napkins to d^o
- 30 Dinner table cloths & 5 doz odd Napkins
- 36 Breakfast cloths
- 12 Servants table cloths
- 2½ doz fine diaper tea Napkins
- 35 Damask d^o
- 3 doz. fine diaper Towels
- 27 Huckaback d^o
- 64 Brown Rubbers
- 5 Round Towels
- 2 Coarse dresser cloths.

Cook's Bed Chamber

- 1 Field bedst^d 2 Matrasses 3 blankets 1 Quilt
- 1 Bolster & pillow, Red check Curtains.
- 1 Round Mahog^y Table with leaves.
- 1 d^o d^o Tea d^o
- 1 Green easy Chair with green cover^g & Cushion
- 1 Arm chair leather bottom.
- 6 Mahog^y Chairs Hair bottoms
- 1 Walnut Desk.
- 3 p^r red check'd window Curtains.

The Governor's Palace

- 2 pokers 1 Fender, Tongs Shovel & hearth brush
- 1 dust pan. hangg trivet
- 1 Copp^r Tea kettle
- 15 Prints. 2 Tea pots 3 Cups & Saucers
- 1 Sug^r dish & 2 bottles of Staffordshire ware
- 2 black japann'd Canns.
- 7 Canisters. 1 Sieve. 1 Basket.
- 6 Artificial flowers.
- 1 glass tumbler.

Servant's Hall

- 67 Staffords. round Dishes
- 64 do oval do
- 23 do puddg do 1 Sallad Dish.
- 10 soup plates
- 11 shallow do
- 6 large & 4 small breakfast plates
- 6 round & 6 oval fish strainers
- 4 Turins & covers. 5 Sauce boats
- 4 Egg Cups.

Celler

- 14 Gross of empty bottles.

Garret over the front Parlour

- 1 Field bedst^d feather bed, Matrass bolster pillow 1 blanket 1 Quilt red checks Curt^s
- 1 Mahog^y night table. 1 Mah. Desk.
- 1 pewter bed pan. 1 claw fire screen
- 1 small black walnut table
- 1 Grate, fender poker tongs & Shovel
- 1 Wash hand bason & stand compleat
- 1 old red japann'd table.
- 1 japann'd Ink Stand.

THINGS TO BE SENT TO ENGLAND

In My Lords Bed chamber

- Gold Watch and Walking Cane
- Three seal skin Cases of surveyors Instruments
- one Shagreen Case contg Eight Chas'd Silver Tea Spoons and one pair of Tongs, one Pair of Paste buckles
- one red Leather Case a pair of Stone Shoe and Knee Buckles, two Morrocco Asses Skin Pocket Books of Memorandums, one Diamond Stock buckle
- one Pair of Stone Shoe & Knee Buckles
- one Diamond Hatt Buckle, two Gold Seals, one Steel Seal, one Pair of Gold Buttons, two setts

- of New steel shoe & Knee Buckles, one Pair of cutt steel shoe & Knee Buckles, one Handsome Tooth Pick Case,

In Dining Room

The Public & Private Papers and other Things contain'd in the Library Table and Mahogany Desk, to be put in the Most convenient of the Two & be sent carefully to England the thirteen Wax Portraits, The East India Firelock,

In Chamber over Dining Room

The Pistols with furniture & five small Swords

In Middle Room

Two Snuff Boxes one Small Ivory Box

In Store Room

One Piece of Fine Damask Napkining
 All the Maps and all the Books
 All the Plate in General. & Knives Forks and Spoons—
 All the China
 All the Table & House Linen
 Three Pipes of Madeira to be fill'd & Well Cas'd
 None of the Staffordshire Ware to Come.

*A CATALOGUE OF YE BOOKS
 IN THE LIBRARY*

n ^o of Volumes	
3	Clarendon's History of the Rebellion
2	Postlethwayt's Dictionary
2	Johnson's Dictionary
7	Statutes at Large
2	Anderson on Commerce
3	Plinius Harduini
2	Miller's Gardener's Dictionary
1	Virginia Laws
1	Laws of Virginia
2	Ralegs History of the World
1	Virginia Laws—
1	Pamphlet Military Devotion
1	Byron's Narrative—
1	Ode to Shakespear
1	Journal of H. Burgesses—
1	Seat of the late War—
1	Map North America

The Governor's Palace

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Kerkead— 1 Ignorant Philosopher— A parcel of Pamphlets & old Magazines— 1 Atlas—3 Books of Prints & Drawings in paste board 1 red Letter Case— | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Conquest of Mexico 1 Jacobs Law Dictionary 4 Bacon's Works 3 Lockes Works — Acts of George the second begining in the 15 yr of His Reign, ending the 30th 2 1 Coopers Dictionary 2 Traps Virgil 1 Ansons Voyage 1 Journal of the House of Burgessess 3 Minutes of the Lord from Jan^y 1765 to May 1768 1 Universal Dictionary of the marine 1 Map of Virginia | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 Hammers Shakespeare 1 Carter's Epictetus 6 Popes Illiad 5 Popes Odyssey. 2 Vols Goldsmith's Roman History— 4 Smollets His. of England 9 Ciceronis Opera Oliveti 3 3 Robert's His: of Charles the 5th 1st Vol. missing 3 Blackstones Commentaries 2nd D^o 1 & 3^d d^o lent out & not returnd 2 L'Esprit des Loix 6 Humes His: of England—all missing— E.R. d^o 1 Observations on the Statutes 1 Plays 1 Prussian Exercise | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Stiths His: of Virginia 1 Essays on Husbandry 1 Cordens His of Canada 1 Postlethayt's System 1 Pounal on the Colonies 4 Sherlocks Sermons 8 Oeuvres de Voltaire 2 Leland's Demosthenes— 9 Popes Works 1 Camp Discipline 5 4 Smollet's Continuation 4 Atterbury's Sermons 2 Douglass's North America 2 European Settlements 1 Military Essay 1 Bailey's Dictionary 1 Meiges D^o 1 Boyers D^o Abridged 6 Tom Jones 9 Letter's de Maintenon 6 L'Ami de Hommes Sherlock's 3rd Volume not his Lordship's 1 Discourse of Trade |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Hainsworths Dictionary 1 Dictionare de Boyer 1 Caesar Auden dorpil 1 Boyers Dictionary 1 Littletons d^o 26 Statutes at Large 24th d^o 4 20 Universal History 1 Bible & 1 Prayer Book 1 Diseases of the Army 1 Stat. Will. & M. Coll.— 1 Virg^a Laws abridg'd 1 Johnson's Dictionary—d^o 2 Knox's historical Journal. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 Treatise on Ventilators 1 Telemaque 3 L'Esprit de la Lique 6 Memoirs de Maintenon 1 Belisaire 2 Adventures of Jos. Andrews 1 missing only one 1 Spinkes Devotion 8 Swift's Works 2 His: of the 5 Indian Nations 6 10 Select Plays T & 1 T.6 9 D^o C 2^d M^r Stark 8 Oeuvres de Moliere 1, 2, D^o 4 Fool of Quality 2 Antoninus's Meditations 1 Milton's Paradise lost Court & City Register for 1768 d^o 1769 & 1770 Virginia Almanack d^o Flora Virginica | | |
- Books doubtful to whom they belong
- 3 Books of Journals—sent to M^r Wythe Attorney
 - 1 Flora Virginica—said to come from M^r Clayton—
 - 3^d Vol of Rapins History—
 - 3 Vol's Sherlock's Sermons said to be in the House when my Lord came—
 - 1 Book of engross'd Letters—ret^d to the Office—

The Governor's Palace

**STANDING FURNITURE
AT THE PALACE**

in the Front Parlour

- 34 Scripture Prints
- 2 Shades in Frames
- 2 Brass Branches
- 7 Mahogany Chairs
- 1 Iron Grate.
- Fry & Jefferson's Map in the Closet.—

In the Hall & Passage

- Arms & Colours. 2 looking Glasses—6 fine leather Buckets
- 1 step Ladder—1 step Ladder

In the dining Room

- 1 p^r brass Sconces.
- 1 Side Board wth Marble Slab

In the Ball Room

- 19 Leather Bottom Mahogany chairs
- 8 long stools
- 8 stocker Brackets.*
- 6 brass Branches.

Supper Room

- 2 long walnut dining Tables
- 16 Walnut Leather bottom chairs
- A Glass Lustre wth 12 Branches

In the Porch

- 2 large deal Benches

In the Powder Room

- 2 Dressers

In the little middle Room

- Chimney & 2 brass Sconces—
- a Dresser & Monumental Piece to Tho^s Fairfax
- an old Glass Lanthorn
- 1 p^r Steps

In the Pantry

- 1 Gilt looking Glass
- 3 paintings over the Door
- Map of New England
- 4 Leather Bottom Mahogany Chairs.
- 1 p^r old Money Scales

In the Passage up Stairs

- 3 large Roman Catholick Pictures
- 1 glass Lanthorn
- 1 large looking Glass. 1 p^r Steps in the Passage Closet—

Study

- 1 Looking Glass.
- 1 check Curtain & Rod
- 1 Writing Table

Chamber over the Dining Room

- 2 looking Glass with black Frames & 2 glass Sconces
- 2 outer Window Screens
- 10 Prints in Frames in the Closet
- one looking Glass wth painted Frame

Chamber over the front Parlour

- 1 looking Glass. 14 Prints

Middle Room

- 2 long looking Glasses with red gilded frames
- 1 large Glass on the Side of the Room with carved gilt frame
- Glass Lustre with six Branches

In his Lordship's Chamber

- One Chimney looking Glass
- a Shade—
- a Stand of Shelves

in the 2^d Store Room

- 1 long Box with a Parcel of broken Sconces—

3^d [store room]

- 6 spring Blinds—4 Billiard Tacks—parts of a Bedstead—1 brass Sconce
- a Parcel of old Iron

in Passage up Stairs

- 4 very old black Leather Chairs

Room over his Ldship's Bed Chamber

- 1 looking Glass with Gilt Frame
- Stand of Shelves—

Cellar

- Wooden Horses—1 Rope

* "Stocker" should read "stockoe"—perhaps meaning stucco.

The Governor's Palace

Garden

- 12 leaden & six stone flower Potts
- 1 Rolling Stone—Tubbs & orange Tree & Roller for the Tubbs—

Outhouse

- 1 Handmill—

in the Wine Store

- 1 Step Ladder & old Chair
- 3 Horses—2 large Shelves—

WEARING APPAREL

In Chamber over Dining Room

- 1 Blue Cloth Frock with white Lining
- 2 Blue Frocks, & 2 Waistcoats
- 2 Pr Leather Breeches, 5 Pr Black Silk D^o
- 3 Pr Black Velvet D^o 1 Pr of white Cloth D^o
- 1 Pr White Velvet D^o 1 White Sattin Under Waistcoat
- 1 Crimson Silk Under Waistcoat
- 1 White watered silk Embroidered Waistcoat
- 1 Thickset Frock, 1 Brown Doyley D^o
- 1 Fustian Frock & Waistcoat, 3 White Silk Waistcoats
- 1 Old Brown, & 1 Old Blue Great Coat
- 2 White Cloth Waistcoats, 1 Old Scarlet D^o Gold Laced
- 1 Blue Silk D^o, 2 Blue Great coats, 1 Scarlet Cloak
- 4 Green Bays Wrappers—

In the Middle Room

- 1 Compleat suit of pale Crimson Cut Velvet
- 1 D^o with Gold Buttons, deep coloured D^o
- 1 D^o of White Cloth, and White Silk Waistcoat, laced with Silver,
- 1 D^o Gold Tissue, 1 D^o of a Larger Pattern
- 5 Black, and 1 White Hats
- 1 Suit of Mourning with Weepers
- 1 Mourning Frock and Waistcoat
- 1 Raven Grey D^o—and D^o
- 2 Full Suits of Black Cloth
- 1 Full trimmed Suit of Crimson Cloth
- 1 D^o of Scarlet, 1 Blue Cloth Coat full trimmed
- 1 Brown Rateen Frock, 1 Scarlet D^o Waistcoat,

- 1 Scarlet Rateen Coat and Waistcoat full trimmed,
- 1 Scarlet Gold Laced Frock
- 2 Gold Laced Buff Waistcoats, 1 Pr Buff Breeches
- 1 Camblet Sea Cloak, lined with Green Baize
- 1 Bed Gown and Night Cap
- 2 Pr of Flannel Drawers, 1 D^o Under Waistcoat,
- 2 Cotton Under Waistcoats, 5 Linnen D^o
- 3 Pr Linnen Drawers, 11 Pr of Cotton D^o

Arrived since the taking the foregoing Inventory,

- 1 Scarlet Gold Laced Frock,
- 1 blue plain D^o
- 6 Pr of Cotton Drawers,

His Lordship's Bed Chamber

- 56 Ruffled Shirts, 6 plain D^o
- 51 Cambrick Stocks, 2 Doz Suits of Laced Ruffles,
- 1 Pr Mourning Ruffles, 37 Cambrick Handkerchiefs,
- 5 Sword-knots in Ban Boxes, 1 Small Gilt case of Phials, 3½ Yds of Cambrick, 5 New and 1 Old pr of Kidd Gloves, 1 New Silk Wig Bag, 2 Remnants of Black Crape, 6 Black Silk Cockades,
- 15 Pr of Wash Leather & Doe Skin Gloves,
- 1 Pr of Yellow Kidd D^o, 1 Black Silk Stock,
- 1 Black Silk Cravet, 11 Pr Cambrick Weepers,
- 1 purple Sprig in a Cockle Shell
- 26 Silk Handkerchiefs, 6 Pr New Black Worsted Stockings
- 6 Pr of White D^o 6 Pr Brown Thread D^o 1 Pr White [D^o]
- 10 Pr of Black Worsted D^o, 1 Pr Black Worsted Gauze [D^o]
- 20 Pr plain White Worsted D^o, 6 Pr Ribbed D^o
- 9 Pr White Worsted Gauze D^o, 10 Pr Brown Thread [D^o]
- 1 Pr of Boot D^o—28 Pr White Silk D^o
- 18 Pr Black Silk D^o 30 Pr White Cotton D^o
- 4 Pr Leggings, 2 Cravets, 2 Single Caps,
- 23 Cambrick and Linnen Caps, 16 Flannel D^o
- 3 Pr New Shoes, 1 Pr pumps D^o
- 20 Pr Shoes worn, 8 Pr pumps D^o
- 5 Pr Slippers, 4 Pr Boots D^o, 2 Pr lased Spurs,
- 5 Wigs worn, 1 New D^o, 2 Flesh Brushes,
- 1 Whisk, 1 Cloaths Brush, 3 Wig Stands

Botetourt manuscripts, Virginia State Library.

13.

The Commonwealth of Virginia for the Palace
To Humphrey Harwood

Dr.

1776

August 17th	To 40 bushels of lime @ 9d; 500 bricks 13/9 & a load of Sand 2/	£ 2.. 5..9
	To 2 days work mending plasterg, in palace & 2 do. mendg. Grate @ 6/	1.. 4.._
19	To 6 Ditto mendg. Do. in hall & passages @ 6/ & 4 days lar. 8/	2.. 4.._
21	To 52 bushels of lime @ 9d 1-1/2 do. whitewash 2/3 & 1-1/2 Do. hair 2/3	2.. 3..6
	To 100 larthes 1/ 350 Nails 4/ & Carting a load of Sand 2/	_.. 7.._
	To 10 Days work Whitewashing & mendg. plasterg. in landary & office @ 6/	3.. _.._
	To 9 Days labours work @ 2/	_..18.._
28	To 40 bushs. lime @ 9d. 500 bricks 13/9 & 6 Days labour @ 2/	2..15..9
	To 3 days work Mending landary & Sculery Chimneys 18/	_..18.._
	To 3 Ditto Whitewashg. 18/ & 5 Days labr. @ 2/ & hair 2/3	1..10..3
Septemr. 21	To 11 Do. @ 6/ Whitewashing & 6 bushels of Whitewash 9/	3..15.._
		<hr/>
		£21.. 1..3

[Verso endorsed]

The Palace Account

all work actually
done on public
Building by way
of Repair to be
pd. for at a reasona-
ble Rate

P. Henry

[Henry E. Huntington Library, photocopy C. W. Rsch. Center]

14.

[Petition of Henry Cary to the Council, 1709]

To the Honorable Edmond Jenings Esquire the P'sident of his Majesties Councell of Virginia & to rest of the Honorable Councell Henry Cary moste sheweth.

That whareas your Petetitor was ordered and Empowered by the late Generall Assembly to build a dwelling house & out houses for the Quens Governor have accordingly used the utmost of my Endeavor to performe the same & have bueilt & almost finished the Kitchen & Carryed up the wall & rayed the rooffe of the Dwelling house & Covored itt with planks & layed on the lead upon the flatt of the roffe & whare as the s'd Assembly ordered the s'd house to be Covored with stone slate which was sent for accordingly & are Com in butt are soe broke in Coming that not two thirds of them are fitt for use & those that are fitt Cannot mett with or here of any workeman that understands how to lay them soe that the house is still uncovered onely with planke which is not suffishant to make it tite & soe Consequently the timber worke will receive much Damadg by the raine that Come in doe therefore most humbely pray that your Honors will please to take the s'd bueilding into your Consideration & Give such directions therein as you think fitt.

[Endorsed]

Mr. Henry Cary, 16th April, 1709.
Abt. roofing the Govr's house & kitchen

[Virginia: Colonial Papers, folder 20, item 17, Virginia State Library, photocopy C.W. Rsch. Center]

15.

"In a building near the palace are to be seen the remains of the richly ornamented state coach, which was brought over with Lord Botetourt, and once used by him to carry him from the palace to the Capitol. 'Tis a clumsy machine, and enormously heavy,--perhaps equal to two common wagons. It is gilded in every part, even the edges of the tires of the wheels. The arms of Virginia are painted on every side. The motto of the arms led me to remark how peculiarly disposed the Virginians have been to adopt ideas of royalty and magnificence . . . The motto is, En dat Virginia quartam, --that is, 'Virginia gives a fourth quarter to the world.' "

[Journal entry for September 9-16, 1781, printed in Octavius Pickering, The Life of Timothy Pickering, (Boston: 1867) Vol. I, pages 297-299]

16. [Copy of a letter from John Custis to Philip Ludwell II, Williamsburg
18 April 1717]

Williamsburgh Aprl. 18. 1717

Hond. Sir

Yours I recd. concerning my forbidding the Governor to cutt my Wood, and if you please to give me leave, Shall faithfully tell you, the whole matter. I happened to be at the Governors, and he was pleased to ask my consent, to cut down some trees that grew on my Land to make an opening, I think he called it a visto, and told me would cut nothing but what was only fitt for the fire, and for that he would pay as much as any one gave for firewood, to please his honour, I told him he might if he pleased cutt such Trees down, Some time after I happened to dine with him, and he then told me there was a Swamp that did belong to me in which grew a great deale of wood, and alledged it would never be of much Service to me, by reason I could not come at it with a cart without goeing through his pasture, (but that was a mistake) however he told me as before if I would give him leave he would cut nothing but Scroby Trees that was fitt for nothing but the fire and words to that effect, and would likewise pay me for that, I was loth to deny his Honour and so I gave him leave.

As to the Clearing his visto he cut down all before him such a wideness as he thought fitt; amongst which there was two very good oak Timber Trees, that my Tenant had reserved to cover my Tenement, and came to the people just as they had cutt them down, or in some small time after, and begged them not to cutt them into firewood, till she saw me, for she should be half ruind for boards if they destroyed those Trees, they were so uncivill that the very next morning early they cut them into firewood; as for my Swamp it is all

cut down, good and bad as far as they went, till I stopt them, it is a great
deale of pitty such Stately ash Timber should be destroyed for the fire, a
Wheelright would have given considerably for the Timber for fellows for wheels,
besides it would have left my Tenement in Log timber for many years, while I
[being so?] very Sick, my Tenant came to me and told me the Governor had ruined
my Land, by cutting and destroying almost the Timber that should have Supplied
The Tenement; and if I did not stop such proceedings, they would cutt all before
I could be well to see the Damage was done me, and that no Tenant would be able
to live on that Land for they must in short time not only buy Log timber but
firewood. Will: [?]ddins an[d (torn)] of my [servants?] [in?]formed me that if
the Land were his the Governor should not have pillaged [torn] for fifty pounds
[and if?] I did not stop him no one would be able to live on it. I told him I
did not expect that there was any Trees cut down but what [was?] only [fitt?]
for the fire because I very well rememberd what the Governor had told me, he
answ[ered?] neither good nor bad was spared, upon which I made the best shift
I could to sitt up so long as I could write to the Governor, and in as Civil
manner as I was Capable of, and told him what my Tenants had informed me and
desired that he would be pleased to desist cutting any more, for that it would
not only do me a great deale of Injury, but that I likewise thought I should do
my Son a great deale of Injustice, if I should Suffer his Land to be ruind or
words to this effect; I assured him I would have waited on his Honour my self
if I had been able, and that I was in a very weak Condition; Thus Sir have I
told you as near as I can the whole truth of the matter, and if the Governor
will be angry I will appeal to all mankind if I have given him occasion, if he
will please to Show my Letter I am not, nor Shall not be affraid or ashamed to
own every thing in it, I am conscios to my self that I did my utmost to write
respectively civel to him, in return of which I have been informed he has said

all the little mean things of me, and that [I?] threatned to beat his Servants, which you very well know, I was not able to stand upright but as I was held for Severall weeks; and do protest Solemnly I never changd a word with any Servant he had about any such thing [or?] indeed as I remember about any other matter, as for being paid for the wood, I never had one farthing, and if I had, I leave you to guess if paying the usuall price of firewood would answer for timber. I must now begg your pardon for troubling you with this long Scrawl, but since you were so kind to write to me of the premises, I thought my self obliged to answer you; my Respects of good Madam Ludwell my Love to my Girl is what offers from

Honble. Sir,
Yr. most Obedt. Servant
Jno. Custis Copy B

superscribed To The Honble. Philip Ludwell Esqre.

To have a true Idea of this letter you must know that when I waited on the Govr. on the 17th of Apr. with Collo. Carter among other discourse the Govr. [torn] took occasion from a small fire he had or some such thing to tell us [illeg.] of how ill mr. Custis had used him after he had given him leave to Cut a visto thro his land upon promise to pay for the wood & alsoe to Cutt down a swamp in which was noe thing but crook[ed] & decay'd ash trees fit for nothing but his fire he had on a suddain forbid his Seryants to cut any more or to take off what they had cut which was a [torn] if appointment to him [torn] reflected pretty sharply. I [torn] excuse him & [sd.?] it might be [torn]formation. I [illeg.]derd mr. Custis Should [torn] the Govr. soe & though [torn] selfe obliged to inform him of it & desired to know the occasion of [it?] which [occas?]ioned this letter. I am [torn] informed that he continues to tell rid[icu]lous storys of [illeg.] mr. Custis about it tho he has not yet thought

fit to pay him even for firewood Noe more than he has the gardener for laying out his garden above a year past [I?] send you his letter to make what use you please of.

[Lee Family Papers, Section 46, Mss 1/ L 51/ f. 64, Virginia Historical Society.

Note: The endorsement is probably in Philip Ludwell II's handwriting.]

17.

. . . The above are all fossile collected by myself, all or most of them out of the Governours Park in Williamsburg; this Stratum of Shells seems to extend over a great part of this Country, at least in the low lands, covered by a bed of sand and sandy loam of different thickness; as gravel & marle is found in England. The thickness of this Stratum I have not been able to discover, as it appears only in small openings, made by the washing of the Rain water, or on the banks of little Riverlets, only in the Governours Park a Pit is opened purposely for getting this matter which is used for making Walks instead of Gravel, but I am much mistaken if it would not be a rich Manure for the Land especially if burnt it was out of this Pit that No. 13 [a Mass of the Bed in which these Shells lie] was taken & which seems no other than fragments of Shells, this opening is made in the manner of a gravel Pit, & they have dug to depth of eight or more feet in the Stratum but how much deeper it lies I know not . . .

[Rev. Thomas Fielde, Kingston Parish, Gloucester County, Virginia, 16 February 1771, to Dr. Mac Kenzie, original Huntington Library, photocopy C.W. Rsch. Center]