

PRODUCT AND  
STOVES CAST IN 1784-85

<sup>x/George</sup>  
<sup>JOHN</sup> John <sup>Moats</sup> Moats  
Since Moulders, Hart, and Moats are paid for ladle (flask) work and country castings

only and for NO stoves, ALL STOVES ARE FLAT-Bed Cast and are cast by the founder(s).

There are seemingly five types cast in 1784-85: Large 10-plate, (implying small 10-plate), six -plate heaters, the Franklin Stove and CAMBOSES. The last are ship's cooking stoves. The Mark Bird display in the Hopewell museum shows a combination stove side <sup>PLATE</sup> which could be cast either as/a 10-plate or a six-plate stove. If the door were cast open, that side became a 10-plate oven-door side. If cast closed, with the door outline visible only, this stove when assembled was a six-plate heater.

Photos of Bird Franklin stoves prove that this 1742 invention had shrunken from a heating box protruding into the room to a design (E F & F in Pa) which <sup>BY 1772</sup> fit within a fireplace, such as one buys from Sears today. The shape-design of a camboose is unknown. Weight and price only are available.

MARKET MAINLY IN PHILADELPHIA

<sup>stove</sup>  
Naturally, the main 1784-5/market was Philadelphia, but Moore and Dundas of Reading purchased considerable Hopewell stoves. Nearby forges and Valley Forge hammered Hopewell pig ~~(raw material for the local blacksmith)~~ into <sup>bar iron after melting until pasty,</sup> wagon tire and horseshoe bars, raw material for the local blacksmith. <sup>DEWEES</sup> Valley Forge purchase of shot and shell is a real instance of "swords beaten into plowshares", actually wagon tire and horseshoe shaped bars. John Passmore at his forge in the Brandywine Valley, converted (defective?) cannon in the same manner. These forges not only bought tons of pig, but also the necessary cast-forge hammers, anvils and two-inch thick forge firebox plates. <sup>E</sup> Stoves