SECTION 3

[323]

Notes lately received from M. Blackwell on Dumfries Warehouse inspected the 13th of Nov. of 1783 Mark B.P. for Burr Peyton No 84 Oronoko leaf crop 1106-149-957- This hhd to be shipt by my son for my use in the first ship to London 17th

17th April 1784 gave M' Hall a 2 pistole piece 21 guineas amounting in the whole to £ 3:13:0 & I received from him one loaf of sugar value 14/3/2 it was supposed that I sh. have got 100 lb of b. sugar, but I got none, so that M. Hall owes me on the whole of this transaction £ 2:18:8

April 21st paid M. Finch 12/ for shoemaking

Weighed the unprized Tob.o in the Tob.o house & there was of leaf shipped 644 lb i.e. 518 very good & 126 with a few leaves mouldy 5 times the weight of the sheet to be deducted 15 lb for 5 times w. of sheet

April 1784

Crop, tobacco notes, his son to ship to London

Gave Elisha Hall money for sugar; hasn’t received it

Paid shoemaker Finch

Crop, unprized tobacco, some with mold

Loan of tools to carpenter

Richard Neale, planes

Crop, tobacco, twists

May 1784

Paid tenant Hull for sheep, tobacco & partridges

William Beane [Bayne], twist tobacco

Lent William Goodman money

Crop, corn

Blackwell paid him in tobacco notes

Crop, tobacco, from William Beane [Bayne], twist

Nephew Elisha Hall owes him cash from Blackwell

[324]

April 23. 1784 D. Rich. Neale for my son Tho. Lees order on him assumed by M. Neale for £1.9.6 Same time lent M. Neale 6 plains vid. 2 pair of hollows & rounds, one half inch Bead plain and one bead O. G. plain See his assumpsit & receipt for plains either in my small pocket book or in the receipt drawer in my cabinet.

26 lbs. of twists & 6 lbs. of ground leaves brot in from the crop & the overseer to have his share.

5th May 1784 paid M. Hall the tenant 3/8 for the whole ballance due him for a wether and for 55 lbs. of tob. purchased from him in the Spring 1783. Also paid him 8 pence for partridges due his son.

6th May rec. from Bill Bean 37 lbs. twist tob. î

6 May let Goodman have one guinea £ 1.8.0.

[325]

6 May 1784 put 24 1/2 lb barrels of shelled corn in the store loft to last until the middle of August.

C. M. Blackwell for 2 notes on Falmouth neat 1896 the two 11 May 1784

May 15th Rec. 55 lbs of twist from Beane w 63 before makes in all 118 lbs.

D. M. Elisha Hall 8 7/ for cash he received from M. Blackwell for me in April last
Notes delivered my son May 18. 1784 to be shipt in the Iris Capt Cole consigned to Mssr. Wallace Johnson & Muir Merch. in London on Nomony. 1011.124.1269. & on Dumfries 957 to be reprised to 1000 mak. in the whole neat 4399. Also on order on Nomony for my 4 hhd's there of my own Chantilly crop - & M. Sanford the Nomony Inspector has a hhd of mine to put on board w. neat 1212 lbs.

[326]
Rec'd from my son Tho. for Ludwell 5 guineas Δ

18 May paid Dan O[---ke?] the Taylor 30 7/ for making my suit of clothes Δ

burnt shells lime water half a pound to 3 quarts boiling water.

D. Brown demand is 6/ for a pound of cascarilla & £1.4.0 for 1 pound Jesuits bark Δ

June 1774 wig & box for Col. Gaskins £2.0.0 Petty Coat for Miss Gaskins £1.15.0

C. Fred Weaver 1000 lbs tob. at 24/£12.0.0
6th May paid . . 1.4.8 due July 6.16.0 5.3.4
19 . . d. . . £ 5.12.0 Aug. 2 3.8

Old 6.16.8 19 May 1784 R.H.Lee
1.15.4

M. Hall's Tob. inspected May 20 1784 weighed neat 1212 which being paid to me on acco. of M. W. Rice for 1000 neat that he owed me, the ballance being 212 crop Tob. I am to pay M. Rice for. May 21 1784 R.H.Lee

[327]
The bal due from Col. Gaskins after deducting the money p'd me by M. W. Lee for him was £65.18.2 & he paid me £30.12 then the bal was £35.6.2 so it remains to this 28th May 1784 -

Carried to Richmond May 28 6 shirts & 6 stocks 3 pair W. silk & 3 pair spun silk & 2 pair B. silk & 2 pair of under worsted stockings & 2 pair under thread stockings 5 pocket handkerchiefs 2 night caps 2 summer waistcoats & breeches 1 old napkin, 4 linen hand gloves & 1 flannel ditto

Ferriages at Tunins 12/ at Cappahosic 12/ at Corrotoman & Turks 4/ the two at Chickahomony 3/9

June 1784 Dining in Richmond
Richasons. Sunday 6 dined at Chatsworth 7th at governors 8th at Couns. 1 Nelsons 9th- at Formicolas whose bill was 6/ & paid 10th i at M. Harvey 11 at Galts & paid his bill 7/6 i

Five grains of calomel were mixed with 2 grams of distilled water & half a dram of simple syrup, by means of 5 grains of Gum Arabic which kept it sufficiently suspended. A double quantity of the gum preserved the mixture uniform much longer. To this form it will be much more easily given to children, than in syrups, conserves &c and as a great part is generally wasted in forcing those thick vehicles upon them. By means of this gum the resinous purgatives as scammony &c may be given advantageously with the calomel.

[329] 9th June 1784 paid Rich. Lee Esq.’s half Joes or £.9.12. in part for the pork that I had of him last winter.

Given out to wash the 11. 4 shirts 4 stocks 2 handkerchiefs 1 pair worsted & 1 pair silk stockings.

Gum Arabic also greatly abates the ill taste of Cor. Sub when mixt in water instead of brandy, it sits easier on the stomach 1 Percival’s experiments p. 375

Where a salivation is to be removed wash the mouth with the follow: Gargle 1/2 ounce Gum Arabic dissolved in half pint of boiling water add one ounce of honey of roses and drink freely of this ptisan Barley wat[er] 2 pints 2 ounces gum Arabic & 2 drams pure nitre with 1 ounce W. sugar - & purge 1

Good water is known by its levity, transparency & perfect insipidity, mixing uniformly with soap

[330]  & boiling pulse tender. Dr. Percival’s experiments p. 341

Facts contained in D.’ Percival’s experiments on water

The hardest water will become soft & miscible with sope by the addition of salt of Tartar, tho some waters may be so hard as to render necessary for softening it such a quantity of the vegetable alkali as to render it offensive to the palate & unfit for common use. Hard water is considerably softened by boiling. For the heat generally increases the dissolving power of any menstruum at the same time it tends in many instances, to destroy the texture, & disunite the component parts of the solvend. Thus the grosser salts contained in hard water are decomposed by the boiling heat; the volatile vitriolic or muriatic acids fly off, leaving behind them an indissoluble petrifying earth,

[331] which subsides to the bottom,  & incrusts the vessel. But the coction should be continued 15 or 20 minutes, to produce its full effect. The water sh. then be
suffered to remain a few hours exposed to the atmosphere to recover its due portion of air before it be used. For the loss of this air by boiling alters the properties of water, & probably may render it less salutary. Hard water is softened by being filtered thro a stone: & if it were fully boiled a sufficient time, & then filtered, it w'd be rendered tolerably pure, potable, & salutary. And at the same time much better adapted to a variety of culinary uses. M.† Boyle asserts, that some pump waters, by exposure to the sun & air for a few days, will become soft enough to be miscible with soap, but this

[332]
Is not the case with the hard water of Manchester. Neither malt nor tea produce any softening effects on the hard water in which they are infused. Nor does fermentation improve or alter its nature. So that the wholesomeness of malt liquors must greatly depend on upon the purity of the water with which they are made. Bricks harden the softest water, & give it an aluminous impregnation. The practice of lining wells with them, is therefore improper. Freestone communicates no pernicious qualities to water. Tho by the tables of elective attractions it appears, that the acid of vitriol hath a stronger affinity to lead than to the earth of alum, yet this metal does not appear by experiment to be soluble in aluminous waters. But perhaps the vol. tinct.

[333]
of sulphur, may not, in every instance be a certain criterion of the presence of lead, as green vitriol is not of the astringency of vegetables. And a proportion of this poisonous mineral, too minute to be discovered by any chemical examination, may in irritable habits, & under certain delicate circumstances, prove highly injurious to health. Soft water & especially distilled water, acts far more powerfully as a menstruum on vegetable bitters & astringents, than hard pump water and it dissolves resinous bodies without any medium, or at least with a much smaller proportion of mucilage of gum Arabic than is commonly employed. Hard aluminous waters are likely to succeed best in the dying of black, red, and other colors which require astringency, & also in the preparation of Ink. Soft water is a much more powerful dissolvent of quick lime, than hard water; at the same time that it covers & improves the harsh taste of that acrid substance. The fragment of a human calculus was entirely reduced to a chalky powder by being immersed 12 days in lime water prepared with distilled water; whereas another calculus suffered no visible change in its texture but being macerated

[334]
an equal length of time in lime water made with common pump water. In nephritic cases distilled water is a powerful solvent of the human calculus. Ibid. pages 344, 345, 346, etc.

D.‡ Percival says that it is demonstrable from the bills of mortality, that 2 thirds of
all who are born live not to be 2 years old; and he thinks that a considerable
portion of these, die under 6 weeks P. 357.
D. Percival thinks that between the ages of 2 & 4 in healthy children & between 3
& 6 in delicate and tender ones the best seasons for inoculation for the S. pox P. 373.
External applications in the Angina Maligna a plaster composed of Emplast.
Stomach or Emplast é cymino

[336]
P. 11. Emp. Vesic  P. 1. Camph. S.V.R. trit. 3 if applied to the nape of the neck,
and a cataplasm of cort. Peruv. & flor. Chamem.  boiled in vinegar with the
addition of 2 drams of camphor to be laid across the throat & renewed every 4
hours. Sometimes instead of the cataplasm, a flannel moistened with camphorated
spirit of wine & vinegar equal quantities  this is highly refreshing and grateful to
the patient. Feet bathing in bark & chamomile flowers boiled in vinegar & water 3
or 4 times a day if the patent is too weak for the

[337]
bath, wrap cloths lightly wrung out of the decoction wound his legs and thighs-
Cham flowers, rosemary & myrrh with vinegar is to be kept boiling over the lamp
of a tea kettle that the vapour may be diffused in the room  Sometimes put it near
the sick bed  early blistering in the angina maligna has very good effects  wash
the stomach in the first stage of the disorder with a gentle emetic  vegetable acids
must be used cautiously because they are apt to renew or increase the diarrhea, but
mineral acids are not liable to this objection  give frequently dulcified spirit of
nitre in infusion of red rose leaves  with pork, wine  Percival P. 382 etc.

[338]
Æj. M. et infundite fine calore per
horas octo, vel duodecim, deinda a filtra.
7 or 8 hours takes out the virtue of powder Peruvian bark in the cold water
infusion. And the cold infusion in every respect equal to the decoction as to the
possessed powers of the bark, but the cold is more elegant & agreeable, and the
virtues of the bark in cold infusion is [words scratched out] obtain by triturat
greater than by decoction. In the course of this triturat add a little French
brandy which renders the medicine effectual & more pleasant  Percival Ibid P. 85.

[339]
The bitterness of chamomile flowers is perfectly extracted by cold maceration & is
much more grateful than in hot decoction 1 ounce of flowers & half an ounce of

Percival; best time for inoculating children
Percival;
Percival; diarrhea
Percival; Peruvian bark
Percival; chamomile
orange peel macerated in 3 pints of water 24 hours makes a light cheap & agreeable stomachic medicine. Ibid. P. 94.

It appears from Experiments that bitters neutralize acids, they are proper then where acids abound in the primo vie.

The ill effects of opium, camphor &c corrected by acids ï Ibid. P. 116 Where the bark disagrees in bilious cases, mix elixir vitriol with it. Ibid. P. 121.

The Peruvian bark & many other vegetable bitters & astringents yield their virtues as perfectly to cold as to boiling water as much of the resin of the bark is dissolved by cold maceration as by coction. Trituration promotes & increases the solution of the bark in water. A strong infusion of the bark may by means of triture be prepared with great expedition. Cold water is a more powerful solvent of the bark than rectified spirit of wine. But brandy is a stronger menstruum than water & Rhenish wine than brandy. The decoction and infusion of bark are very perishable preparations. Acids, bitters, & astringents neutralize each other, and their antiseptic powers in combination are double the sum of them when seperately employed. The bark likewise with vinegar, hath the property of restoring sweetness to putrid substances, which D’ Macbride affirms it hath not alone. The vegetable acids combined with

[340] astringents, diminish their astrictive power on the dead fibre; the mineral acids increase it. Astringency and bitterness are distinct properties. Neither the taste nor the powers of striking a black color with chalybeates, nor yet the property of hardening animal fibers singly or collectively taken, are certain criteria of the astringent power of a medicine on the living body. The power of striking a black color with green vitriol is not always a test of astringency on the dead fiber; nor is it common to all vegetable astringents. Rue yields a faint black, on the addition of Sal Martis to an infusion of it, & yet is not astringent. Gentian on the contrary, strikes no black altho it is a pretty strong astringent. Putrid Gall is neutralized by all acids. But those of the native vegetable class alone entirely sweeten it. Ink seems to be a combination of vitriolic acid, iron, and

[341] a certain proportion of vegetable astringent matter ï Percival’s experiments P. 177

If a blister plaster after being moderately warmed before the fire be covered in a fine, soft piece of muslin, it will occasion much less irritation, produce no strangury, or but in a slight degree, and when to be removed, will separate from the skin, with great facility: Nor will such a covering prevent its vesicating effects. Hence blisters may in this manner be applied with advantage, whenever the skin is disposed to erysipelatous inflammation from its extreme sensibility; or when their evacuating powers are wanted with a diminution of their stimulus. In puerperal cases also,
They may thus be used without danger of inflaming the uterus, by their action on the urinary passages a warm fomentation of milk and water applied to a blistered part very quickly relieves the strangury, by removing or diminishing the irritation on the surface of the body. A warm fomentation of milk and water applied to a blister laid upon the head immediately after shaving is almost always succeeded by the strangury, whereas no such effect takes place, if the application of the blister be delayed 24 hours after shaving. In Nasal Hemorrhages

[344]

Blisters applied to the back have been useful in ophthalmias & inflammations of the eyes blisters by making a derivation frequently cure - they are to be applied behind the ears, or as is the modern practice upon the forepart of the head. Blisters are not so serviceable when the substance of the brain is affected, and not its membranes only. The affections of the substance is denoted by a fever & delirium coming on with any preceding headach[e] or redness of the whites of the eyes. In a partial inflammation tis better to put the blister to a neighboring part than upon the inflamed part itself. In fixed pains of the bowels from spasms, tho there are no evident marks of inflammation the application of blisters to the abdomen are proper. Blisters of excellent use in the spasmodic asthma, & they have been found useful in the whooping cough. Blisters are also indicated in convulsive motions or spasms. When such symptoms occur in the inoculated smallpox as indicate blisters, they are to be put over the inoculated part. For the Rickets. Boerhaave

[345]

Recommend blisters to resolve the mucous concretions & to stimulate the languid vessels. In Tympanities they are to be applied to the belly & kept running. In serious tumors of the glands of the neck, blisters applied to the head or behind the ears are good. They have been highly serviceable when applied to white swellings. When the Palsy is universal blisters are useful, but more so when it is partial & not universal. In the gutta serena blisters to the foreh[e]ad are very good. In palsy of the upper extremities apply blisters to the vertebrae of the neck & to the Os Sacrum

[346]

When the lower extremities are attackt.

A nurse yields the best milk about 4 hours after eating. Percival; essays medical & experimental

Neat weights of 4 hhds Tob. made at Chantilly & inspected at Nomony July 19. 1784 1238.1180.1228.1154 in all 4800 neat. These with 4 others from Nomony weighing neat 4611 & one from Dumfries of 957 make 9 hhds weighing neat 10368 were consigned by me to Messrs Wallace, Johnson, & Muir Merchants in London. The above 4800 with 118 lb tob. rec'd from the overseer in twists & also the 276 lbs sold to Goodman makes the crop of tob. at Chantilly 1783 amount to

Percival; best time for nursing babies

July 1784

Crop, tobacco at Chantilly sold to London merchants; overseer Bayne twist tobacco; overseer share
5194 neat which shared by 11½ is 450 a share & for 3 half shares is 676 the overseers due R.H.Lee

Monday 21st July 1784 Threshed & cleaned of wheat . . . . 1½ bushels

In the district of Beaune The finest Burgundy is made.

Wheat
Tuesday 22. Cleand . . . . . 5 bushels
     23 Cleand . . . . . 5
     24 d. o ---------  6
     25 d. o ---------  2
     27 d. o ---------  7
     28 d. o ---------  6½
     31 d. o ---------  5
Aug. 1
     2 d. o ---------  7
     147 bushels

Shared by 25 half shares is 5 bushels & 1 peck for the overseers' share and an half. Overseer's share delivered him. R.H.Lee

Dining room window 11¾ by 9
Parlour 10 by 8½
     D. o ------ 11 ¾ by 8 small win. d by the bow hall --- 11 by 9
Nursery 11 ¾ x 9
Chamber --------- 11 by 9
Upstairs 11¾ by 9 passage upstairs 9 ¾ by 9

[349]
My Bond to Ben Weavers estate was for £2.8.1 of which I paid the Ex' John Weaver £1.8. on the 25 July 1784

Tunin the ferrykeeper at Urbanna owes me for Crain's ferriage in August 1783 which I paid to Tunins wife for Crain & it was never delivered to Crain but I repaid Craign as p' his recp 18/

July 26 1784 paid Wm Goodman one guinea by agreement for overlooking my gardeners and ditchers whilst I was upon the Assembly in June & July-

27th paid M. White the shoemaker near Epping Forrest 8/6 for making & mending shoes for my daughter Molly when we lived at Epping Forrest in 1781 i

Paid M. Park £1.8.0 for writing a deed of agreement & bond between M. Pinkard & me at North Courthouse July 14 1784-

[350]
July 30. 1784 Paid M' Mc Ginnis £1.8.0 which overpaid him 1/6 more than the balance of his account agst me for making my chair wheels.
C. M. Elisha Hall Aug. 2. 1784 Contra------------------ D.

By 2 p. silk stockings ........................................... 0.12.0
Shot ............................................................... 0.12.0
Cash overpaid me when he came from Fauq' . . 0.15.7
Blankets 3 pairs at 30/from Rowands .............. 4.10.0
Logans account ................................................... 14.7.2
Ballance in change of a horse ............................... 8.0.0

£28.16.9

Jan' 11. 1784
To 15 dollars Morris' notes 4.10.0
Error you made in money from
   M. ' Blackwell } 0.1.9
To overpaid you in sugar 2.18.8
To cash you rec.'d from M. ' Blackwell 0.8.0
   7.18.5
Bal due M.' Hall -------------------------- 20.18.4 Since overpaid with 2
colts
Aug.' 4 1784 £28.16.9
R.H. Lee

11th Aug.' 1784 opened the two last remaining cases of Mons'

[351]
Duranties wine which I could never sell the 2 cases contained 2 dozen & 4 bottles
of claret and 15 bottles of white wine, the wines being mixt in one case as such
wine is now selling for 2½ a bottle credit Mons' Durantie £4.6.0 for this wine

Aug.' 9 1784 Acco' of box of candles from my son was £ 3.2.10 but there being
but 50 [?] at 1/1 it ought to be only £ 2.14.2

Memorandum of things to get for the charriot For covering the top a hide the
length of which is to be 4 feet one inch, the width over the doors 4 feet 2 ½ inches
the width of

[352]
Fore part or over the shoulder of the hide 3 feet 5 ½ inches. It will be better that
the hide be somewhat longer than the above measure every - another hide for the
panels - 600 tacks with thin flat heads to fasten the leather & to be covered by the
moulding so that the thinner & flatter they are the better they will answer the
length of the shank of the nail 200 of these to be 1 inch & 400 to be ¾ of an inch.
The shank to be slender & sharp pointed. Points not flawy

Aug.' 18 Repaid Col.' Lee

[353]
6 bottles of Mad[eira] wine out of the 12 I had of him & lent him 6 bottles of
sweetened brandy

In 1775 I received from
M. Geo. Turberville --- } 1.10.0
I purchased for him 2 lb bark 2.15.0
At 20/ each is . . . 2:0:0 £1.5.0 due

Nephew Elisha Hall paid him for
stockings, shot, blankets, sugar;
balance of his account

August 1784

Wine, from Durantie, claret,
white wine

Purchase, candles

Materials list for carriage
[chariot]; hides, tacks

Wine to Henry Lee of Stratford,
Madeira, brandy

Purchase, medicines for George
Turberville
1 lb magnesia at 15/ 0.15.0 to R.H. Lee
£2.15.0
See M.’ T. Turbervilles letter in my large pocket book

---

[354]
Between the Green River & the Trade River & between the latter river & the Cumberland River are probably 2 millions of acres that will be exclusive of military locations & if an office were instituted for selling these lands for military certificates, it might sink much of the military debt. Suppose that these lands were sold for certificates at ½ a dollar per acre which is supposed they would readily sell in certificates for ½. N.B.

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[355]
The supposed 2 millions of acres free of military locations are between the Green & the Cumberland Rivers, beyond the latter river the quantity of vacant land would add considerably to the 2 mil. Rec. 4th from Stratford 2. September, a groce of corks & 6 doz bottles. I sent Col. Lee 1 ½ dozen of bottles so that I owe him on the balance 1 groce of corks & 4 ½ dozen bottles.

John T. Turberville Esq. writes to me the 4th of May 1784 that all the Loan Office certificates that he has that were paid to him by me for M.’ W. W. Lees debt to Col. Geo. Lees estate are three in number each for 200 dollars taken out 14th March, or Oct. 1. (for it is difficult to read his writing) 1777

C. M. M. Cartv 4 ounces Bark

---

[356]
7th Sept. 1784 paid Billy Bean £1.8.0 for 30/ which I agreed to give him in exchange for a young Heffer of mine pied color for a fine 7 year old Brown cow 6 weeks gone with calf

Mons. Loriots Cement.
One part of finely powder'd and sifted brick dust, two parts of fine river sand passed thro a hurdle. A dough of lime quench'd q.s. to make a mortar sufficiently soft or wet, to quench the quick lime which you are to add to it in powder, to the quantity of a little above the 4th of the sand and brick powder taken together, the materials being well incorporated, employ them immediately for the least delay will make the use defective & impossible.

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[357]
Paid M.’ W. Parker for Smiths work on the 18th of Sept. 1784 £2.16.0 sent by his messenger in the presence of Miss Hannah Lee & Miss Nancy Lee.

Get a silver thimble steel bottom for M.’ M. Lee of Menokin size point of my little finger & 2 suits of ribband one to be of sample & the other any you please. Also narrow black ribb'd for neck 6 yards. Enquire of milliner how many yds to a suit. I rec'd a guinea & if that does more than get the above the balance in any pretty ribband.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>September 1784</td>
<td>Henry Lee of Stratford sent him corks and bottles; Richard Henry Lee to repay in kind</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John T. Turberville’s Loan Office certificates paid from William Lee’s debt to Gaskins estate</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sells [medicinal] bark to McCarty</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paid William Bean [Bayne] part payment in exchange of cattle</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Recipe for cement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paid William Parker for his blacksmith’s work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Order for goods; thimble, ribbon for Rebecca Tayloe Lee of Menokin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1st Oct. 1784 paid Frederick Weaver £1.8.0 so that now only 7/4 remains due to him of his first years hhd.

Paid since 0.6.0

0.7.4

rem’ due

[358]

For Miss Lee interest on £133.14.1½ due Nov. 3 84

The Tobacco that W. m. Goodman had from me in June 1784 was 276 pounds neat. See his bond in the bond drawer of my cabinet.

Delivered Zachary Weaver for his brother on the 26 of Sep. 1784 12/ and on the 3rd of Oct. following sent him by the same hand 8/ being the ballance of 20/ that I was to pay Abraham Weaver for a young steer of 18 months old. So that Abraham Weaver is wholly paid Rich. d. Henry Lee.

On the 3rd of Oct. 1784 Sent M. r. W. m. Parker 40/ by his desire to pay for 3 wethers 37/6 & the ballance 2/6 to go to his smiths acct. Witness Miss Hannah Lee.

[359]

Tools in the possession of my gardeners Thom & Jem Oct. 13 1784: 2 spades, 2 shovels, 2 grubbing hoes, 3 common hoes, 2 rakes, 2 axes, 2 small garden hoes.

Oct. 4 1784 paid Mordicai Holbrooks 12/ for making a still tub for my small still.

12th Oct. 1784 Received from my son Tho. m. Lee as my collector of rents the sum of £40.8.0 in cash & 3 Tob. m. notes on Dumfries which weighed neat 2877 lb & which I sold to Messrs. Brundige & James Merchts in Dumfries for £47.2.6. Raleigh Colson Esq. Merch. Richmond John Bowdoin Merch. Norfolk

Oct. 18. 1784 left with M. r. Fendall four half Joes or £9.12.0 to purchase half a hhd of grenade rum.

arrived at Trenton Sunday eve 31st of Oct. 1784 & lodged that evening at M’s Hows. Wednesday 3rd of Nov. dined first at Col.’s Monroe & Club.

[360]

30th Nov. 1784 R.H. Lee was chosen P. of Congress.

Get a Razor hone.

The steward of Presidents household paid my expenses from the time of my being chosen President until I moved into the Presidents house for board at M’s Hows &)

d. m. at M. r. Bergens £16.12.6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>October 1784</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paid Frederick Weaver for tobacco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest due to Miss Lee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gave William Goodman tobacco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paid Abraham Weaver for steer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paid William Parker for sheep and his blacksmith’s account</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garden; Inventory of garden tools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paid Mordecai Holbrooks for making still tub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Son Thomas Lee collected rents paid in cash and tobacco notes; sold to merchants in Dumfries, Richmond and Norfolk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase, Philip Fendall to buy him rum [grenade rum=dark rum with a distinct vanilla flavor]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrived at Congress in New York; lodging and dining</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 1784</td>
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<tr>
<td>President of Congress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase, razor sharpener</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses paid by steward of President’s household for board before moving into President’s House</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3 weeks encl. 1

Received from my son Thom. Lee Jan. 24 1785 a Bank note on Philadelphia for £30 Virg. cur

A remedy for the stone & gravel. Take one teaspoonful of the strongest soap lye mixed in 2 table spoonfuls of sweet milk an hour before breakfast, and at going to bed. Before you take the medicine, take a sup of pure milk and, immediately after you have swallowed the medicine, take another sup of milk. If you find this agrees with you for 2 or 3 days, you may add half as much more to the dose. 1 Boston Gazette

March 18th received by M. Stozey from my son Tho. Lee bank notes for 340 dollars in part remittance for 8824 lbs of Tob. on Potomac sold for me at 30/ p' cent & a dollar for cask. See his letters 15 Feb. & 23. same month 85 The Pot. Tob. at that price comes to £132.7.6 so that this remittance is short of my due by £30.7.6 besides the cask & supporting 8 casks, at

a dollar each the ballance on this sale due to me will be £32.15.6 1 To this is to be added 5217 lb of tob. received on Rappahannock

March 1785
Son Thomas Lee sent bank notes for tobacco sold for Richard Henry Lee

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section marked out

April 9th 1785 D. Col. Harry Lee of Stratford four dollars for a Truss purchased for little Phil at N. York
[in pencil] Harry Lee half a guinea for a second truss sent for little Phil LØ

M. John Omohundro measured the brandy that Zach Weaver brot here from the Marsh in my absence at Congress Oct. 1784 and it was 17 gallons

April 1785
Purchase of trusses for Philip Ludwell Lee III by Henry Lee of Stratford [hernia supports]

Brandy brought to Chantilly from Marsh Plantation; Flora Lee to be credited

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and M. Lee had previously used 12 gallons, so that the whole was 29 gallons apple brandy at 3/ p' gallon ---- £4.7.0 for which Miss Flora Lee is to have credit 1 At same time Omohundro measured my old rum and there were 32 gallons. Same time vid' the 32. 8 Nov. 1785 there were in the cellar 14 dozen & 2 bottles of Porter newly arrived & 9 dozen of old porter sent from York this summer

November 1785
John Omohundro measured rum, inventory of porter

24th November 1785 D. M. Augustine Moxley of Currioman 151 lbs of bar iron to be paid for by him at the market price 1 also 27 lbs of German steel at 8 a pound.

Sells Augustine Moxley bar iron and steel

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[in pencil at top of page] Lent M' Elisha Hall at Fredericksburg ferry as we were returning from the races 4 October 1784 either 4 or 6 dollars.

Loaned money to nephew Elisha Hall when returning from the races in Fredericksburg

25 D. Rich. Neale 2/6 for a drawing knife from Muses Store

Sells carpenter Richard Neale a drawing knife
26th Novem. 1785 D. M. Richard Parker 4 lb. 6 oz. of German steel at 8d t

Nov. 29. Paid D. Thomson two tob. notes on Yeocomico for 1999 neat tob. crop at 25/- amounting to £24.19 9 in discharge of his medical acco. w is very high at £32.12.3.

The large marble mortar sold Col. H. Lee was estimated by us at 1.15.0 sterling, if it proves to be higher charged in shop note Col. Lee to allow it

Dec. 2. 1785 purchased a yoke of steers for Col. Lee and paid him £1.2.3 in money the rest of the price of the oxen was paid him

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by his crediting me for 3 trusses that I purchased for his son at N. York & Philadelphia and a large & small marble mortar that I sold him also a guinea that he owed Mr. Richards making £10 in all which was the price he agreed to take for the yoke of oxen R. H. Lee.

Wednesday the 30 of Nov. was the first day that Monkey came to work at Chantilly.

December 5th 1785 Rec. from my son Tho. Lee by the hands of my son Ludwell Lee sixty five pounds current money in part for balleance of rents

Dec. 1785 paid Rich. Neale £ 1.8.0 in part for my waggon wheels also paid him 6 dollars for paling in the grave of M. Richards

Nov. 29. 1785 paid D. Thomson

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2 hhds of tob. on Yeocomico, one weighing neat 1015 & the other 984 the two being neat 1999 at 25/ p' cent by agreement in discharge of his medical account now given is £24.19.9 t

Gave Eskridge 6 guineas to purchase and pay for his 400 w' of pork allowance for the year 1786 t

Enclosed by John Weaver Dec. 15. 1785 to Mast. The. Lee in Alexandria to sell for me 3 tob. notes Vidt Geo. Hull Nomyony 1072. Neale on Nomyony 1000 Wm Cowart on Yeoco. 1082 in all 3154 neat t' if he could not get 23/ to put the notes into Capt. [blank] hands to go to M. Blane on consignment

Window rod 2 ½ lb other rods curtains 6 ½

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Negroes hired in 1785
Suck to Tho. Shadrick ---------------------------- 1000
Jenny i d. ------------------------------- 505
Sal to John Mullins ----------------------------- 465

Sells lawyer Richard Parker steel
Paid Dr. Thomson tobacco notes for medical services
Henry Lee of Stratford purchase of large marble mortar

December 1785
Purchase, steers from Henry Lee of Stratford

Enslaved, Monkey worked at Chantilly
Received rents that son Thomas Lee had collected for him in cash
Paid carpenter Richard Neale for wagon wheels and fence for Mrs. Richards' grave
Paid Dr. Thomson in tobacco

Overseer George Eskridge's pork allowance
Theodorick Lee of Alexandria to sell his tobacco notes; if he can't sell them, consign them with Blane

Curtain rods for windows

Enslaved, hired out; Suck and Jenny to tailor Thomas Shadrick; Sal to John Mullins; Suck and Moses to William Goodman;
D. M. W. M. Lee £2.6.0 for cash paid Tho' Lee Shippin on his acco. See recept in bundle of N. York & Phil[adelphia] expenses

Dec. 24. 85 D. M. Rich. Neale 1 Gal. 3 quarts rum at 3/6 per gal. 6/1

D. M. W. M. H. Parker £1.10.0 paid his order in favor of G. Memory Dec. 29, 1785 -- See Memory's recpt in the receipt drawer of my cabinet

January the 10th 1786 Received from my son Tho. S. Lee by M. M. Ball weighing neat 1030 hhd Tob. for the rent due from M. M. Ball weighing neat 1030

Jan' 1786 Then hired General & Murreah a Boy & girl slave to W. M. Goodman for 1000 lb crop Tob. & cash for the year 1786 he to pay their taxes, clothe & feed them

R. H. Lee

Which being deducted from that rent leaves 1598 crop Tob. due to me - at same time M. M. Digges paid me 2 hhds on Quantico weighing neat 2227.

Jan' 1786 sent to M. M. Theod. Lee in Alexandria £4.12.10 by my son Ludwell to pay s'd Lee for Raisins, almonds, cranberries, & a bar[rel] of Tar Also sent at same time by my said son £1.7.0 to Col. See p. 51

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Remedy for diarrhea

Manner of using Simeruba in Diarrheas - 3 drams of the powdered bark in 3 pints
of water boiled to a quart & this quart to be all drank in course of 24 hours

fresh sliced onion applied to the temples and bound on ĭ a fine anodyne for weak patients in disorders of the head ĭ pith of sassafras dissolved in water a good mucilage

Remedy for disorders of the head