

FURNISHINGS PLAN

for the

WICK HOUSE

June 1974

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Davewallace

DATE: 10/30/75

FROM : HLPeterson

SUBJECT: Wick House Furnishing Plan

Finally I have managed to finish reading Miss Catalano's fine furnishing plan after one interrupted weekend and several evenings that seemed more than usually fraught with telephone calls.

Essentially this seems similar to a draft I read a year or so ago except for somewhat fewer hanging wall racks and the shifting of Tempe's sleeping area. I note that Kathy has stated that there was no structural evidence for a corner cupboard in response to my earlier query on this subject. She is quite probably right, but I have nagging recollections that the Wick house had been so altered and deteriorated when we undertook the restoration that such evidence might well have been lost. I have not seen the reports on the building itself in many years if ever so this is just a mention of a possibly groundless impression.

After reading and thinking about this plan I have a few general thoughts which I mention for what they may be worth. One is the general use of the house when St. Clair was there, and of course we have no documentation on this. I would have expected the general to take over one bedroom and the "parlor" or "hall" for living and office. I would not really expect his military family to sleep in the office. They might have used one of the rooms, either parlor or hall or they might have been consigned to the garret. But I don't think the general would have wanted their personal gear strewn about his office and conference room.

There seem to be too many eating places for the family. The officers would have eaten in one of the rooms they occupied, and I would guess Tempe and her mother might have had to do their eating in the kitchen. Given 18th century customs for shared beds, I would think it entirely possible that Tempe and her mother would have shared the same bedroom and bed while the father was away.

I don't know that we need to specify Philadelphia windsor chairs. Very similar chairs were being made in New Jersey and Maryland and other places in Pennsylvania. For me, at least, it is very difficult to distinguish a Philadelphia windsor (unsigned) of



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the lesser, though still good, qualities from a Philadelphia piece.

Finally, with prices rising as they are, I think the estimates for antiques in this report are frequently low. Some are about right, but others are half the current going price. Take a brass tobacco box, for instance. These are listed at \$200.00. Most that I have seen at shows in the past year with any engraving and in good condition have been priced at \$300 - \$450. I think that for immediate purchase we should estimate that the furnishings would cost about 35%-40% more than listed, and if we wait a couple of years to buy them we may have to double that.

None of this is specific and probably not too helpful, but it represents my immediate reactions. The research is exceptionally good, and I extend my compliments to Kathy on the fine work she has done. I apologize for the condition of the report. The pins were a bit short for the thickness of the volume, and it did not take too kindly to travel in my briefcase. I don't think I have lost any of it so perhaps it can be rescued with some longer clips - or broken into two parts.

A stylized, cursive handwritten signature in black ink, likely belonging to Harold L. Peterson.

Harold L. Peterson

PART E

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF PROPOSED FURNISHINGS

RESEARCH, COLLATION, AND TEXT
Kathleen Catalano

FLOOR PLANS, WALL ELEVATIONS, AND PERSPECTIVE RENDERINGS
Karen Williamson

PREFACE

As indicated in the interpretive prospectus, the most significant period in the history of the Wick House was the winter and spring of 1779-1780, the time during which the home served as the headquarters of Major General Arthur St. Clair. It is to this period, therefore, that the building will be restored. Hopefully, the furnishings here will convey something of the life style of an unpretentious, Morristown farming family actively caught up in the American Revolution.

With the possible exception of a desk and a Windsor arm-chair, none of the original Wick furniture has survived. Several sources, however, have combined to provide enough information for refurnishing the house as it must have appeared during our historic period. A partial inventory of the Wick belongings, taken in 1781, shortly after the death of Henry, Sr., supplied a record of many of the goods then in the house. Although common household articles were omitted or mentioned only generally, major pieces of furniture were enumerated. This list was supplemented by Mary Wick's inventory of 1787, the inventories of 113 Morris

County households from 1765 to 1785, and a number of contemporary diaries and newspaper advertisements.

From previous studies it was discovered that the Wicks were an average income family; that they had come to New Jersey from Suffolk County, Long Island, in 1748; that they had close ties with New England, especially Connecticut; and that their Morristown home, laid out in the central-chimney, lean-to-pattern, was built c. 1750. It was learned, also, that at the time of the 1779-1780 encampment, only two members of the Wick family were present in the house: Mary, the mother, and her daughter, Tempe, age 23. Four other Wick children, Phebe, Mary, Henry, Jr., and James all had left home sometime before the Revolution. Henry, Sr., then 72, was away serving as a volunteer in a company of Morris County cavalry, where he "did good service . . . and engaged in at least one sharp fight, though frequently detailed as guard for Gov. Livingston and the Privy Council" (Wick House Historic Structures Report, p. 2).

To this can be added the assumption that by 1779-1780 the Wick House probably contained two major types of furniture: older goods brought with the family from Long Island and newer articles purchased by the Wicks after their arrival in New Jersey.

Such materials, together with the descriptions of military equipment supplied by Harold Peterson's The Book of the

Continental Soldier, comprised the major sources of information for the furnishings recommended below.

The perspective renderings, floor plans, and wall elevations in the following study were prepared by Karen Williamson, Visual Interpreter, Denver Service Center.

Unless otherwise stated, all the proposed furnishings are to be period antiques.

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SECTION 1

PARLOR

PARLOR

HISTORIC USE AND INTERPRETIVE FUNCTION

Although the use of this area in the 18th century is not documented, front rooms such as this frequently functioned as a family's parlor or "best room." Here the Wicks would have dined on special occasions, and here Tempe and her mother would have entertained their friends at tea.

During the encampment of 1779-1780¹ this may have been one of the rooms the Wicks offered for use to Major General Arthur St. Clair of the Pennsylvania Division and his military "family" (Figure 1).² If such were the case, this area might have served as a combination mess hall-conference room during the day; while

¹The second winter encampment at Morristown extended from December 1, 1779, to June 22, 1780. Mark May Boatner, Encyclopedia of the American Revolution (New York: David McKay Company, Inc., 1966) p. 747.

²A native Scotsman, Arthur St. Clair (1737-1818) received his education at the University of Edinburgh. In 1757 he bought an ensign's commission in the British Army, and for the next few years served with distinction in America. He settled in Boston in 1762, but soon moved to the Ligonier Valley, Pennsylvania, where, with the help of his wife's inheritance, he became the largest resident landowner "beyond the mountains." In July 1775, he was

at night, it might have provided some or all of the soldiers accompanying St. Clair with floor space for sleeping. The exact number and rank of the men in the Major General's retinue is not known, although as many as four officers may have accompanied him, since this was the number traveling with Brigadier General Anthony Wayne in the beginning of 1780.³ Certainly one of those with St. Clair would have been Captain Lawrence Keene of the 11th Pennsylvania regiment, one of the Major General's aides at the time;⁴ the rest of the men may or may not have been from one of the eleven Pennsylvania battalions under St. Clair's command.

appointed Colonel of a Pennsylvania militia regiment and one month later was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General. Toward the end of that year he joined Washington's army and in February, 1777, became a Major General. His abandonment of Fort Ticonderoga in July, 1777, brought severe criticism from his contemporaries, although one modern historian has praised him for his "sound judgment in not risking his command in defense of an untenable position." He joined in settling the Pennsylvania Line Mutiny in 1780 and later helped raise troops for the Yorktown Campaign. After the War, St. Clair served in the Continental Congress (1785-1787) and eventually became governor of the Northwest Territory (1789-1802). He died in poverty in 1818. Ibid., pp. 956-57.

³"Anthony Wayne MSS," The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, IX, January 3, 1780. In addition to the military men, a number of personal, civilian servants probably accompanied the wealthy St. Clair.

⁴Captain Lawrence Keene was appointed aide-de-camp to the Major General on August 5, 1779. Major Aquila Giles, a regular aide to St. Clair, had been taken prisoner at Brandywine in September, 1777, and was not released until November, 1780. John C. Fitzpatrick (ed.), The Writings of George Washington (Washington Government Printing Office, 1937), XVI, 55.

As an exhibit area, this room should reflect its use as a military headquarters, as well as its function as the Wick's "best room." In addition to furnishings typical of a middle class, Morristown parlor, this area should include camp equipment and personal mementoes of four or five Revolutionary War officers. Valises, weapons, and mess kits, for example, should be placed around the room; and a table should be set for a conference between St. Clair and his "family" and perhaps one or two visiting staff officials.

Fig. 1.--"Major General Arthur St. Clair," painted by Charles Willson Peale, c. April 1780. Ivory miniature set as a pendant. White powdered hair, blue eyes, blue coat with scarlet facings, gilt epaulets and stars, white waistcoat, green-gray background. Dimensions: H. 1 1/4" W. 1 1/16"

Metropolitan Museum of Art Collection, Morris H. Jesup Fund, 1932.



PARLOR

DETAILED LIST OF RECOMMENDED FURNISHINGS

As the "best room" of the Wick household, the parlor would have contained the finest and most up-to-date furnishings an average Morris County family would have owned. Major pieces of furniture would have been in the "country" Transitional or Chippendale styles and would have been purchased by the Wicks after their arrival in Morristown in 1748. Some of the original items might have been manufactured by New York City and Philadelphia-area craftsmen.⁵ Others, however, could have been produced locally, for during the third quarter of the 18th century no fewer than twenty-two cabinet and chair makers were working in New Jersey,⁶

⁵Articles from New York and Philadelphia could have been exported to New Jersey and sold to the Wicks by one of the many Morristown merchants who frequently advertised such imported wares in the county newspaper.

⁶These include: Aaron Auten (Princeton), Issac Alling (Newark), Caleb and Matthew Bruen (Newark), Timothy Day (Chatham), Nathaniel Dowdney (Hopewell Township), Adam Hope, Richard Jacques or Jaques (New Brunswick), Edward James, Frederick King (Morristown), John Lanning or Laning (Cumberland County), Frederick and Michael Maps (West Long Branch), Matthew Egerton (New Brunswick), Lewis Nichols (New Brunswick), Benjamin Reeves (Greenwich),

two in Morris County itself.⁷

Dining Table (1)

Since a table for dining on special occasions was undoubtedly part of the original Wick furnishings, it is suggested one be included in the present restoration. If possible, this should be of "bilsted" or gumwood,⁸ since that was the material most frequently mentioned in Morris County inventories for the construction of better tables.⁹ The example selected should be in the Chippendale style and similar to the gumwood drop-leaf dining table, possibly of New Jersey origin, presently in the collection of the Monmouth County Historical Association (Figure 2).

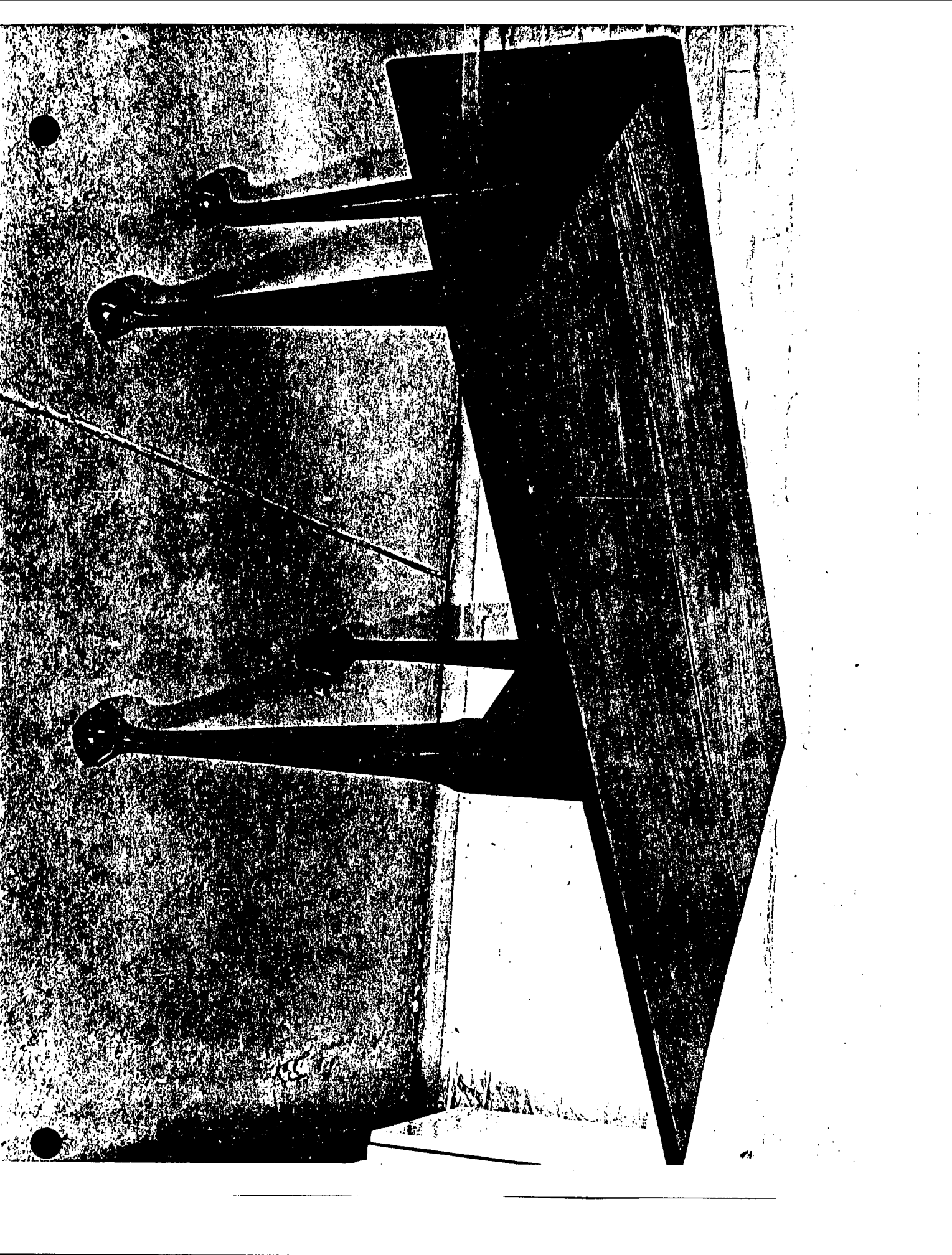
John Scudder (Westfield), Benjamin Sharpless (Bridgeton), William Stiles (Elizabeth), Joseph Tooker (Springfield), Jonathan Wamsley (Salem), Enoch Woolson (Bridgeton). Margaret E. White, Early Furniture Made in New Jersey 1690-1870 (Newark, New Jersey: The Newark Museum Association, 1958), pp. 40-89; Cabinetmakers' File, Decorative Arts Photographic Collection, Winterthur Museum.

⁷Frederick King operated a chairmaking business right in Morristown, while Timothy Day worked as a cabinetmaker in nearby Chatham. The New Jersey Journal, July 18, 1781, February 13, 1782.

⁸Gum or bilsted wood (also known as sweet gum, red gum, white gum, and liquid amber) is indigenous to the East Coast of the United States, southward from Connecticut and lower New York. Lewis Hinckley, Dictionary of the Historic Cabinet Woods (New York: Bonanza Books, 1960), pp. 58-59.

⁹Morris County, New Jersey, "Wills and Inventories, 1765-1785," State Library, Trenton, 310N, 1773; 329N, 1775; 469N, 1777; 521N, 1781.

Fig. 2. -- "Bilsted" wood, drop-leaf table, Middle Colonies Collection of Monmouth County
Historical Association



Chairs (3)

The Wick inventory of 1781 lists a total of nine chairs.¹⁰ At least three of these must have been located in the parlor. In the absence of documentation regarding the specific type of seating employed, it is recommended "country style" Transitional or Chippendale chairs, of New Jersey or Philadelphia-area manufacture be obtained.

Since the words "very poor" are used in the inventory to describe the condition of the original Wick chairs, it is important that the ones selected for the restoration of this, as well as all the other rooms, have a somewhat worn and even dilapidated appearance. Although information does not exist on the type of seat coverings most frequently found in 18th century New Jersey households, it is suggested only chairs upholstered in rush or leather be used, since these materials were the most popular coverings for chairs in the Philadelphia area during this period.¹¹

¹⁰Morris County, "Wills and Inventories," 583N, 1781.

¹¹K. Catalano, "Textiles Used for Bed, Window, Floor, and Seat Coverings in 18th Century Philadelphia" (unpublished paper, Winterthur Museum, 1972), pp. 4-5, 13.

Dinnerware

Although undocumented, it is probable Morris County inhabitants followed the New England custom of storing their best set of dinnerware in the parlor.¹² Accordingly, it is suggested the Wick's "company dishes" be included in the furnishings of this room. In the absence of specific information on the original items, the following objects are recommended: 4 or 5 plates, 1 platter,¹³ 3 or 4 beakers or mugs, and at least 2 basons. These should all be of pewter, since this was the most popular material for dinnerware specified in the Morris County inventories.¹⁴

¹²Abbott Lowell Cummings, Rural Household Inventories (Boston: The Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, 1964), pp. 144, 193, 199.

¹³"3 Old Pewter Platters" appear in Mary Wick's 1787 inventory. The word "old" suggests the items may have been in the house during the 1779-1780 encampment. Accordingly, a total of three pewter platters are to be included in the restoration, one here in the parlor and two in the hall.

¹⁴Morris County, "Wills and Inventories," 206N, 1765; 223N, 1767; 277N, 1770; 376N, 1777; 432N, 1778; 454N, 1778; 457N, 1779; 462N, 1777; 463N, 1778; 500N, 1779; 537N, 1781; 624N, 1780; 629N, 1785. It is interesting to note glass drinking vessels appeared in only three of the Morris County inventories (472N, 1779; 532N, 1781; 612N, 1785); according to Helen Sprackling, glass did not appear on the average table until the early 19th century. Helen Sprackling, Customs on the Table Top (Sturbridge, Massachusetts: Old Sturbridge Village, 1958), p. 10.

Since neither cupboards nor dressers were listed in the 1781 inventory and since no evidence of large, built-in cabinets was discovered during the architectural restoration of the house, the dinnerware should be stored on two reproduction pine wall shelves, similar in design to those in Figure 3. Although such shelves are, themselves, undocumented, they might have been in the house; but, because of their simplicity, overlooked during the estate appraisal or, perhaps, because of their "fixed" position on the wall, deliberately not included in the 1781 listing of the household's more portable furnishings.

Chest (1)

Of the "4 Chests" listed in the 1781 inventory, at least one may have been located in the parlor for use in storing the family's good linen and miscellaneous eating utensils. Since all the chests taken together had a relatively low inventory value -- only £1.10 -- the one used in the restoration should be rather plain and styleless, perhaps of pine and of the six-board variety.

Looking Glass (1)

The 1781 inventory provides the justification for the inclusion of a looking glass. The one selected should be small and unpretentious, with a simple outline and a minimum of fret work.

Fig. 3. -- "The Wife of Hassan Alkabbal"

Lewis Walpole Collection of English Prints, Farmington, Connecticut; on
microfilm at INHP, Roll #501, Frame 3081



Fireplace Equipment

Because Henry Wick's inventory specified "And Irons" and "Tongs," among the family furnishings, it is recommended that the fireplace here be supplied with a pair of simple wrought iron and-irons and a pair of plain, wrought iron tongs, perhaps with a matching shovel.¹⁵

Prints and Paintings

Recalling the furnishings of her home at Basking Ridge (a town about 7 miles from Morristown) in the 1770's, Eliza Quincy noted that the "View near Naples," by Claude, engraved by Vivares; the 'View of the Seat of the Duke of Argyle at Whitton,' drawn and engraved by W. Woollett; an engraved likeness of Maria, Countess of Coventry, and of her sister, the Duchess of Argyle, -- were among the ornaments of the walls, . . ."¹⁶ Such decorations, however, proved to be the exception in the Morristown area, for inventories reveal most households, including the Wicks, were devoid of any wall ornamentation except looking glasses and

¹⁵The 1787 Wick inventory lists "2 Pair Old Tongs & Shovels."

¹⁶Eliza Susan Quincy, Memoirs of the Life of Eliza S. M. Quincy (Boston: Printed by J. Wilson and Son, 1861), p. 22.

objects of a purely utilitarian nature.¹⁷ For this reason no paintings or prints are to be included in the restoration.

Window Curtains and Floor Coverings

Neither window curtains nor floor coverings were common features in 18th century Morris County.¹⁸ Of the 113 inventories examined, only one mentions carpets; and only four, window hangings.¹⁹ Since these items were so unpopular and since they were not specified in Henry Wick's inventory, they will not be included in the restoration of any of the rooms of the Wick House.

¹⁷The only record of any pictures in the inventories of Morris County inhabitants were the "½ doz. Pictures" belonging to George King of Morristown in 1780, the "7 Picters" of Jna Guinep in 1771, and the "Two Pictures" belonging to Edna Richards, a widow in Hanover Township in 1785. Morris County, "Wills and Inventories," 510N, 1780; 469N, 1777; 531N, 1785.

¹⁸Even in a large city like Philadelphia, such items were not common. Between 1770 and 1773 only 7% of Philadelphia households contained window curtains, while only about 2% had floor coverings. Catalano, "Textiles," pp. 1-2, 5-7, 9, 14.

¹⁹At the time of his death in 1782 David Sayre had "Bed Curtains and Window Do and furniture" worth £10 in his upper room (558N, 1782). In 1778 Dr. Barn Budd owned "one Set of window Curtains" valued at 20 pence (454N, 1778) Andrew Whitehead had one 10 pence "window curtain and one 20 shilling carpet (490N, 1778); and Timothy Mills Jr., had "Window Curtians" with a value of £1 (503N, 1778).

Military Equipment and Accessories

The Major General and his "family" undoubtedly brought an array of military and personal equipment with them to the Wick House. Among the items, swords and pistols would have figured prominently, as these were the standard weapons of mounted officers.²⁰ The swords would have been of either domestic or European manufacture and of a military, semi-military, or purely civilian nature.²¹ The four most popular types carried by Revolutionary officers were: the small sword with its straight, slender blade, usually triangular in cross section (Figure 4);²² the hunting sword with its short, curved blade and unsubstantial guard, especially suited to high-ranking officers who did not expect to become involved in hand-to-hand fighting (Figure 5); the light saber, similar in shape to the hunting sword but with a more effective guard; and the heavy saber with its broad curved, thirty-inch

²⁰Muskets and other shoulder guns were not used by officers, since such weapons were disapproved of by Washington as drawing too much of an officer's attention from his men. Harold L. Peterson, The Book of the Continental Soldier (Harrisburg, Pennsylvania: The Stackpole Company, 1968), pp. 29-30.

²¹Ibid., p. 92.

²²Most of the small swords had blades that tapered evenly from hilt to point; a few, however, had blades of the colichmarde type, i.e., broad near the hilt and then narrowing suddenly. Ibid., p. 93.

blade, ideal for mounted officers who anticipated personal combat.²³

The pistols St. Clair and his officers used were probably English-made.²⁴ Some might have been similar to the weapons carried by the enlisted men, but of finer workmanship with silver mountings and brass instead of iron barrels (Figure 6). Others, however, might have been of the box lock variety, with locks mounted in the center instead of in the more usual side position (Figure 6 and 7).²⁵

Along with arms, the soldiers would have had an assortment of camp equipage. Canteens, usually keg-shaped and of red cedar or white oak,²⁶ would have been needed for water or very diluted spirits, while a variety of cups and tumblers would have been

²³Ibid., pp. 92-97.

²⁴According to Harold Peterson, 90 percent of the pistols used by American officers were English weapons, purchased before the Revolution. Ibid., p. 49.

²⁵Box lock pistols could be made smaller and lighter than regular model pistols; for this reason, they became quite popular during the Revolution as pocket arms. Ibid., p. 52.

²⁶White oak was the preferred material, as this did not affect the taste of the water as much as did other woods. Ibid., p. 142.

required for whiskey and other hard liquors. Low-ranking officers would have had a loose assortment of plates, cooking kettles with covers,²⁷ knives, spoons and forks. Higher officials like St. Clair, however, would have invariably carried mess chests with them into the field. These, often times, were quite elaborate. The one belonging to George Washington, for instance, had a folding grill, 4 kettles, 8 liquor bottles, 6 plates and 3 platters of pewter, several containers for spices, 2 knives, 4 forks, and 2 tinder boxes (Figure 8).

Each officer would also have had one or two camp stools and a straw-filled bag to serve as a mattress or perhaps even a folding camp bed. In addition, a variety of trunks, valises, and packing cases would have been required for the men's clothing, toilet articles, and other personal accessories.²⁹ Since there was no set military standard for such boxes, the ordinary wood, hide, and hair containers of the period were used. (Figures 9 and 10).³⁰

²⁷Enlisted men received kettles without covers. Ibid., p. 149.

²⁸Washington had at least eighteen camp stools. Ibid., p. 157.

²⁹Since the baggage of officers was carried on wagons, these men had no use for knapsacks or haversacks, as did enlisted men.

³⁰Ibid., p. 158-59.

Major items of clothing brought by the officers would have included coats, smallclothes, boots, and hats. The coats were probably of wool or broadcloth, those for the Pennsylvania men being blue with scarlet facings.³¹ The small clothes, consisting of waistcoat, breeches, and trousers were probably white and made of some less substantial material than the coat.³²

³¹By General Orders issued October, 1779, all coats were to be blue, but with facing colors varying according to States. Those for Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia were to be scarlet; those for New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, white; New York and New Jersey, buff; and Georgia and the Carolinas, blue. Ibid., pp. 234-35.

³²Ibid., p. 227.

Fig. 4. -- Brass mounted small sword with colichemarde blade, worn by
General Benjamin Lincoln.

Collection of the Smithsonian Institution, Neg. #P63412

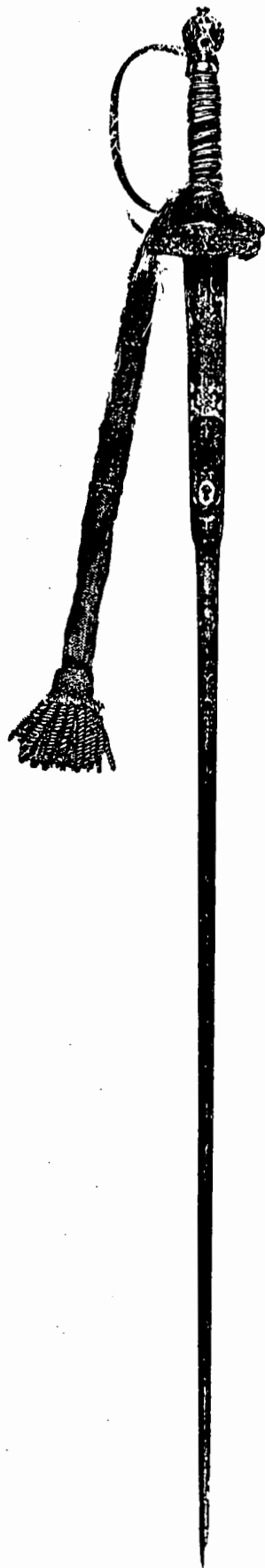


Fig. 5. -- Hunting sword and scabbard, once owned by Brigadier General
Richard Montgomery.

Collection of the Smithsonian Institution, Neg. #73-1956

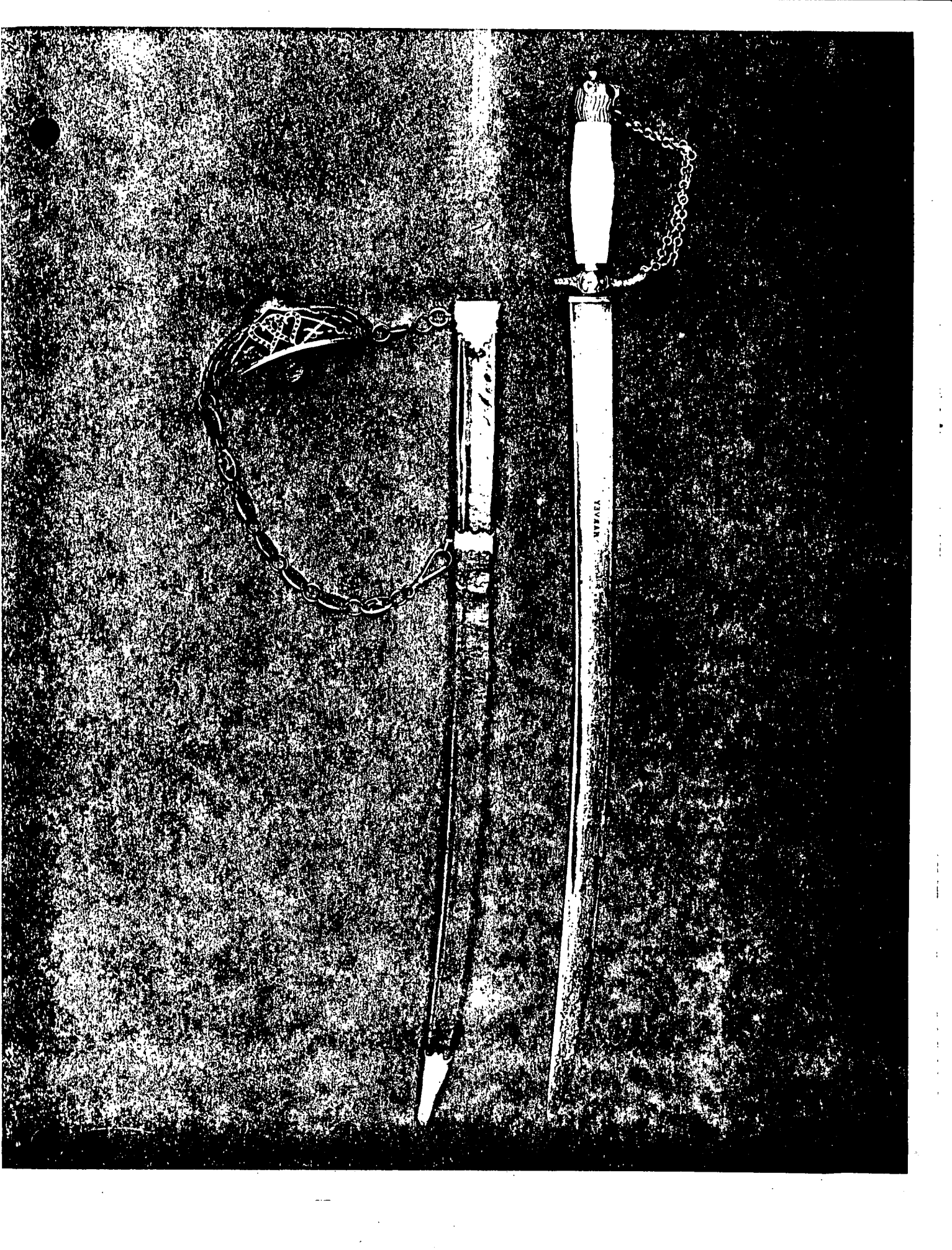


Fig. 6. -- Pair of brass-barralled pistols, made in England by Wooley. These are thought to have belonged to George Washington.

Collection of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union

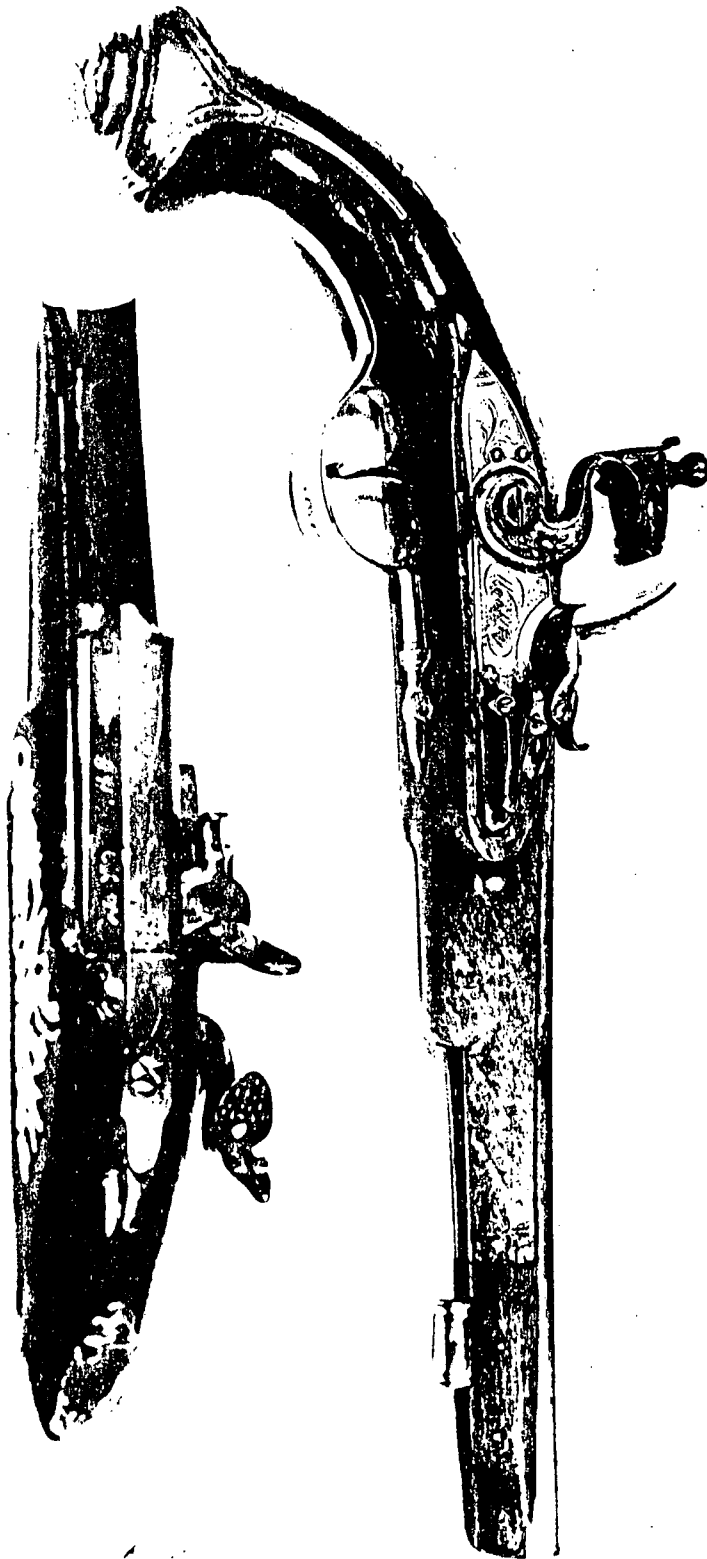


Fig. 7. -- Pair of box lock pocket pistols, English.

Collection of the Smithsonian Institution, Neg. #72-1551

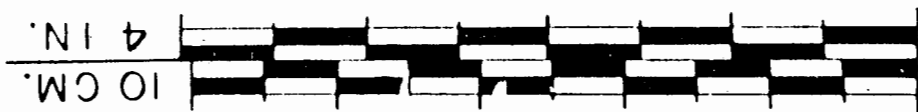
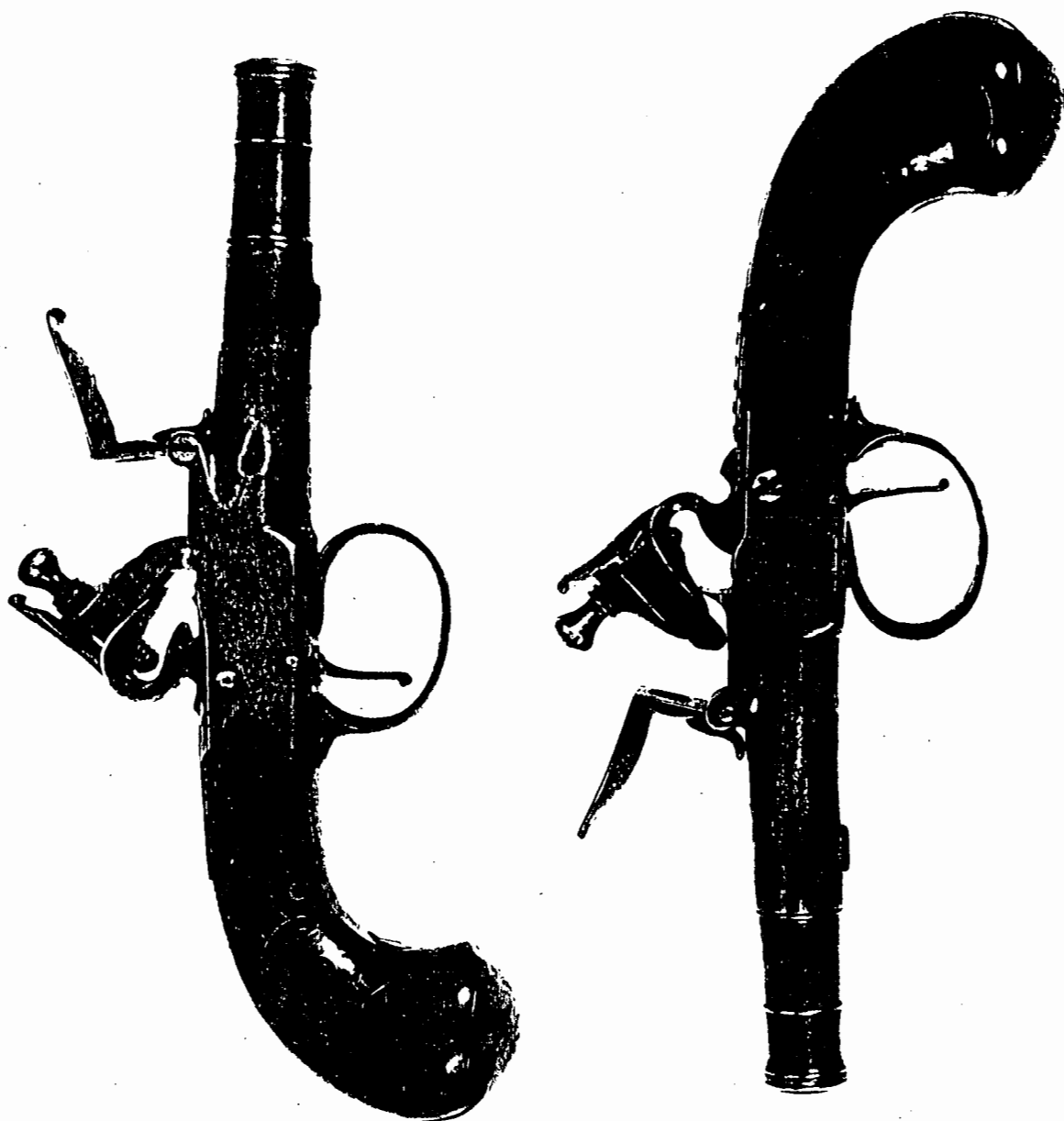


Fig. 8. -- Pair of double barrelled, box lock holster pistols, made by Parke of London. These once belonged to General Daniel Roberdeau.

Collection of the Smithsonian Institution, Neg. #47885

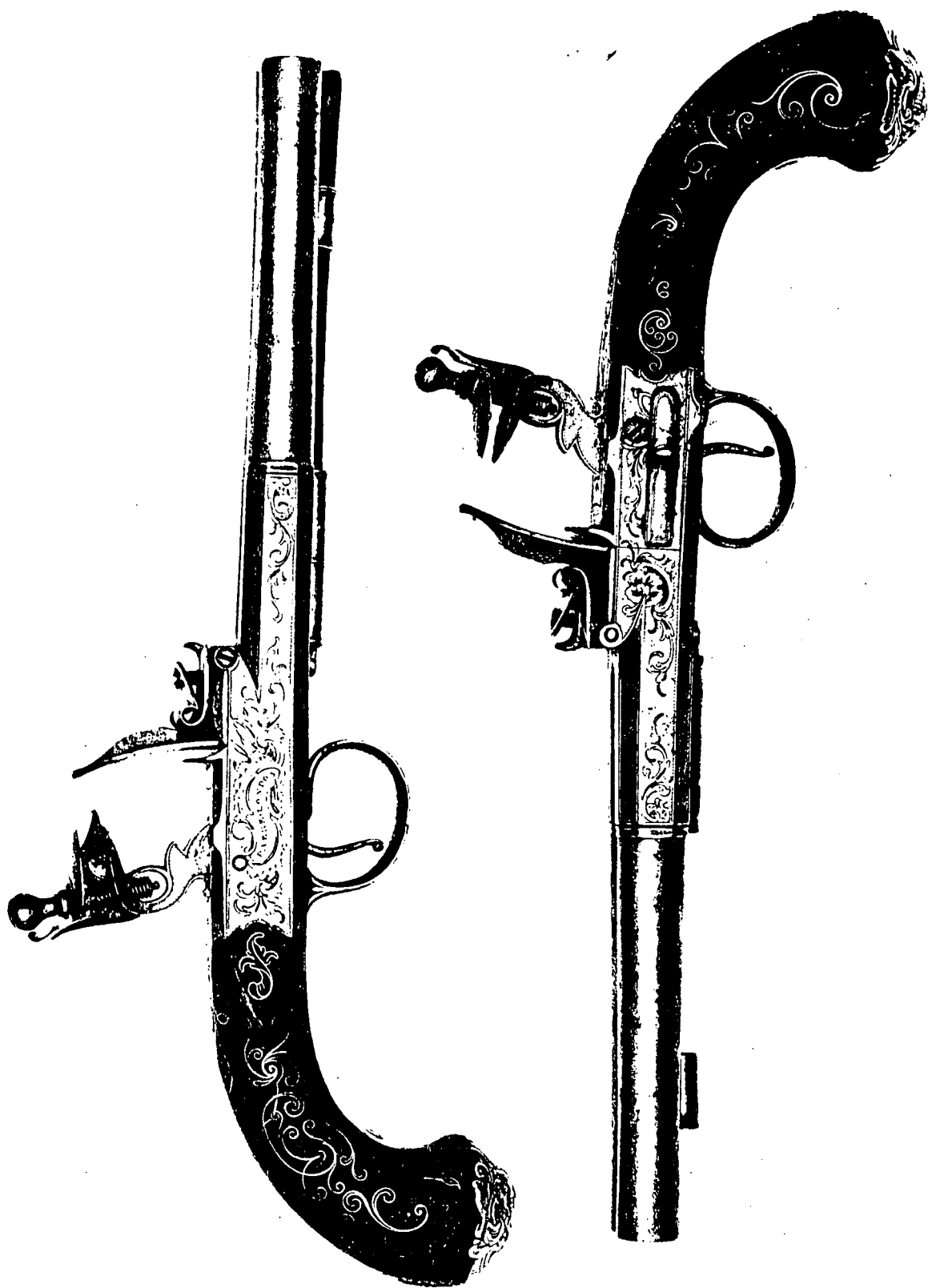


Fig. 10.--Leather campaign trunk which belonged to
George Washington. Dimensions: W.33 3/4".

Collection of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union

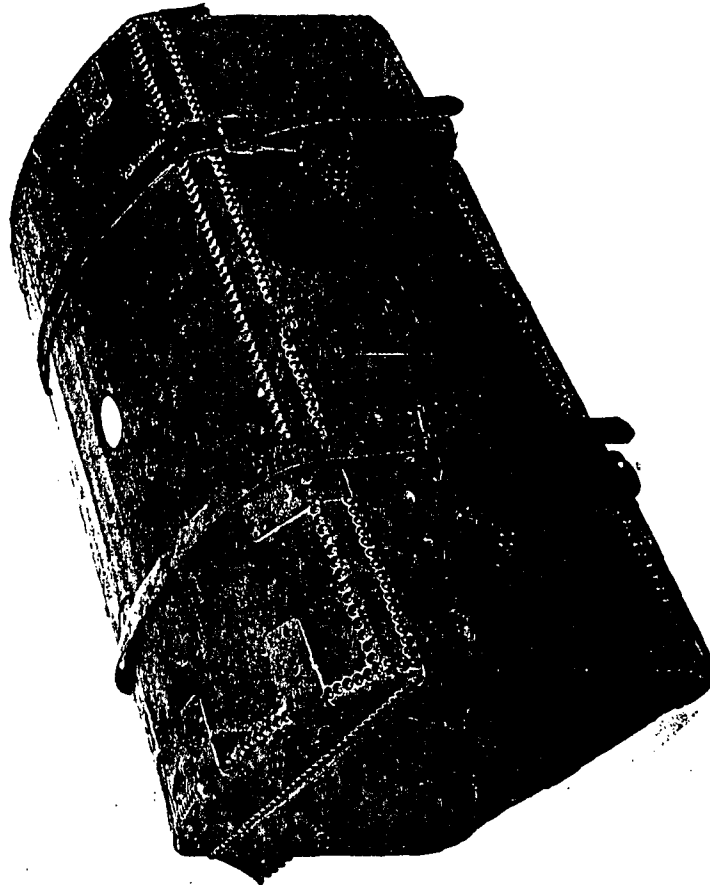


Fig. 10.--Leather campaign trunk which belonged to
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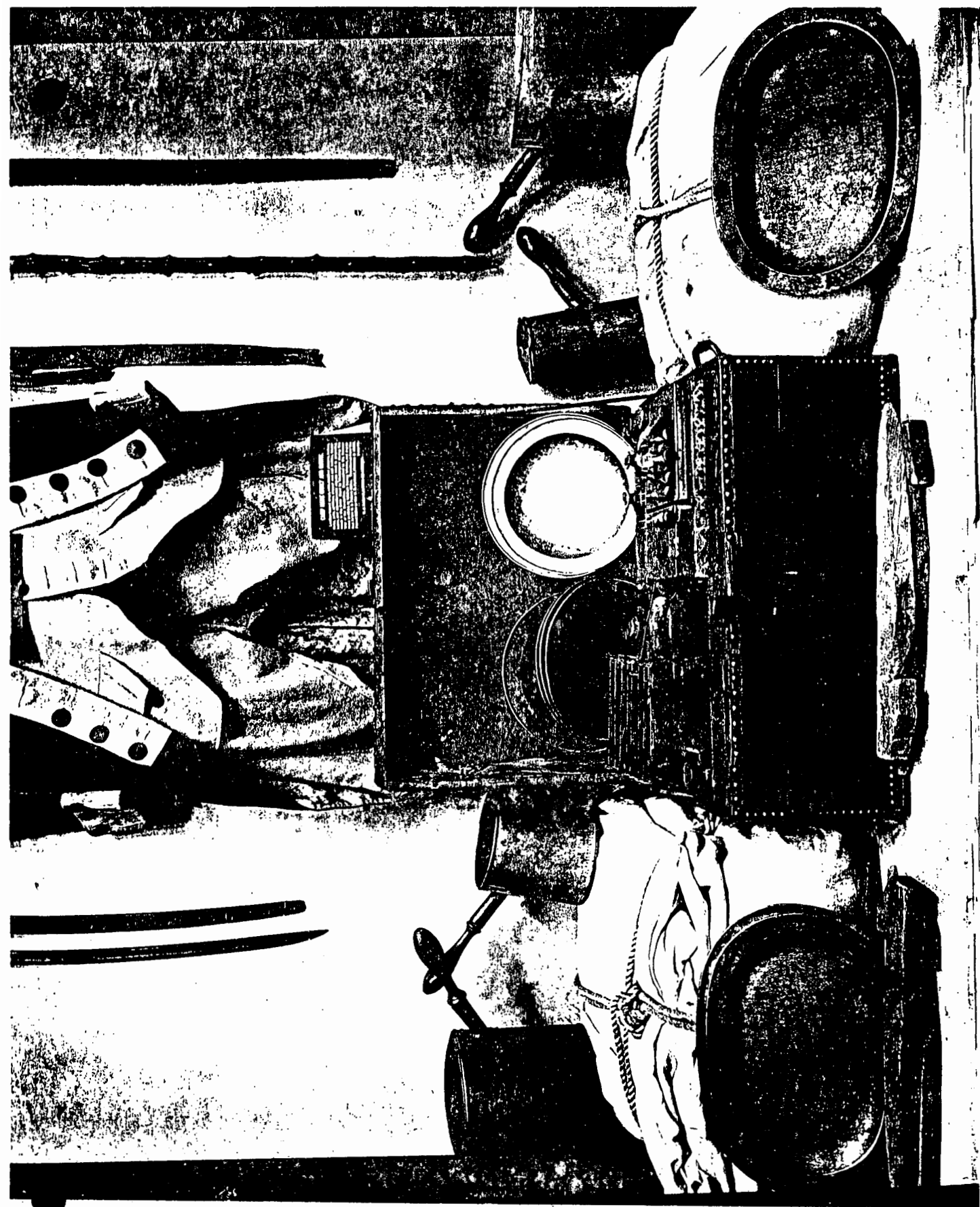


Fig. 11.--Leather pack case of George Washington. Dimensions: H. 13" W. 15".

Collection of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union



As a rank designation, the officers would have sported different types of insignia. By regulations issued in July 1775, general officers, their aides, and brigade majors were to wear different colored sashes across their breast between their coats and waistcoats. The Commander-in-Chief was to use a light blue ribbon; major and brigadier generals, pink ones; and aides-de-camp and brigade majors, green ones.³³ Shortly thereafter, it was "thought proper to distinguish the Majors from the Brigadiers General by some particular Mark, ..." and so the color of the major generals' sashes was changed to purple.³⁴

Commissioned officers were distinguished by wearing different colored cockades in their hats. Field officers (colonels, lieut. colonels, and majors) used red or pink cockades; captains, yellow and later white or buff ones; and subalterns, green ones.³⁵

In July, 1775, non-commissioned officers were ordered to wear epaulettes on their right shoulder, red ones for sergeants and green ones for corporals.³⁶ As time went on, gold or silver

³³Fitzpatrick (ed.), The Writings of George Washington, III, 339, 357.

³⁴Ibid., p. 362.

³⁵Ibid., p. 357; V, 469.

³⁶Ibid., III, 357.

epaulettes were adopted by higher ranking officials; and as this occurred, the sashes of the general officers, their aides, and brigade majors were gradually discarded.³⁷ It is interesting to note that in the Charles Willson Peale portrait of St. Clair, painted c. April, 1780, the Major General is shown without a ribbon, wearing two gilt epaulettes, each with two stars (Figure 1).³⁸

³⁷The General Orders of July 18, 1780, established the following system regarding epaulettes:

Major general - two epaulettes with two stars each
Brigadier general - two epaulettes with one star each
Colonel, lieut. colonel, major - two epaulettes, no stars
Captain - one epaulette on the right shoulder
Subalterns - one epaulette on the left shoulder

Ibid., XIX, 21; Mendel L. Peterson, "American Epaulettes 1775-1820," Military Collector & Historian, II, No. 2 (June, 1950), 17.

³⁸In his catalogue of Peale's works, Charles Coleman Sellers makes the following comments on the 1780 St. Clair portrait:

On April 15, 1780, St. Clair wrote from Camp near Morristown that he was that day setting out to visit his wife and children at Philadelphia. It was doubtless on this occasion, and as a keepsake for them before the opening of the new campaign, that his miniature was painted.

Peale wrote to him, July 23, 1780, "The miniature is eight guineas and the copy five. I have made an abatement of the price in the copy." The painter, hard pressed for money, wrote again on Aug. 29, asking payment. St. Clair took only one of the miniatures, the other remaining for many years in the possession of the artist and his heirs. St. Clair's, presumably the original, is illustrated in Justin Winsor's Narrative

On the basis of this information, it is suggested the following items be included in the restoration:

small hide or hair campaign chest, similar to the one illustrated in Figure 10

officer's mess chest (Figure 9)

one or two small leather pack cases, like that illustrated in Figure 11

two or three reproduction keg-shaped canteens, preferably of white oak

2 reproduction army mattresses each consisting of a canvas bag filled with straw; both should be rolled up and tied

camp bed in folded position

two English box lock, holster pistols with two leather holsters (Figure 8)

two or three swords suitable for use by mounted officers, perhaps a small sword, a hunting sword, and a light saber

three reproduction camp stools with folding walnut "x" shaped frames and canvas seats. The stool in Figure 12 should be used as the model.

reproduction blue and scarlet military coat, appropriate for use by an officer in the Pennsylvania Division, perhaps Captain Keene, St. Clair's aide-de-camp

reproduction hat with an officer's cockade, preferably a white one for Captain Keane (or perhaps a Union cockade symbolizing alliance with France)

In addition, it is recommended the dining table be set with 1 or 2 campaign maps, 4 or 5 pewter or horn beakers, 1 glass

and Cultural History of America 6:297, N.Y.; 1884-1887, with a note on its ownership at that time. The other is now in the Metropolitan Museum.

case bottle and some personal accessories that might have belonged to the officers, like a pair of spectacles, a brass tobacco box, and a reproduction clay pipe.

Fig. 12.--"Le General Washington, ne qui Detrimenti Capiat
Res publica.", line engraving by le Mire, c.1780.
Dimensions: H. 16 5/8" W. 12 11/16"

Collection of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union

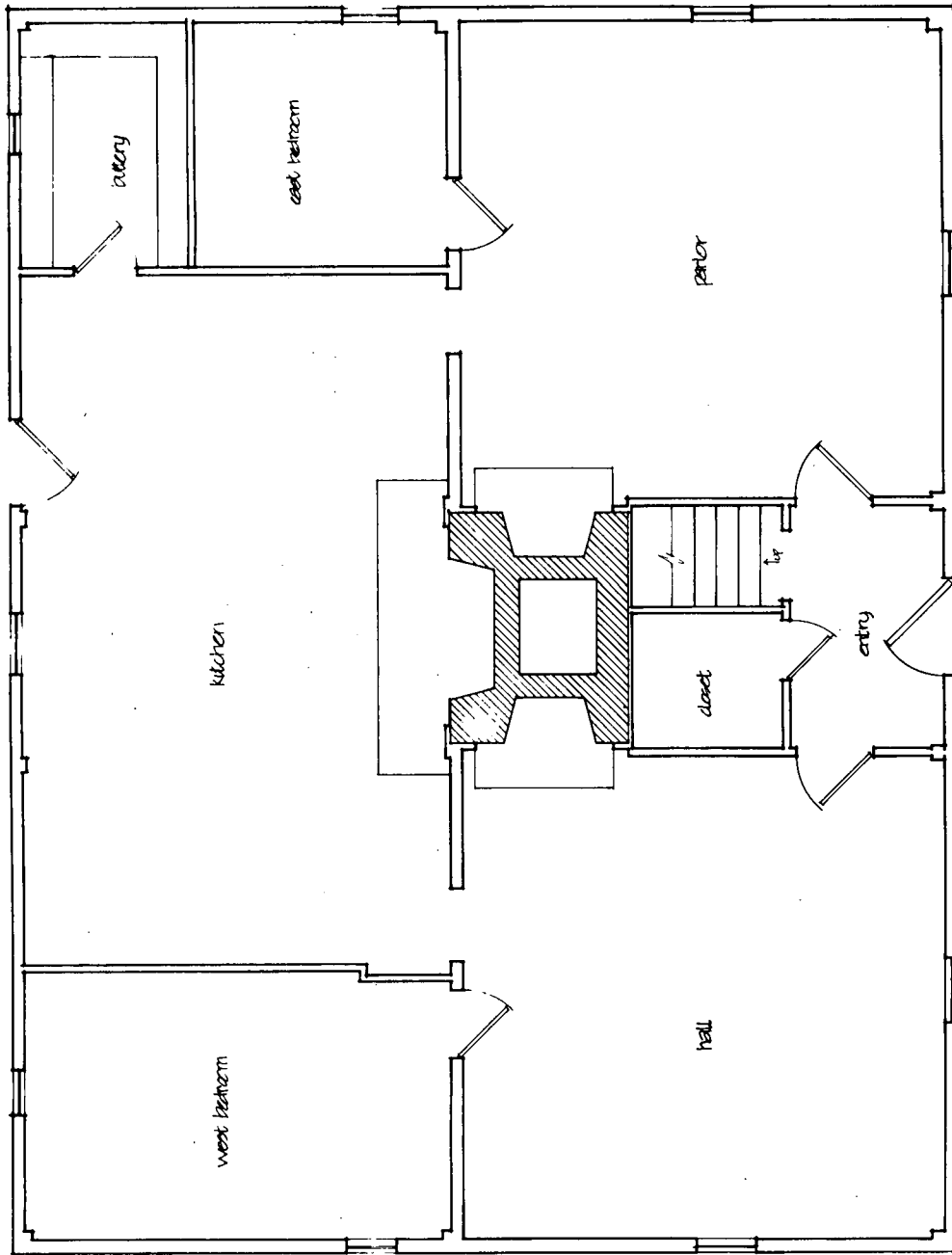


LE GENERAL WASHINGTON

Nē quid Detrimēti capiat Res publica.

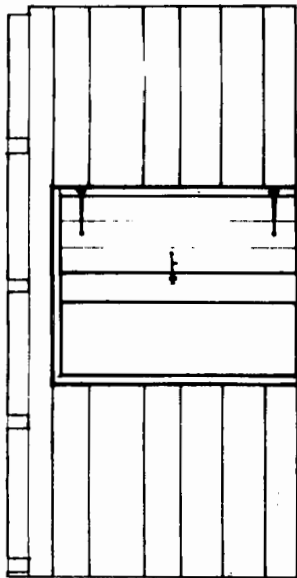
Grave d'après le Tableau Original appartenant à M. le Marquis de la Fayette.

Cette gravure se vend avec l'ouvrage de M. de la Fayette, chez M. de la Fayette, Libraire, Palais National, ci-devant, ci-après, sous le Vestibule, au Salon de la Peinture, par le Salon.

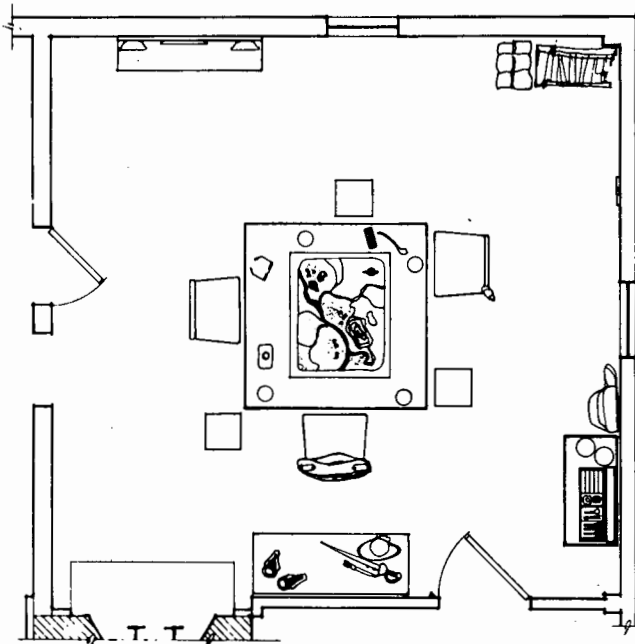


the Wick House - 1840s - non-scaled
FLOOR PLAN

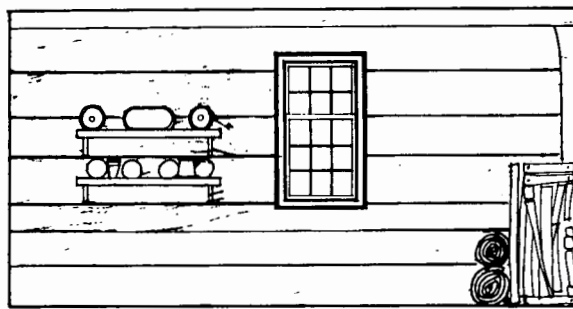
Fig. 13a. -- Floor plan and wall elevation of Wick House Parlor



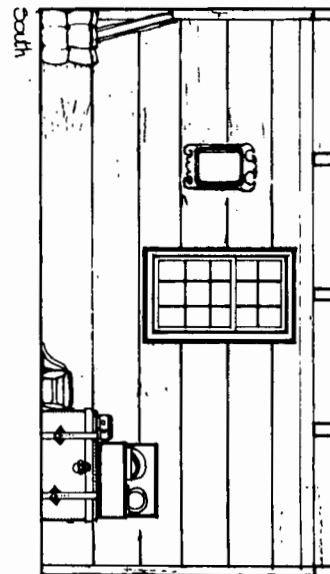
North



PAV



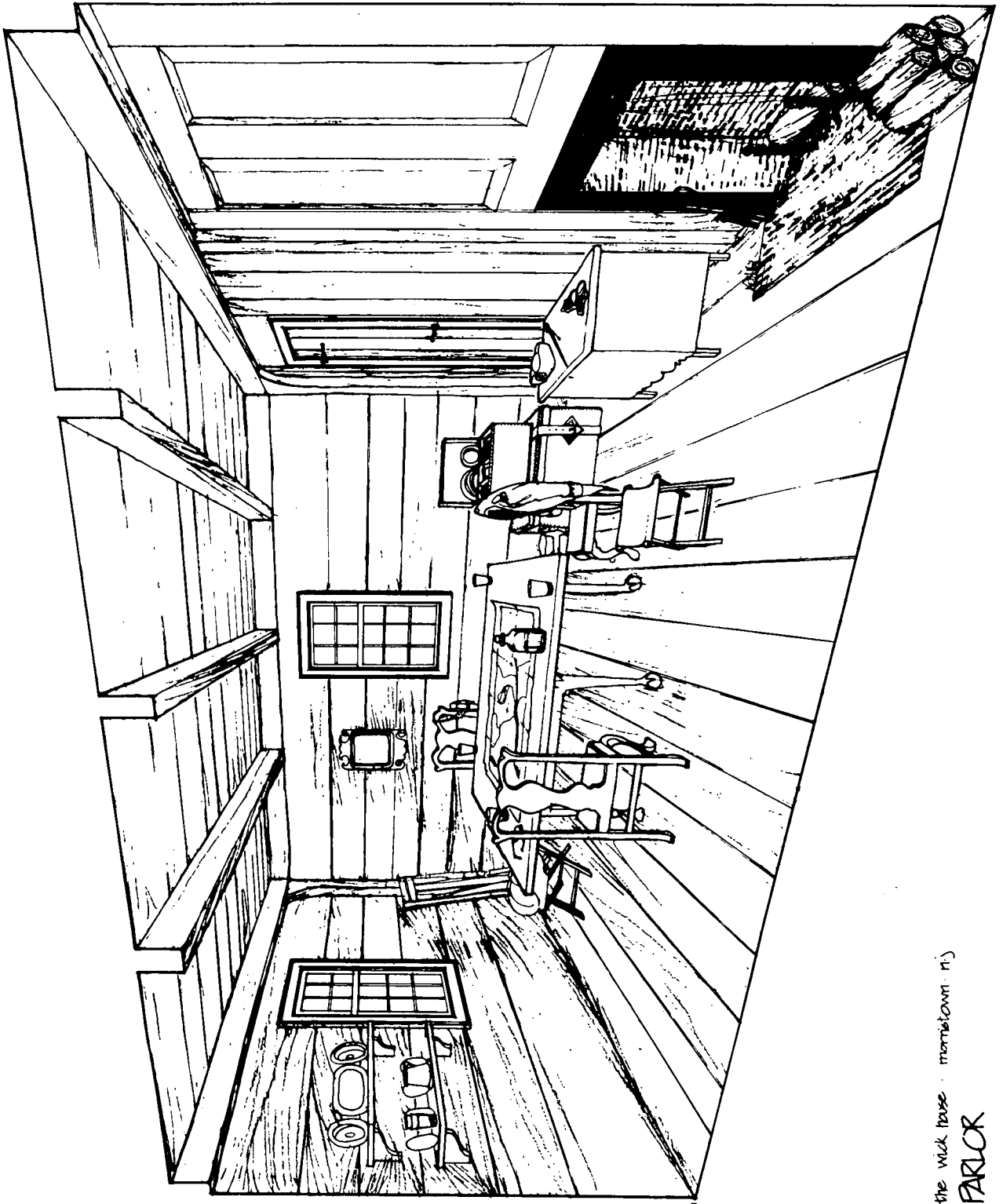
East



West

the wall house north-south new space
PARLOR

Fig. 14. -- Perspective rendering of Wick House Parlor



the wick house · morristown, nj

PARLOR

PARLOR

SUMMARY LIST OF RECOMMENDED FURNISHINGS WITH
ESTIMATED COST, KEYED TO FLOOR PLAN
AND WALL ELEVATIONS

	<u>Possible Source</u>	<u>Estimated Cost</u>
		Reproduction Antique
<u>North wall:</u>		
Empty		
<u>East wall, left to right:</u>		
2 pine wall shelves @ \$25		\$50
2 pewter food basons @ \$75		\$150
Pewter platter		150
4 pewter plates	MOED Coll. Cat. #6.52, 6.85, 6.92A, 6.92B	
3 pewter beakers @ \$45	MOED Coll. Cat. #6.314A, 6.94	45
Pewter pint mug		80
2 straw-filled canvas bags, rolled and tied @ \$30		60
Camp bed, in folded position		800

South wall, left to right:

Transitional or Chippendale, MOED Coll. rectangular-framed looking Cat. #7.138 glass	
Small leather pack case	75
Leather campaign chest	MOED Coll. Cat. #7.197
2 white oak, keg-shaped canteens @ \$20	40
Officer's mess chest	400

West wall, left to right:

Hunting sword and scabbard	350
Small, plain, six-board chest	300
Officer's small sword and scabbard	400
Military hat, with white captain's cockade (or Union cockade)	50
2 English box-lock holster pistols and 2 leather holsters	1,000
Wrought iron fireplace tongs and shovel @ \$30	MOED Coll. Cat. #6.363A & B 60
Stack of firewood	5

Center:

New Jersey, gumwood, "Country" Chippendale style dining table		800
3 plain, New Jersey or Philadelphia-area, Transitional or Chippendale style side chairs, with either rush or leather seats @ \$200		600
3 camp stools @ \$70	210	
Officer's light saber and scabbard		400
Blue and scarlet, Pennsylvania officer's military coat	200	
Campaign map	MOED Coll. Cat.#2.49	
4 pewter beakers @ \$45		180
Glass case bottle and stopper	MOED Coll. Cat.#4.2C5A&B	
Pair of spectacles		35
Brass tobacco box		200
Clay pipe	1.50	
	\$616.50	\$6,025.00
TOTAL COST		\$6,641.50

SECTION 2

EAST BEDROOM

EAST BEDROOM

HISTORIC USE AND INTERPRETIVE FUNCTION

As the smaller of the two bedrooms, this area probably served as Tempe's room. During the 1779-1780 encampment, however, it is possible Tempe relinquished this space to St. Clair and used the spare bed in the keeping room. This would have given the soldiers the east side of the house, while leaving the Wicks the west, thereby permitting both groups some degree of privacy.

It is suggested this room be furnished to reflect St. Clair's presence. Besides items typical of an 18th century Morristown bedroom, this area should contain military and personal accessories indicative of a man of the Major General's high station and wealth. When completed, the restoration should present a clear picture of the type of accommodations made available to "Officers whose rank and situation required they should be lodged in . . . Houses. . . ." ¹ This will provide an interesting contrast to the

¹ Fitzpatrick (ed.), The Writings of George Washington, XVII, 300.

quarters of the common soldier seen elsewhere in the Park.

EAST BEDROOM

DETAILED LIST OF RECOMMENDED FURNISHINGS

Bedrooms in rural homes frequently contained a family's simplest, most out-of-date possessions. Accordingly, it is recommended this room be furnished with those types of items which the Wicks would have brought with them from Long Island in 1748. Such goods would have been made "for the rural market" in the William and Mary and the Queen Anne styles, and would have included furnishings which the elder Wicks either inherited from their parents or purchased themselves from East Long Island, New York, or New England -- especially Connecticut -- craftsmen.

Chest (1)

One of the four chests listed in the 1781 Wick inventory might have been used here for the storage of Tempe's clothes. The one selected for the restoration should be of the "blanket" variety, preferably of painted pine² in the William and Mary style. A New

²A "blue Chist" is listed in the 1768 inventory of Mica Howell of Morris County. Morris County, "Wills and Inventories," 236N, 1768.

England or East Long Island example, indicative of the Wick's background, would seem especially appropriate.

Bedstead (1) Bed, and Bedding

In 1781 the Wick household contained three beds.³ Morris County inventories suggest these beds -- or mattresses as we call them today -- would have been stuffed with straw, chaff, or feathers.⁴ Of these, feathers would have been the most probably filling, since this substance appears almost twice as frequently in inventories as the two other items combined.⁵ It is interesting to note that while chaff and straw beds generally have low inventory values, feather beds have a wide range of values and are mentioned in the estates of rich and poor alike.⁶

The bedsteads for the three Wick beds were probably all of

³"Bed" is used here in the 18th Century meaning of the term, i.e. mattress. Abbott Lowell Cummings, Bed Hangings (Boston: The Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, 1961), p. 1.

⁴Morris County, "Wills and Inventories," 259N, 1770; 277N, 1770; 289N, 1771; 304N, 1772; 305N, 1772; 329N, 1775; 462N, 1777; 404N, 1777; 443N, 1774; 475N, 1778; 493N, 1779; 518N, 1780.

⁵Mary Wick's inventory specifies "Feather" for the beds in the house in 1787.

⁶For example, feather beds appear in the inventory of Henry Smith (207N, 1765), whose total estate value was £ 86.11.8, as well as in that of Benjamin Fowler (465N, 1779), who was worth £ 1430.17.10 at the time of his death.

the low-post variety, for none of the curtains or other hangings indicative of high-posters are listed among the family's possessions.⁷ Such bedsteads were probably roped, as seen in the inventory following/entries: "4 old Bedsteads and Cord",⁸ "Bedstead and Cord",⁹ "To a feather bedd a bolster 2 pillers 3 Sheats 2 Blankets a Bedstead and Cord",¹⁰ and "to one feather bed Curtains and furniture and Curtains with bedstid and Cord".¹¹

From the inventories we learn also that featherbeds were often furnished with bolsters.¹² These were long, cylindrical cushions, often stuffed with feathers and usually placed under the pillow to give extra support to the head. Additional bedding would have included pillows, and linen and/or woolen sheets and pillow cases.¹³

⁷Had they been present, such hangings almost certainly would have been mentioned, as these items were generally quite costly and, therefore, not easily overlooked.

⁸Morris County, "Wills and Inventories," 207N, 1765.

⁹Ibid., 304N, 1772.

¹⁰Ibid., 384N, 1777.

¹¹Ibid., 457N, 1779.

¹²Ibid., 375N, 1779; 404N, 1777; 462N, 1777; 500N, 1779; 518N, 1780; 626N, 1785.

¹³Ibid., 259N, 1770; 280N, 1770; 289N, 1771; 462N, 1777; 475N, 1778; 532N, 1781; 490N, 1778.

The Wicks would also have required some sort of coverlets or bed coverings. Those most frequently listed in Morris County inventories are "blankets," "quilts," and "rugs."¹⁴

For the East Bedroom it is recommended that a small, low-post, roped bedstead be installed. Preferably, this should be of New England origin and should date from the first half of the 18th century (Figure 15). The bedstead should be furnished with a pair of homespun linen or woolen sheets and pillowcases and a reproduction feather mattress, bolster, and pillow. Two plain woolen blankets should be used as the coverlets.¹⁵

Clothing

A few items of military clothing appropriate for use by St. Clair should be included among the furnishings of this room: a reproduction blue coat with scarlet facings and two gilt epaulettes, each with two stars, similar to the one depicted in the

¹⁴Ibid., 240N, 1768; 259N, 1770; 268N, 1769; 290N, 1770; 304N, 1772; 329N, 1775; 375N, 1779; 500N, 1779. "Rugs" were heavy bed coverings, consisting of a wool or linen foundation, worked in crewel or other woolen yarn.

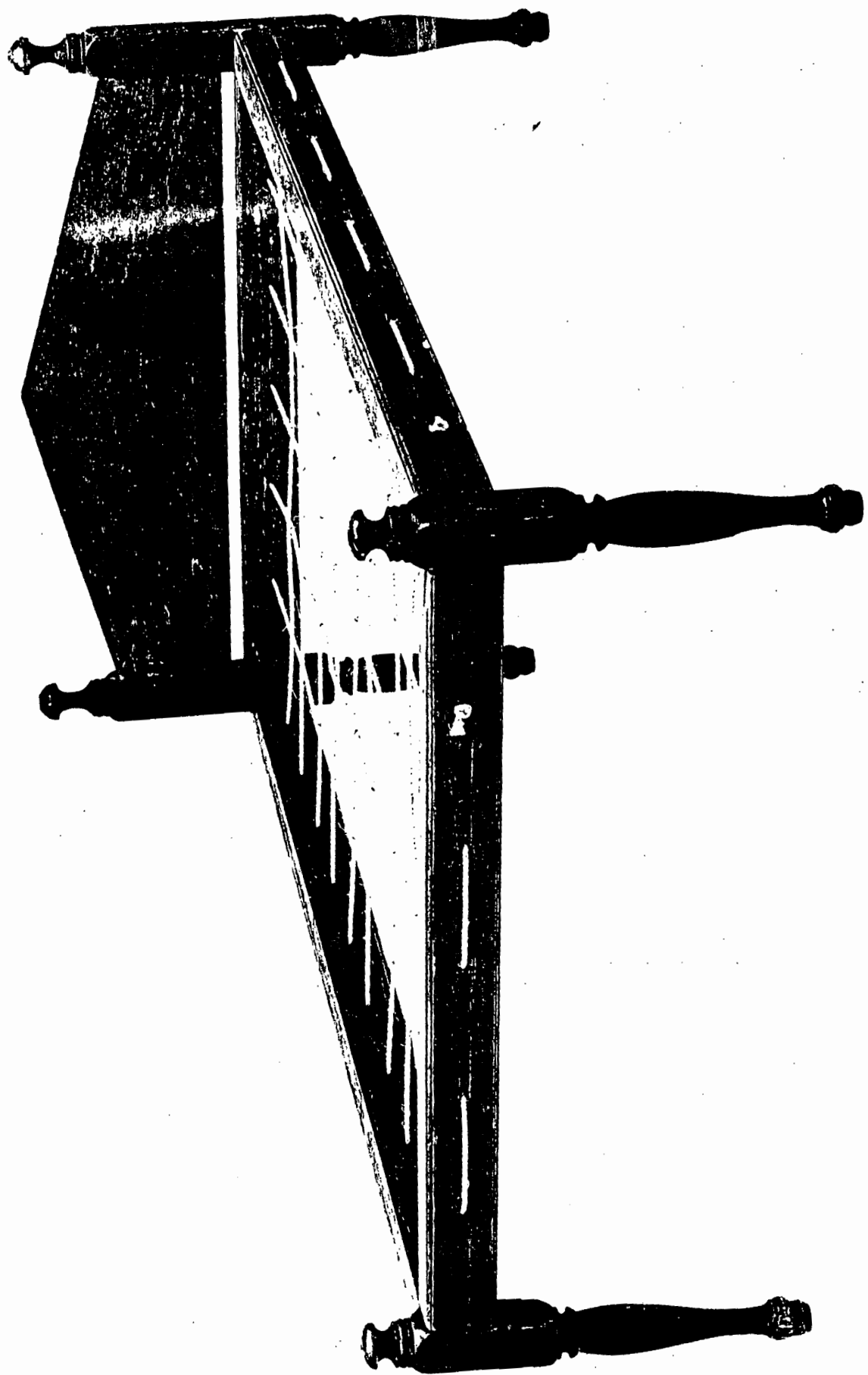
¹⁵"Solid fabric-top" quilts are those quilts which rely for their decoration on the elaborate design created by running and back stitches.

1780 Peale portrait (Figure 1);¹⁶ a reproduction major general's hat; and a scabbard and sword, preferably of the hunting variety, since this was the type favored by high-ranking officials who did not anticipate personal combat (Figure 5). Because a purple ribbon indicative of the rank of major general had been generally abandoned by the time of the encampment and does not appear in the 1780 portrait of St. Clair, one need not be included here.

¹⁶In June, 1780, a short time after this portrait was painted, the uniforms of major generals were changed to blue with buff facings. Fitzpatrick (ed.), The Writings of George Washington, XIX, 21.

Fig. 15. -- Ash bedstead, painted red, early 18th Century, Massachusetts
Dimensions: H. 34 3/4" W. 48 3/4" L. 80"

Winterthur Museum Collection



Campaign Trunk (1)

To hold his clothing and personal accessories, St. Clair would have required at least one campaign trunk. The one installed should be of leather, perhaps similar to that which belonged to George Washington (Figure 16).

Accessories

A few miscellaneous items will be needed to give the room a "lived-in" appearance. A pewter wash basin; a bone hair comb; a brass shaving bowl; a mahogany shaving box; a razor; a pewter and bristle shaving brush; a ball of handmade soap; a brass tobacco box; an earthenware chamber pot; and a homespun linen hand towel, hung from a small peg on the wall, are examples of the types of articles that should be included. The wash basin, soap, chamber pot, and towel would have been part of the permanent furnishings; the rest of the accessories would have been brought by St. Clair.

Fig. 16. -- Leather campaign chest, once belonging to George Washington.
Dimensions: W. 27 3/8"

Collection of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union

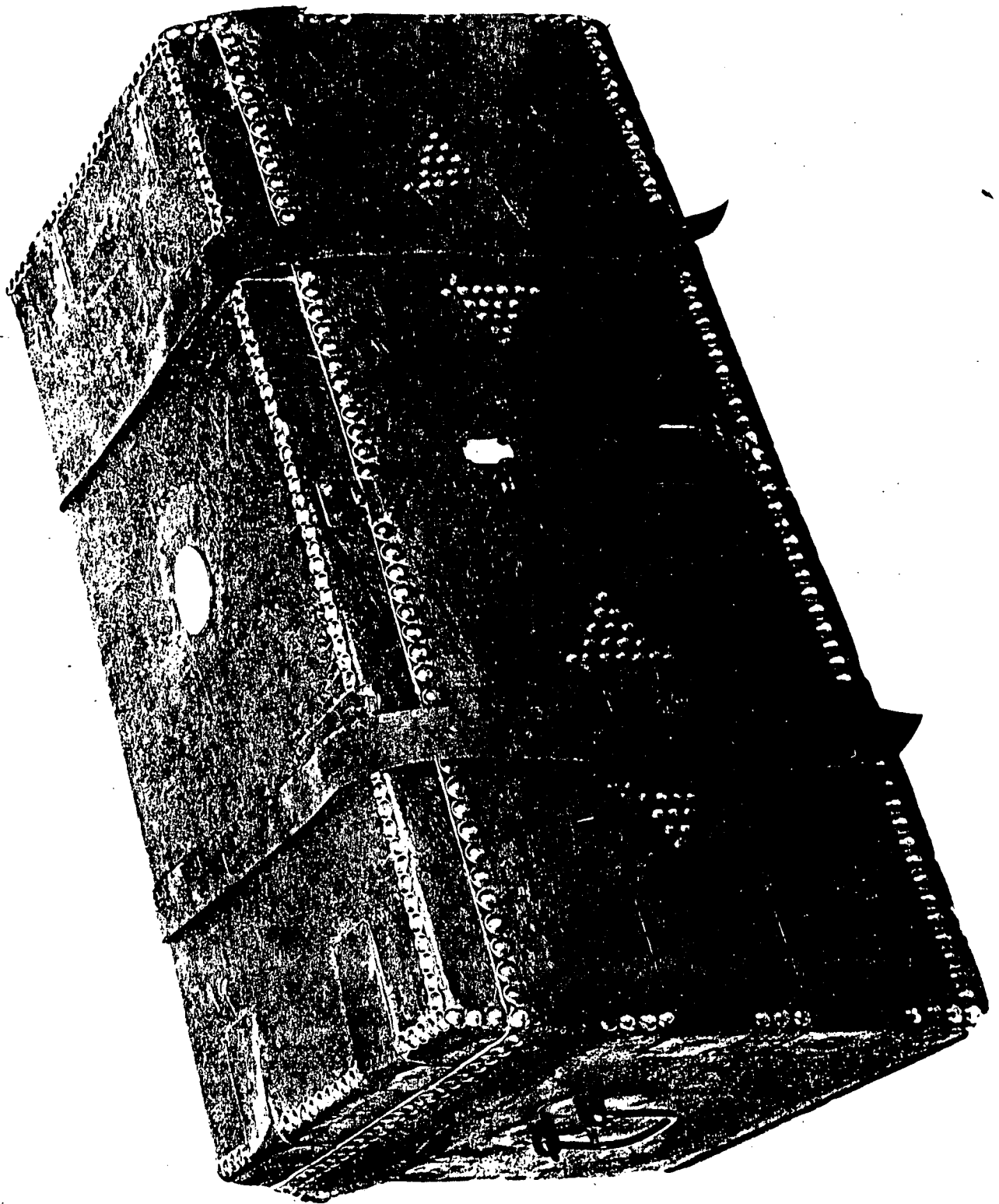
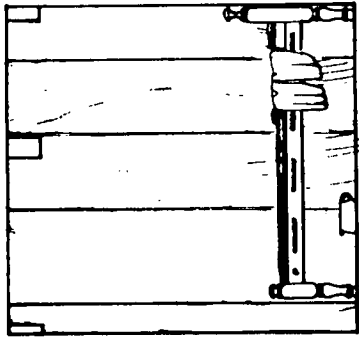
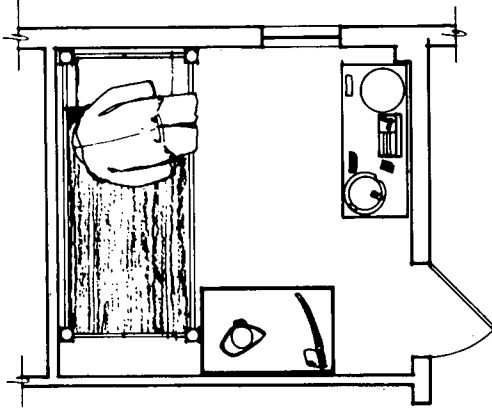


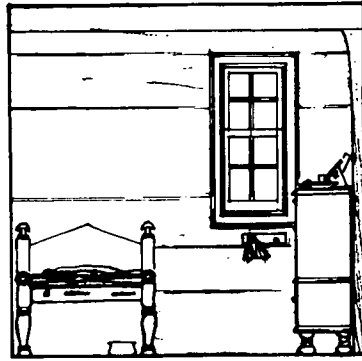
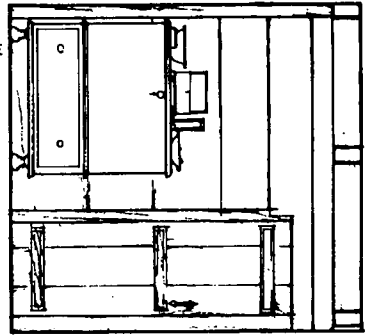
Fig. 17. -- Floor plan and wall elevations of Wick House East Bedroom



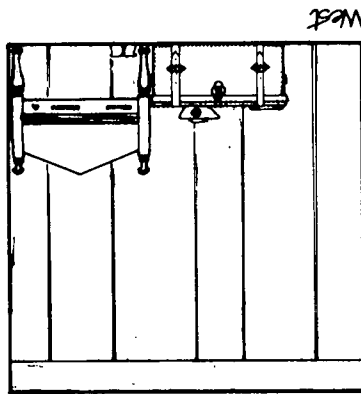
North



South



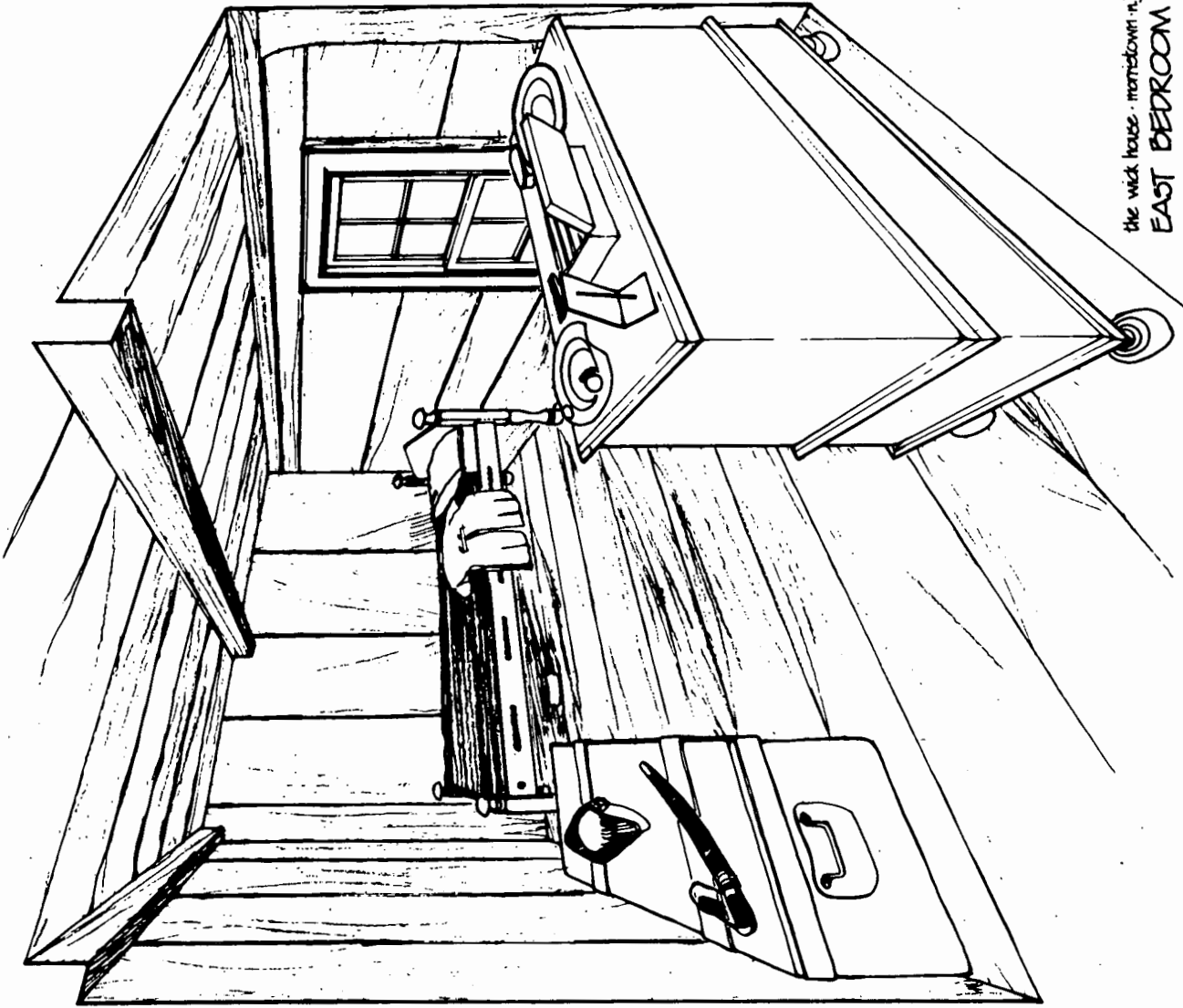
East



West

the wick house · northdown · new jersey
EAST BEDROOM

Fig. 18. -- Perspective rendering of Wick House East Bedroom



the wick house - morristown nj
EAST BEDROOM

EAST BEDROOM

SUMMARY LIST OF RECOMMENDED FURNISHINGS WITH
ESTIMATED COST, KEYED TO FLOOR PLANS
AND WALL ELEVATIONS

	<u>Possible Source</u>	<u>Estimated Cost</u>	
		Reproduction	Antique
<u>North Wall, left to right:</u>			
Early 18th century, New England, low post, roped bedstead			350
Feather bed, bolster, and pillow		75	
Pair homespun linen sheets @\$60	MOED Coll. Cat.#8.181(1)		60
Homespun linen pillowcase	MOED Coll. Cat.#8.179 A		
2 plain woolen blankets @\$85			170
Pennsylvania or New Jersey earthenware chamber pot (under bed)			150
Blue and scarlet (Penna.) major general's coat with 2 gilt epaulettes, each with 2 stars		200	

East Wall, left to right:

Homespun linen hand towel		10
Pegboard with 2 wooden pegs	25	

South Wall, left to right:

New England, pine, William and Mary blanket chest	Transfer from SAIR Coll.	
Pewter wash basin		100
Brass tobacco box		200
Mahogany shaving box with looking glass (English)		200
Steel razor (on tray inside shaving box)		20
Bone hair comb		25
Brass shaving bowl		150
Pewter and bristle shaving brush (in shaving bowl)		30
Ball of handmade soap (on shaving bowl rim)	.50	

West Wall, left to right:

Leather campaign trunk		150
Major General's hat (on trunk)	50	
Hunting sword and scabbard (on trunk)		450
	\$350.50	\$2,065.00
TOTAL COST		\$2,415.50

SECTION 3

HALL OR KEEPING ROOM

HALL OR KEEPING ROOM

HISTORIC USE AND INTERPRETIVE FUNCTION

There is no specific information regarding the use of this area during the Wick occupancy. Contemporary records reveal, however, in central chimney type houses such as this, rooms adjoining the parlor often functioned as halls or keeping rooms.¹

During the 17th century the hall had been a multi-purpose room, often serving as a bedroom as well as a family's informal dining and sitting area. Although with the coming of the 18th century this room lost its sleeping function in fashionable circles, rural households continued to use the hall as a bedroom until well after the Revolution.² That the Wick home might have contained a hall and that this area might have combined sleeping with living and dining functions is, therefore, entirely possible.

This space should suggest the same varied function it

¹Cummings, Rural Household Inventories, pp. xxi - xxiii.

²Ibid., pp. xxi - xxiv.

presumably did in the 18th century: a small dining table would reflect its use as the "family" dining area; a desk and chairs, its use as an informal sitting room; and a bed, its use as extra sleeping quarters. Personal accessories of Tempe's should be especially evident, since this area may have served as her temporary bedroom, when, during the 1779 - 1780 encampment, St. Clair would have had use of the east bedroom.

Here more than anywhere else the visitor should be made to feel the simplicity and informality of the average, rural household, in contrast to the more up-to-date life style of the wealthy gentry like the Fords.

HALL OR KEEPING ROOM

DETAILED LIST OF RECOMMENDED FURNISHINGS

As the household's "family room", this area would have received a variety of furniture. Items here would have been in a number of different styles, consisting of older goods brought from Long Island, as well as some newer furnishings purchased in the Middle Colonies.

Chairs (3)

At least three of the nine chairs mentioned in the 1781 Wick inventory would have been located in the hall for use at meal time or for relaxing at night. Since there is no specific information on the original items, other than the fact that they were in "very poor" condition, it is recommended seating from the New Jersey and Philadelphia areas be included. Because Windsors were extremely popular among all economic groups in 18th century America, it is recommended that two of the chairs chosen for the hall be of this variety. These should be Philadelphia-made side chairs, perhaps of the loop-back type. The third seat selected might be

similar to the bannister-back armchair, probably made by Michael Maps of West Long Branch, New Jersey, in the third quarter of the 18th century and presently in the collection of the Monmouth County Historical Association (Figure 19).³

³In her directory of New Jersey cabinetmakers, Margaret White includes the following information on Michael Maps:

Chairmaker of West Long Branch, Monmouth County. Born 1728. A native of Holland he sailed from Rotterdam in 1754. George Smith paid Michael's passage over, the latter agreeing to serve Smith for 7 years. The indenture was dated December 28, 1754. When Michael married Smith's daughter, Barbara, he built his home on Smith's land in West Long Branch, the place later known as the Maps homestead. Here the first Methodist Conference in New Jersey was held, and here Michael lived until his death in 1802. In his home Michael made chairs of the rush-seat type, showing variety in shape and turnings.

White, Early Furniture Made in New Jersey 1690-1870, p. 69.

Fig. 19. -- Bannister - back armchair, painted black,
mid-18th century, possibly by Michael Maps, West Long Branch, New
Jersey. Dimensions: H. 45 3/4" W. 25" D. 18"

Collection of Monmouth County Historical Association



Table (1)

A table for ordinary dining by the family would have been a necessity. It is suggested the one installed be indicative of the Wick's Long Island - New England background. An early 18th century, Connecticut, gate-leg table, similar to one in the Winterthur Collection (Figure 20) would be especially appropriate.

Dinnerware and Eating Utensils

Since this was the "family room" in the household, the dinnerware and eating utensils here would not have been of so fine a quality as those found in the parlor. Thus, in addition to some items of pewter, this room would have contained several, strictly utilitarian pieces of earthenware, and perhaps even a few of wood or bone.

Lacking any information on the original Wick items, it is suggested the following objects be installed: several pewter food basins, platters, porringers, and tablespoons; a few redware and/or wooden plates, two stoneware mugs, a bone beaker, a few wooden-handled, steel knives and forks, and a stoneware jug or pitcher for carrying cider from its storage area in the cellar.⁴

⁴Cyder was a popular drink in the Wick household, as evidenced in the 1781 inventory which lists nine barrels of the liquid among the family's possessions.

In the 18th century some of the Wick's pottery might have been imported from Philadelphia, as Morristown merchants occasionally advertised "Philadelphia-made earthenware" for sale. A few articles, however, might have originated in New Jersey, for by the time of the Revolution this area contained a number of earthenware factories. Stoneware, for example, had been produced in the Ringoes section of Hunterdon County as early as the mid-18th century (Figure 21), and within the next few decades other potteries had begun operation in the Cheesequake (Figure 22),⁶ Trenton,⁷ and Princeton areas.⁸ It would seem especially appropriate, therefore, if a few of the ceramic items obtained for the restoration be at least attributed to New Jersey craftsmen.

Since no cupboards or dressers appear in the 1781 inventory, the dinnerware recommended should be stored on three simple, built-

⁵The New Jersey Journal (Chatham), November 8, 1780; March 26, 1781.

⁶The Morgan Pottery, 1775 - 1785.

⁷The J. McCully, Sr., Pottery, 1780 - 1799, and the Bernard Hanlen Pottery, 1778 - ?. See Robert J. Sims, New Jersey Stoneware (Freehold, New Jersey: Monmouth County Historical Association, 1955), pp. 2, 3, 19; New Jersey Arts and Crafts: The Colonial Expression (Freehold: Monmouth County Historical Association, 1992), p. 9, #32.

⁸The "Jugtown Pottery," run by the Hanover family, was manufacturing "Utility ware with varied experimental decoration" between 1779 and 1805. New Jersey Arts and Crafts, p. 17.

in shelves, similar to those recommended for the parlor.

Fig. 20. -- Walnut, gate-leg table, early 18th century, probably Connecticut
Woods: Primary -- walnut (side rail, leg, leaf); Secondary
-- tulip (single cleat), bass wood (pair of cleats nailed to
underside of leaf). Dimensions: H. 25 5/8" W. 47 1/8" (Open)

Winterthur Museum Collection

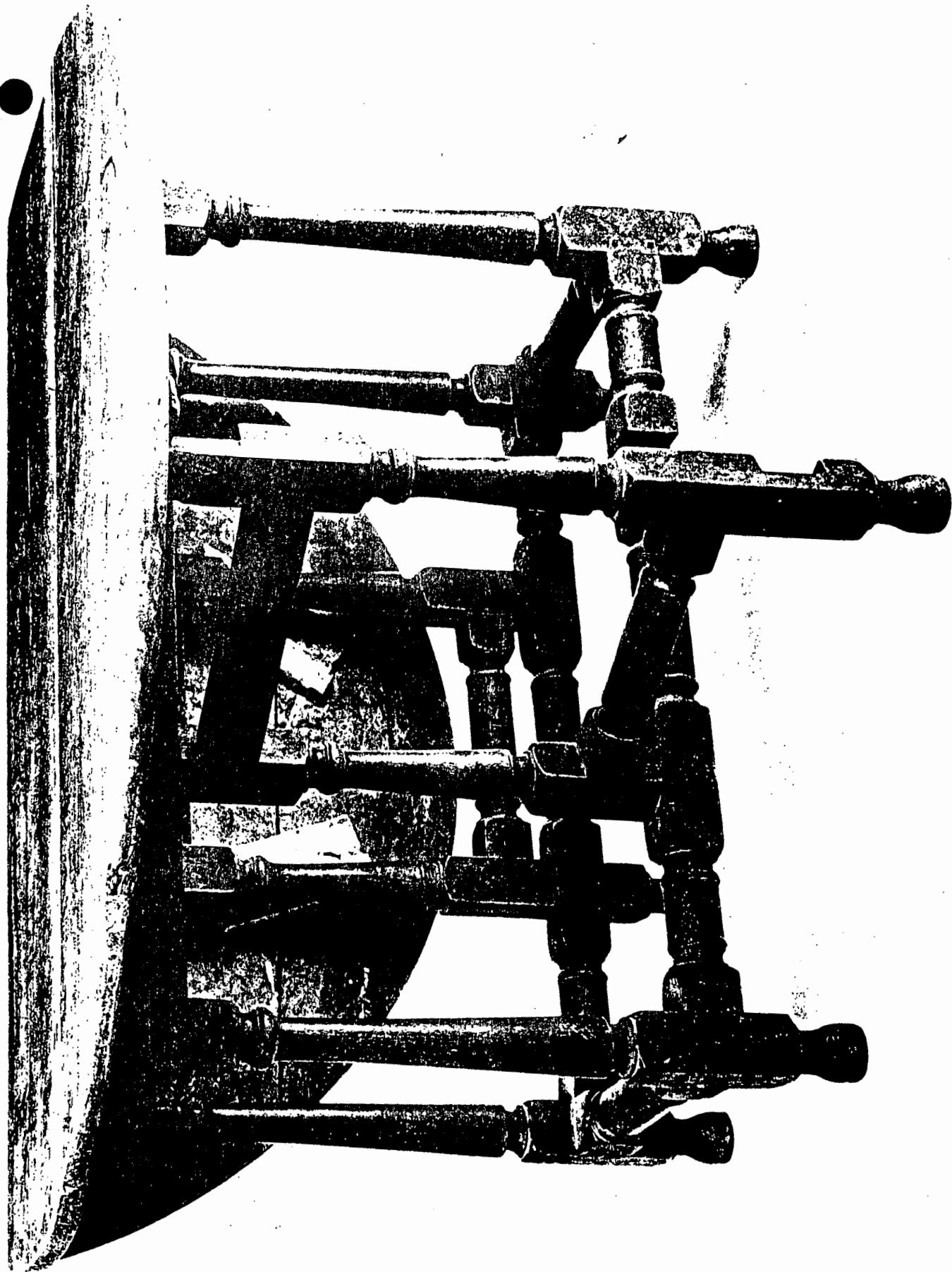


Fig. 21. -- Stoneware jar, c. 1780, made at Ringoes, Hunterdon County,
New Jersey. Dimensions: H. 10 7/8" Diam. 7"

Collection of Monmouth County Historical Association.

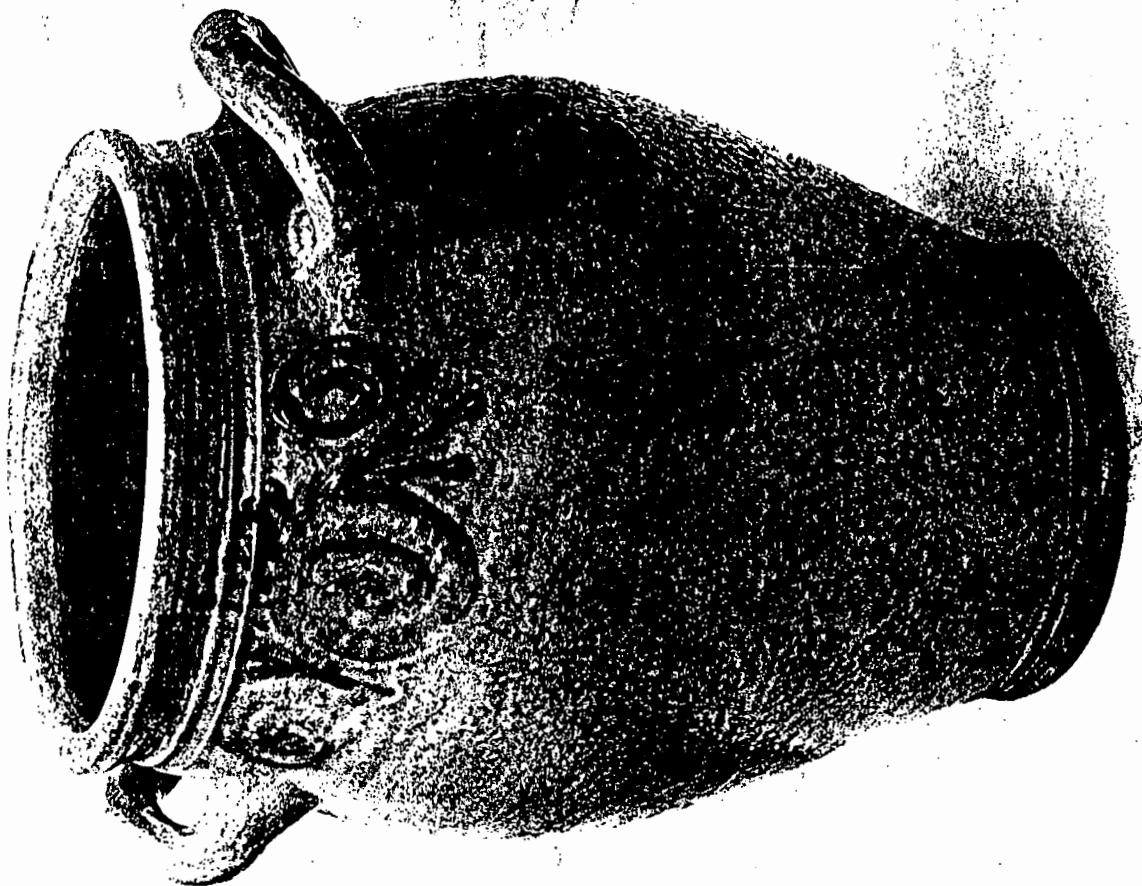
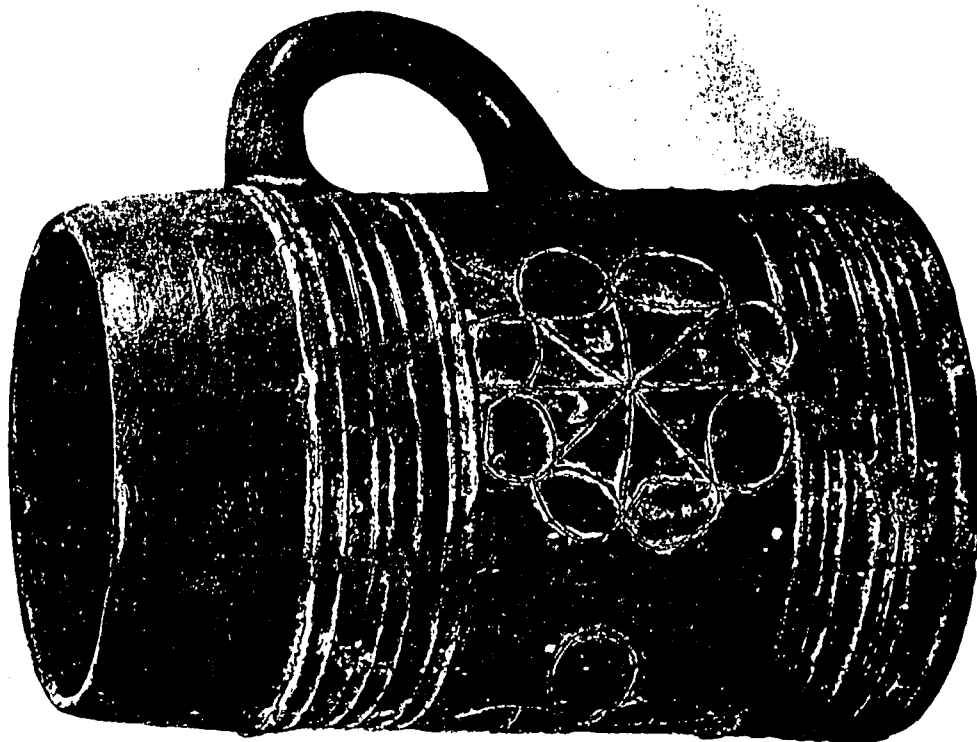
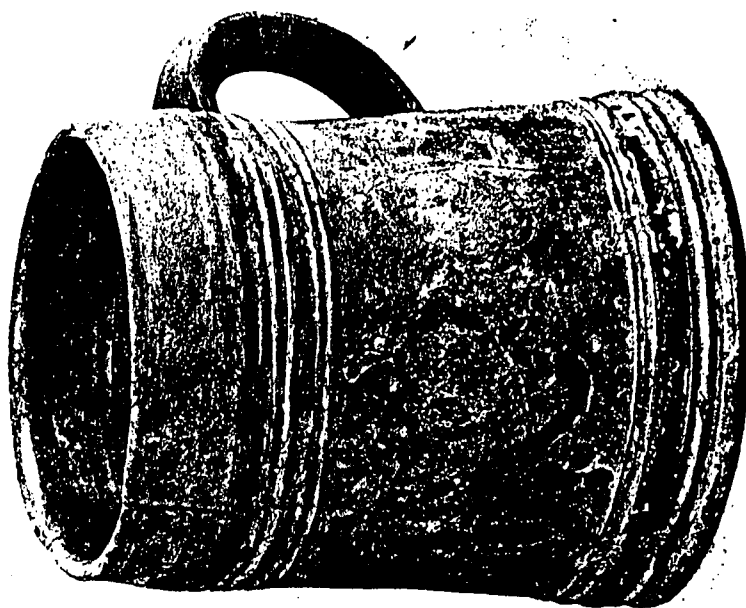


Fig. 22. -- Stoneware mugs, c. 1775-1785, made by Morgan Pottery, Cheesequake, South Amboy, New Jersey. Dimensions: Left Mug, H. 6 1/2"; Right Mug, H. 4 3/4" D. 4 1/8"

Newark Museum Collection



Tea Table (1) and Accessories

During the 18th century, the inhabitants of Morris County joined with other Americans in the fashionable practice of tea drinking.⁹ Tea tables, kettles, pots, spoons, cannisters, cups, and saucers appear frequently in the inventories of both low and high income groups.¹⁰ That the Wicks, too, might have enjoyed tea -- at least on special occasions -- seems entirely reasonable.¹¹

At the time of the revolution, however, the family may have substituted coffee for tea as a patriotic gesture.¹² As

⁹The popularity of tea drinking in New Jersey was noted by Peter Kalm on a trip through the town of Racoon:

I then began to suspect the tea, which is drank here in the morning and afternoon, especially by women, and is so common at present that there is hardly a farmer's wife, or a poor woman, who does not drink tea in the morning.

Peter Kalm, Travels into North America ... (London: Printed for T. Lowndes, 1772), I, 283.

¹⁰Morris County, "Wills and Inventories," 274N, 1770; 277N, 1770; 278N, 1770; 270N, 1770; 298N, 1771; 304N, 1772; 305N, 1772; 329N, 1775; 337N, 1775; 361N, 1776; 375N, 1779; 411N, 1778; 444N, 1777; 450N, 1779; 454N, 1778; 462N, 1778; 475N, 1778; 482N, 1778; 484N, 1778; 490N, 1778; 500N, 1779; 532N, 1781; 583N, 1783; 612N, 1785; 642N, 1782.

¹¹Mary Wick's 1787 inventory includes a tea cannister, two teapots, and two tea kettles. Morris County, "Wills and Inventories", 693N, 1787.

¹²"1 Coffee Pot" is mentioned among Mary Wick's possessions in 1787.

John C. Miller has explained, such an action was common from the time of the Tea Act of 1773 until the end of the War.

After 1773, the patriots insisted upon the complete proscription of tea throughout the Colonies. They reasoned that only by abstaining altogether from tea could Americans be certain that they were not drinking British tea. Even the smugglers were warned not to import tea lest they unwittingly aid the British government in its efforts to raise a colonial revenue . . . under patriots pressure tea disappeared from the Colonies: "You may ride days, nay weeks," a traveler observed, "and never get a drop." The women of Boston, "to their immortal honor," took a solemn oath never to drink another cup; and whole chests were burned upon village commons, thus sacrificing "the obnoxious Drug at the Shrine of American Liberty." Coffee drinking became patriotic in the Colonies and Americans were weaned from the tea cup to the coffee cup, where for the most part, their devotion still rests.¹³

As the most formal area of the house, the parlor was probably the usual respositoary for the family's coffee and tea equipage. During the 1779-1780 encampment, however, it is possible Mrs. Wick moved these valuables from their customary place into the hall, where they would have been more accessible to the family and where they would have been safe from accidental breakage by the soldiers. For this reason, the keeping room should be furnished with the following articles: a plain, Middle Colonies, Transitional or Chippendale, tilt-top tea table; a tea pot; a coffee pot; a water

¹³ John C. Miller, Origins of the American Revolution (Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1943), pp. 351-52.

kettle and trivet; a creampot; a sugarbowl; a few coffee and tea cups and saucers; and a dish to protect the table from the heat of the pot.

The teapot should be of pewter, since this is the material most frequently mentioned in Morris County inventories for such items, silver tea accessories appearing in only six of the 113 households.¹⁴ The water kettle should be of copper;¹⁵ and the trivet, iron. The other accessories should be of plain creamware,¹⁶ a popular earthenware in America during the fourth quarter of the 18th century, and one mentioned among all economic groups in Morris

¹⁴Morris County, "Wills and Inventories," 411N, 1778; 454N, 1778; 475N, 1778; 490N, 1778; 518N, 1780; 606N, 1784. The possession of silver tea accessories in Morris County was not necessarily an indication of wealth, for silver appeared in inventories of both rich and poor: "4 Silver Tea Spoons" (Jonathan Horton, total estate value £57.0.6, 411N, 1778), "6 Silver Tea Spoons" (John Wheeler, total estate value £7093.0.0, 518N, 1780)

¹⁵A copper tea kettle is listed in Mary Wick's inventory.

¹⁶After Josiah Wedgwood secured the patronage of Queen Charlotte for a creamware service in 1765, "creamware" was sometimes referred to as "queensware".

County inventories.¹⁷

In the 18th century the tea and/or coffee service was ordinarily left sitting on the table, even when not in use.¹⁸ Accordingly, the coffee pot, dish, cups and saucers, sugar bowl and cream pot should be neatly arranged upon the tea table. However, because tea drinking had become unpatriotic during the Revolution, the tea pot and drinking vessels should be stored on the shelves along with the family's dinnerware.

Chest (1)

Another one of Henry Wick's "4 chests" may have been located in the hall for storage purposes. Since nothing is known about the appearance of the original item, a simple, pine, six-board chest,

¹⁷For example: "2 Queen Ware Plates" (Samuel Bowlsby, total estate value £26.6.9, 597N, 1784); "half sett of queenware" (Jebediah Gregory, t e v £254.14.7, 583N, 1783); "2 Queensware plates," (David Potter, t e v £237.11.0, 482N, 1778); "2 Cream colour'd Bowles" (David Estill, t e v £720.3.01/4, 462N, 1777).

According to a study made on Providence, R.I., earthenware and porcelain 1750-1800, creamware outnumbered all other types of ceramics owned in that city in the last half of the 18th century; it appealed to all economic groups, and all segments of society could afford it. Barbara Teller, "Ceramics in Providence, 1750-1800," "Antiques", XCIV, No. 4 (October, 1968), 573.

¹⁸Rodris Roth, "Tea Drinking in 18th-Century America: Its Etiquette and Equipage", Museum of History and Technology Bulletin 225, Paper 14, U.S. National Museum (Washington: Smithsonian Institution, 1961), p. 74. Cummings, Rural Household Inventories, p. XXIX.

possibly an early 18th century Connecticut example, is recommended.

Bedstead (1), Bed, and Bedding

As a spare bedchamber, the hall would have contained one of the Wick's three beds and bedsteads. Because a discussion of these furnishings was included in an earlier section of this report, only the following recommendations need be made here: a low-post, roped bedstead, perhaps painted, should be acquired and fitted with a pair of homespun linen or woolen sheets and a pillowcase and reproduction feather bed, bolster, and pillow. A plain woolen blanket and the 18th century Morristown-made quilt presently in the Park's collection (Figure 23) should be used as bed coverings.

Desk (1)

The 1781 inventory lists "1 Desk...[X]2--" among the family's furnishings. Morristown NHP has in its collection a well-made, although simple, walnut, Chippendale-style desk, possibly of Middle Colonies origin, which traditionally has been regarded as part of the original family furniture (Figure 24).¹⁹ Although no concrete

¹⁹ A high-style, Chippendale, mahogany dining table and two side chairs, owned by Mrs. J. M. Moore of Spokane, Washington, are also claimed as original Wick furnishings. Since, however, these items are far too elaborate for a farmhouse like the Wicks, and since their value would have been greater than that appearing in the family's 1787 inventory, it is recommended that no effort be made to acquire them.

proof of this claim exists, the style and workmanship of the desk are not incompatible with the Wick's rural taste and middle class income. The Park's desk, therefore, may quite appropriately be used in the present restoration.

The recommendation that this piece of furniture be located in the hall is based on the fact that this room was the frequent repository for such items in New England households.²⁰

Writing Equipment

The Wick desk was undoubtedly equipped with numerous writing accessories. In the absence of more specific information on the original items, the following objects are recommended:

a small pewter inkstand,²¹ plain and rather styleless in design, perhaps circular

a plain, wood or pewter shaker for the finely ground sand used in drying ink on written documents

2 or 3 goose quill pens, 1 or 2 clipped for ease in writing

several sheets of laid paper, both used and unused

²⁰Cummings, Rural Household Inventories, p. xxi. Unfortunately, room locations of furniture could not be determined from Morris County inventories, as these records do not contain room-by-room listings.

²¹Dr. Barn Budd of Morristown had "1 pewter Ink Stand" in his inventory of 1778 (454N, 1778).

a ledger, hopefully one with the accounts of
a New Jersey farm family

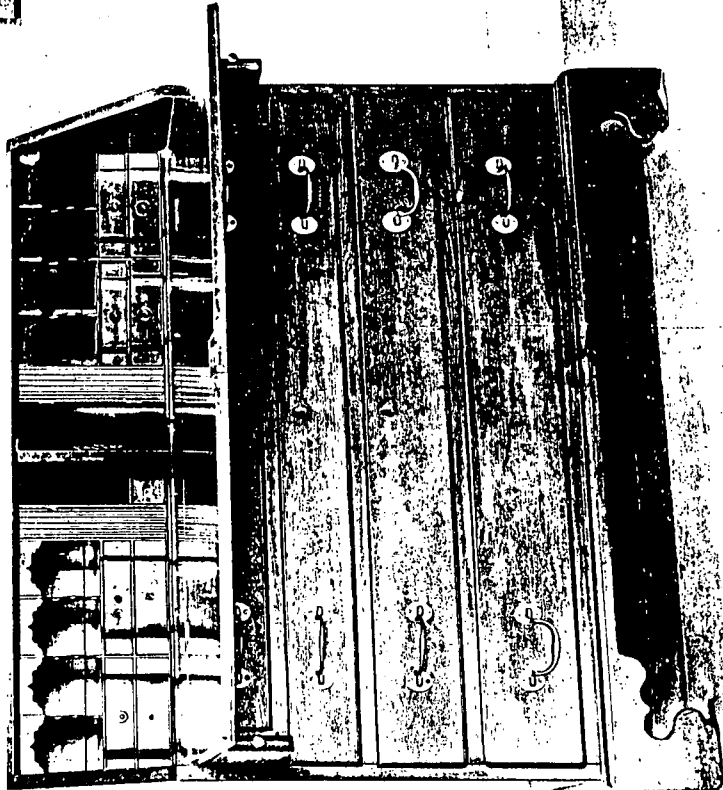
Fig. 23. -- "Solid fabric top' quilt, 4th quarter 18th century, made by Mary Doty
(1755 - 1805) of Morristown. Dark Brown and Blue. Dimensions:
W. 79" L. 92"

Morristown NHP Collection, Cat. #8.42



Fig. 24. -- Walnut desk, 3rd quarter 18th century, Middle Colonies. Dimensions:
H. 42" W. 44 1/2" D. 21" (closed), 35" (open)

Morristown NHP Collection, Cat. #7.12



CE 11

Books

According to Abbott Cummings, the hall also contained whatever a family might have possessed in the way of a library.²²

Morris County inventories reveal inhabitants at all economic levels owned at least a Bible and a psalm book, and often one or two other volumes. Joseph Kelsey, for example, with a total estate value of £69.19.0 had "one Bible and Psalm book,"²³ while David Estill, with an estate of £730.93.0, had "1 Bible," a "Dixionary," "1 Almanack" and "1 Psalm Book & Bible,"²⁴ David Sayre, with an inventory totaling £289.1.10, owned a "Bible," a "psalm & Hymn book," "Psalmons Geography," "Everyman his own Lawyer" and "3 other books."²⁵

Because books were not uncommon in Morris County, three or four should be procured for the present restoration; a family Bible, a psalm book, and an almanac, are especially recommended. The Bible should be a King James version, for this version was

²²Cummings, Rural Household Inventories, p. xxi.

²³Morris County, "Wills and Inventories," 227N, 1770.

²⁴Ibid., 462N, 1777.

²⁵Ibid., 555N, 1782. Such volumes could have been purchased locally from one of the town's merchants who frequently advertised books for sale in the county newspapers. Ogden and Curtis in 1779, for instance, announced they stocked the following publications: "Family and pocket almanacs, Testaments, Mason's spelling books, Art of Speaking, Baxter's Works." The New Jersey Journal, February 16, 1779.

widely used by Presbyterians -- like the Wicks -- in the 18th century.²⁶ Since this volume may have been in the family for a number of years, an early 18th century edition would be most appropriate. The psalm book may be one of those edited by Isaac Watts, a popular psalm publisher of the 18th century.²⁷ The almanac should be one of the standard editions of the day, preferably a copy of The New Jersey Almanac for the year 1780.²⁸

Tape Loom (1)

For weaving the narrow linen tapes used for towel loops, garters, drawstrings, and ties for bonnets and pockets, the Wicks would have required a tape loom. This was portable and simple in construction, consisting of a rigid heddle (a board with slots for the odd warps and holes between these slots for the even warps) set into a box with a small roller toward the back for securing

²⁶The information on the Wick's religious affiliation comes from History of the First Presbyterian Church, Morristown, N.J. Part II. The Combined Registers, from 1742 to 1885 (Banner Steam Print, Morristown, N.J., 1885), 259-326.

²⁷Watt's The Psalms of David was printed in Philadelphia in 1760 and again in 1781 by William Dunlop and R. Aitken, respectively. These and other Watts psalm books are presently in the collection of the Presbyterian Historical Society in Philadelphia.

²⁸Timothy Trueman, The New Jersey Almanac for the year of our Lord 1780 (Trenton: Printed and sold by Isaac Collins, [1779]).

the unwoven warp ends. Simpler tape looms had only a rigid heddle; for tension, a chair or some other household article had to be used for securing the unwoven warp.²⁹ Although Henry Wick's 1781 inventory makes no mention of such a loom, "1 Old Tape Loom" is listed in Mary's inventory six years later. The inclusion of the word "old" suggests the item may have been part of the household furnishings during the winter of 1779 - 1780. On the basis of this information, it is recommended a tape loom be installed in the hall.

Knitting and Sewing Implements

Mary and Tempe Wick would have found knitting and sewing implements indispensable in performing their household chores. It is interesting to note that although advertisements for the sale of such accessories appeared in the county's newspaper from time to time,³⁰ these items were often in short supply during the war. Eliza Quincy recalled this scarcity in the Morristown area in her memoirs:

As the war lasted seven years, even the most

²⁹Grace Rogers Cooper, The Copp Family Textiles (Washington: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1971), p. 35.

³⁰Needles, thread, thimbles, and scissors were advertised by Morristown merchants like Ogden and Curtis, G. Duyckwick, John Stepherson, and Arnold, Kenny, and Co. The New Jersey Journal, February 23, 1779; August 9, 1780; January 11, 1780; September 19, 1781.

common implements of convenience and industry, such as needles, pins, etc. became extremely scarce and valuable. There was, for instance, only one darning needle of the size to carry yarn among the families of the neighborhood; and it was sent from house to house and valued as a treasure. One day my mother imprudently intrusted it to my little brother to carry to a friend, with many charges to go straight and be careful. These were soon forgotten, and the precious darning-needle was lost. After the dismay at such an accident had subsided, a strict search was made along the path taken by the delinquent, and the darning needle was at length discovered, sticking in a stump by the side of the road where he had placed it while he stopped to play. Great were the rejoicings at its recovery, and it was never again intrusted to such a youthful messenger.³¹

For the restoration, only a minimum of sewing and knitting implements need be included: a darning needle, some linen thread,³² a pair of steel scissors, a few linen or woolen socks for mending in a small splint basket, and some woolen yarn and a pair of wooden knitting needles in another splint basket.

Smoking Equipment

Then as now, the consumption of tobacco was a favorite American practice. The fact that Morristown merchants sold both smoking and chewing tobacco is an indication that Morris County

³¹Quincy, Memoirs . . . , pp. 21 - 22.

³²Silk thread probably would not have been used extensively by a rural, middle class family like the Wicks, and homespun cotton thread was neither fine nor strong enough for use in sewing (machine-made cotton thread was not produced until the 1790's). Cooper, Copp Family Textiles, p. 26.

inhabitants took their tobacco in two forms.³³ If this was the case, however, smoking was probably the preferred method of use, at least in the home, as no spitting boxes are found listed in any of the county inventories. Snuff apparently never played an important part in the lives of New Jerseyites or of any Americans, for as Moreau de St. Mery commented on his travels in the 1790's, " . . . an American of either sex who uses snuff is a sort of phonemenon."³⁴

Although the tobacco habits of Henry Wick are not known, the presence of some smoking accessories would lend a note of reality to the restoration. It is, therefore, suggested a plain wooden tobacco box, a simple wall pipe rack with two clay pipes, and a small pair of steel tongs for lighting the pipes be placed in the hall.

Fireplace Equipment

The fireplace in this room should be equipped with a pair of andirons and a set of shovel and tongs, all of unadorned wrought iron. Also recommended is a short, wooden-handled, splint brush for sweeping the hearth here and in the two other rooms with fire-

³³ The New Jersey Journal, August 9, 1780; September 26, 1781.

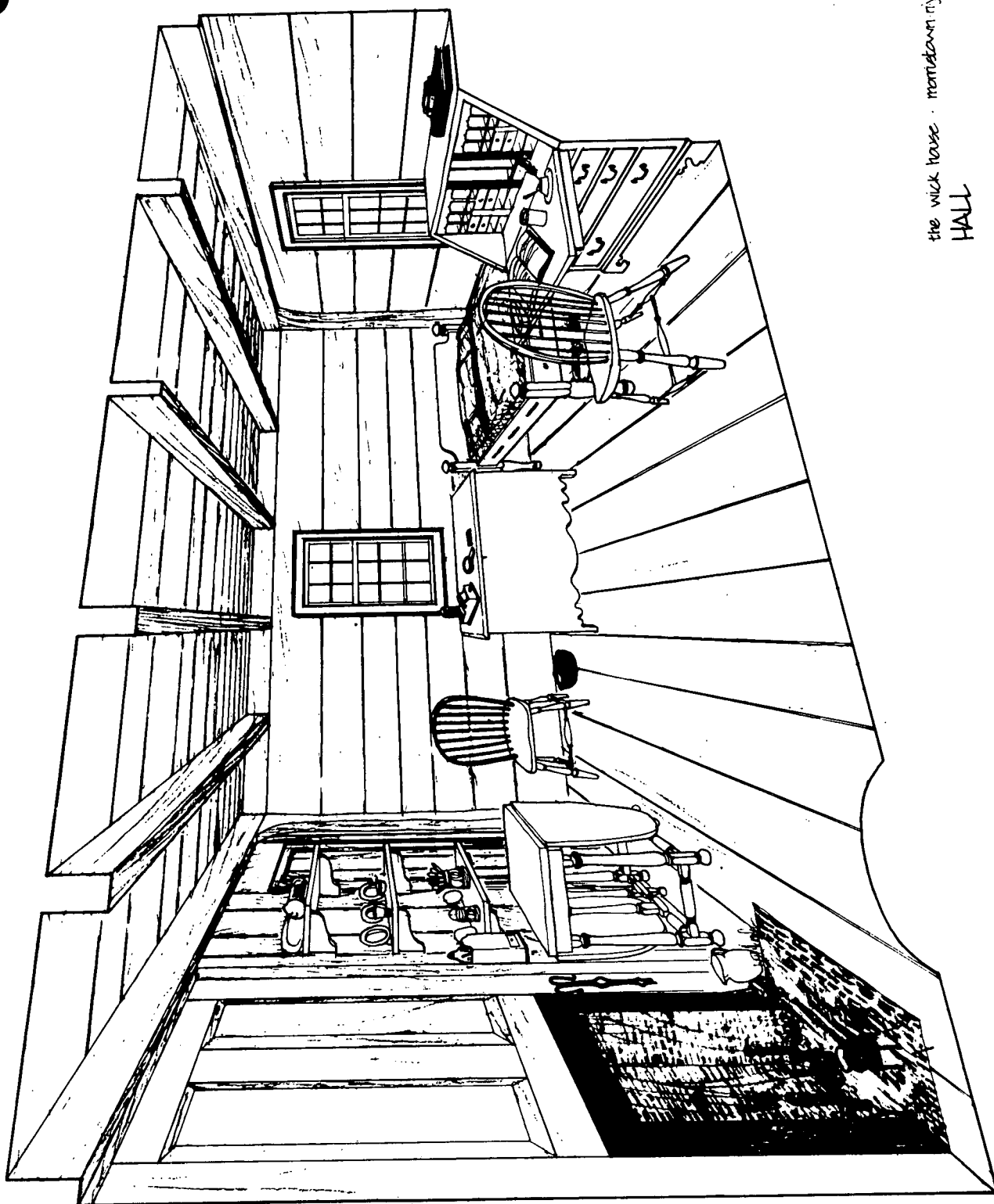
³⁴ Kenneth Roberts (ed.), Moreau de St. Mery's American Journal (Garden City, New York: Doubleday & Company, Inc., 1947), p. 274.

places.

Accessories

In order to reflect Tempe's use of this area as her temporary bedroom, a number of accessories will be required: a small, plain wooden-handled mirror; a bone hair comb; a pair of women's linen slippers; and a redware chamberpot are, accordingly, recommended.

Fig. 25. -- Floor plan and wall elevations of Wick House Hall

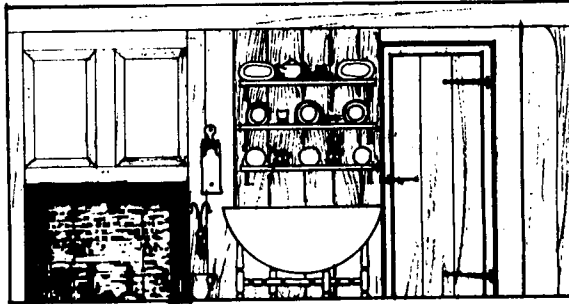
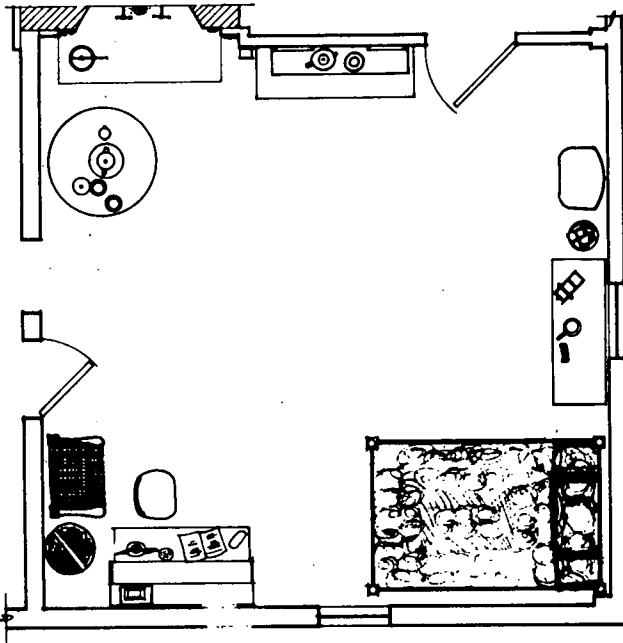


the wick house - mormon rj
HALL

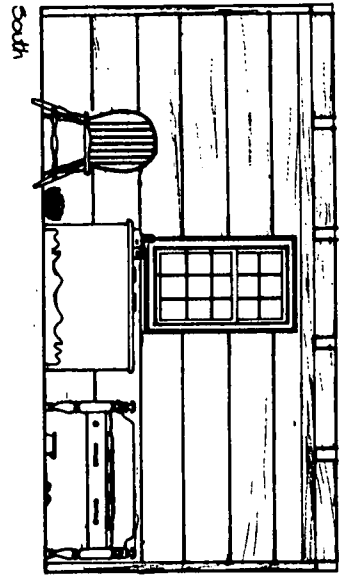
Fig. 26. -- Perspective rendering of Wick House Hall



North



East



South



West

the Wick house - mormon - new jersey
HALL

HALL OR KEEPING ROOM

SUMMARY LIST OF RECOMMENDED FURNISHINGS
WITH ESTIMATED COST, KEYED TO FLOOR
PLANS AND WALL ELEVATIONS

	<u>Possible Source</u>	<u>Estimated Cost</u>	
		Reproduction	Antique
<u>North Wall, left to right:</u>			
Small splint basket	MOED Coll. Cat.#6.349A		
Woolen yarn (inside basket)		5	
Pair wooden knitting needles			35
New Jersey bannister-back arm chair, with rush seat			250
Transitional of Chippendale tilt-top tea table	MOED Coll. Cat.#7.129		
Plain creamware sugar bowl			125
Plain creamware coffee pot			350
Plain creamware dish (under- neath coffee pot)			85
Plain creamware cream pot			125
2 plain creamware coffee cups and saucers @\$75			150

East Wall, left to right:

Copper water kettle		225
Plain iron trivet		65
Wrought iron fire shovel and tongs @\$30		60
Pair of wrought iron andirons		175
Short, wooden-handled, splint, hearth brush		15
Pair of wrought iron pipe tongs		200
New Jersey earthenware pitcher for carrying cider from cellar		85
Pine, wall pipe rack		150
2 clay pipes @\$1.50	3	
Early 18th Century, Connecticut, gate-leg table		800
3 pine wall shelves @\$25	75	
2 pewter platters @\$150		300
Pewter teapot		300
3 creamware tea cups and saucers @\$75		225
3 pewter food basins @\$75		225
Bone beaker		35
2 pewter porringers @\$150		300
2 small Pennsylvania or New Jersey redware plates	MOED Coll. Cat.#4.261 & 117	

1 wooden trencher	MOED Coll. Cat.#6.338C	
2 New Jersey stoneware mugs @\$100		200
3 pewter tablespoons @\$20		60
3 steel and wood forks @\$8		24
2 steel and wood knives @\$8		16

South Wall, left to right:

18th Century, Philadelphia, loop back, Windsor side-chair		400
Splint darning basket	MOED Coll. Cat.#6.349C	
Darning needle (in basket)		5
Linen thread (in basket)	1	
Pair steel scissors (in basket)		15
6 woolen socks (in basket)	6	
Early, 18th Century, Connecticut, pine, six-board chest		200
Tape loom (on top of chest)		150
Small wooden handled mirror (on top of chest)		75
Bone hair comb (on top of Chest)		25

West Wall, left to right:

Early, 18th Century, New England, low post roped bedstead	MOED Coll. Cat.#142
---	------------------------

Feather bed, bolster, and pillow	75	
Pair homespun linen sheets @\$60		120
Homespun linen pillow case		15
Plain woolen blanket		85
"Solid fabric top" quilt made by Mary Doty of Morristown	MOED Coll. Cat.#8.42	
Pennsylvania or New Jersey redware chamber pot (under bed)		150
Pair of women's linen slippers		50
Middle Colonies walnut Chippendale desk	MOED Coll. Cat.#7.12	
Metal tobacco box (on writing flap of desk)		200
New Jersey farm ledger book (on writing flap of desk)		35
6 sheets of laid paper (on writing flap and in pigeon holes of desk)		6
Plain wooden sand shaker (on writing flap of desk)		45
Small circular pewter inkstand (on writing flap of desk)		75
2 or 3 goose quill pens, 1 clipped (on writing flap of desk)	2	
Early 18th Century King James Bible (on top of desk)		250
Isaac Watts psalm book (on top of desk)		65

The New Jersey Almanac
(or Gaine's Universal
Register, Father
Abraham's Almanac, Poor
Will's Almanac) for 1780
(on top of desk)

MOED Coll.
AY256/
N5G3/
1775

Philadelphia loop-back
windsor side chair

400

\$167.00 \$6,946.00

TOTAL COST

\$7,113.00

SECTION 4

WEST BEDROOM

WEST BEDROOM

HISTORIC USE AND INTERPRETIVE FUNCTION

During the 18th century this room may have served as the family's "master bedroom." At the time of the 1779-1780 encampment, however, only Mary Wick would have been sleeping here, as husband Henry was away serving in a company of Morris County cavalry.

For the present restoration, this room should be furnished with items appropriate for the use of an elderly, Morristown, farming couple; personal accessories of the mother should be especially prominent.

WEST BEDROOM

DETAILED LIST OF RECOMMENDED FURNISHINGS

As a bedroom, this area would have contained simple, out-of-date furnishings, although one or two finer items, indicative of the fact that this was the "master bedroom", may also have been included.

Chair (1)

One of the family's nine chairs may well have been used here. The one suggested for the restoration should be an older variety of side chair, perhaps a ladder back from Connecticut, like the one shown in Figure 27.

Chest of Drawers (1)

The 1781 inventory specifies "1 Case with Drawers" among the family's furnishings. This was a bureau or chest of drawers, as opposed to the blanket and six-board chests found elsewhere in the house. The relatively high value attached to it -- £4 as compared to £1.10.0 for the "4 Chests" -- may, in part, be an indication that this was a new item. For this reason, it is

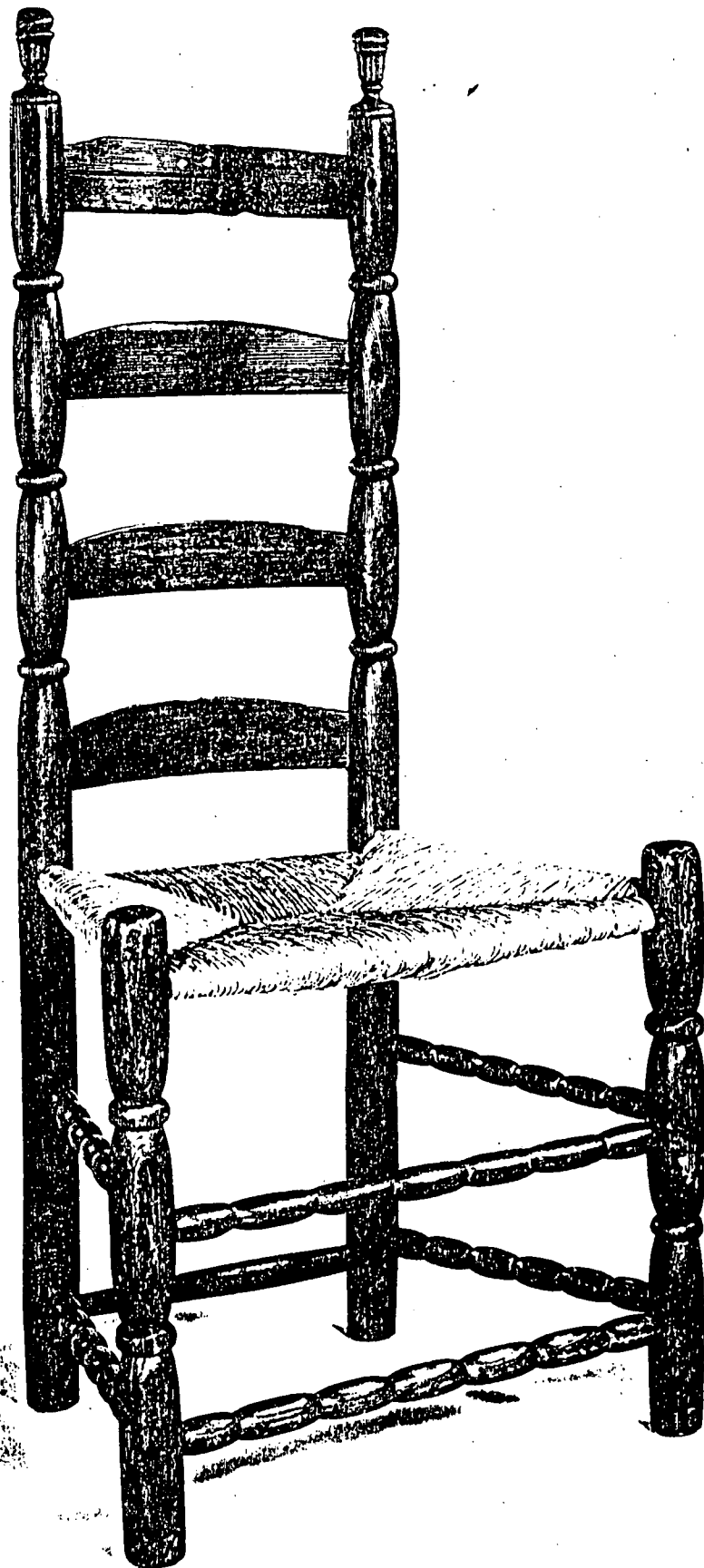
recommended that a plain, Chippendale style chest of drawers, of Middle Colonies origin, be installed.

Bedstead (1), Bed, and Bedding

The last of the Wick's three beds and bedsteads would have been located in this room. The recommendations given on page 41 should be followed, although the bedstead used here should be large enough to accommodate two people; the quilt should be of linsey-woolsey in a "solid fabric-top" pattern.

Fig. 27. -- White ash, ladder-back side chair, first half
18th century, possibly Connecticut. Dimensions: H. 39 5/8"
W. 13 3/8" D. 12 3/4"

Collection of Yale University Art Gallery, Gift of C. Sanford Bull



Watch Box (1)

According to the 1781 inventory, Henry Wick owned one pocket watch at the time of his death. As this was one of the most valuable single items listed, it is possible the father would have taken the precaution of safeguarding it at night by placing it in a watch box. For this reason, it is suggested a simple watch box, perhaps of painted pine be installed.

Since Henry probably took the timepiece, itself, with him when he left for militia duty at the end of 1779 it will not be necessary to include a watch among the furnishings.

Towel Rack (1) and Towels (2)

Although undocumented, this room may well have contained a rack for drying towels. The one used in the restoration should be an exceedingly plain example, perhaps of pine or poplar; on this should be placed two homespun, linen towels.

Accessories

In order to effect a convincing restoration, many accessories will be needed: The following articles are especially recommended:

an earthenware chamber pot

a small plain, wooden mirror

a folded copy of the county's only newspaper,
the New Jersey Journal (published in Chatham
by Shepard Kollock between the years 1779

and 1783). For preservation's sake, this should be a photostatic or printed reproduction.

a pewter wash basin

a pewter soap dish and a ball of handmade soap

a wood and bristle hair brush

a pewter or brass shaving bowl

a small covered earthenware jar to hold some homemade remedy; this should be accompanied by a small wooden spoon

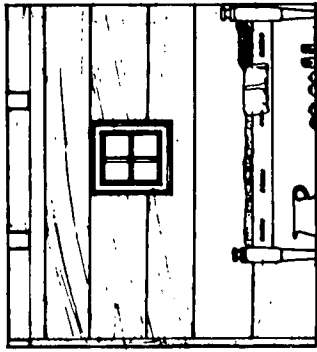
a pair of men's and pair of women's slippers

a pair of women's good shoes

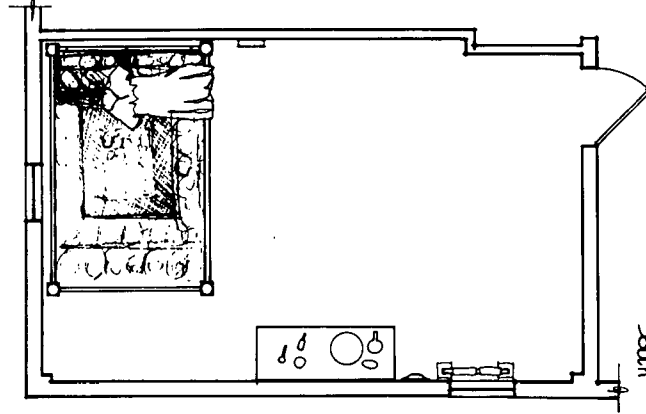
a woman's homespun linen nightgown

a woman's linen pocket

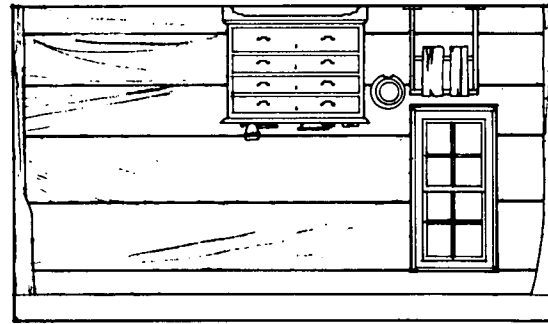
Fig. 28. -- Floor plan and wall elevations of Wick House West Bedroom



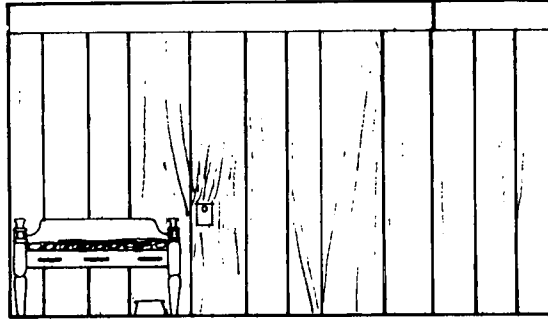
North



South



West



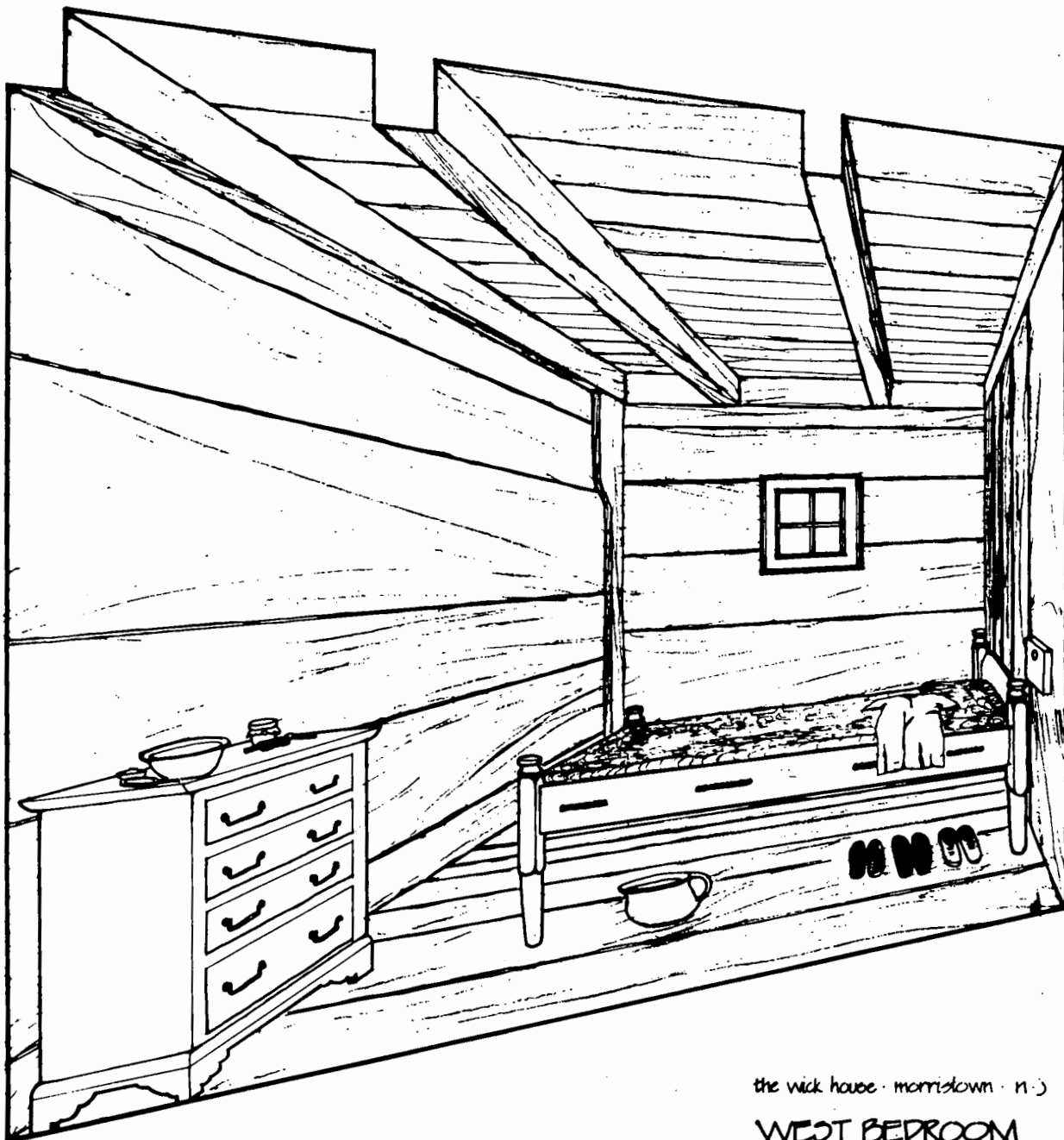
East

the wick house · merridown · new jersey
WEST BEDROOM



4 feet

Fig. 29. -- Perspective rendering of Wick House West Bedroom



the wick house - morristown - n.j.

WEST BEDROOM

WEST BEDROOM

SUMMARY LIST OF RECOMMENDED FURNISHINGS
WITH ESTIMATED COST, KEYED TO FLOOR
PLANS AND WALL ELEVATIONS

	<u>Possible Source</u>	<u>Estimated Cost</u>	
		Reproduction	Antique
<u>North Wall, left to right:</u>			
Large 18th century, low-post, roped bedstead			120
Feather bed, bolster, and pillow	75		
Pair of homespun linen sheets @\$60			120
Pair of homespun linen pillow cases @\$15			30
Plain woolen blanket			85
Linsey-woolsey "solid fabric top" quilt			200
Pennsylvania or New Jersey Earthenware chamber pot (under bed)			150
Pair of women's slippers			50
Pair of men's slippers			50
Pair of women's leather shoes			50

Women's homespun linen nightgown (on bed)	35
--	----

East Wall, left to right:

Painted pine watch box (without watch)	45
---	----

South Wall, left to right:

Early 18th century, Connecticut, ladder-back side chair with rush seat	250
---	-----

Copy of <u>The New Jersey Journal</u> , preferably one from the winter of 1779-1780.	15
--	----

Woman's linen pocket (hanging on chair)	35
--	----

West Wall, left to right:

Pine or poplar towel rack	85
---------------------------	----

2 homespun linen hand towels @\$10	20
------------------------------------	----

Pewter shaving bowl	225
---------------------	-----

Middle Colonies Chippendale chest of drawers	400
---	-----

Plain wooden-handled mirror	30
-----------------------------	----

Pewter wash basin	100
-------------------	-----

Pewter soap dish	45
------------------	----

Ball of handmade soap	.50
-----------------------	-----

Wood and bristle hair brush	45
-----------------------------	----

Small earthenware jar with
Cheesecloth cover

25

Small wooden spoon

10

\$90.50

\$2,205.00

TOTAL COST

\$2,295.50

SECTION 5

KITCHEN

KITCHEN

HISTORIC USE AND INTERPRETIVE FUNCTION

As the Wick kitchen, this was perhaps the busiest room of the house. Here the women of the family prepared the food, did the cooking and baking, and attended to numerous household chores like spinning, candle and butter making.

As an exhibit area, this room should present a clear picture of the varied activities associated with the operation of an 18th century kitchen. The furnishings should reflect long and constant use and should be typical of those found in Morris County homes.

KITCHEN

DETAILED LIST OF RECOMMENDED FURNISHINGS

Meal Chest (1)

The last of the "4 Chests" listed in the 1781 inventory may have been a wooden bin for storing corn meal and bran. Mary Wick's inventory specifies "1 Meal Chest" among the contents of the house in 1787, and such items were common features in 18th century Morris County households.¹ For this reason, it is recommended that one utilitarian, six-board chest for meal be included among the furnishings of this room.

Lighting Devices

Inventories reveal most Morris County inhabitants relied upon candles in candlesticks for their lights, grease and rush lamps and candlestands appearing only rarely in the records.²

¹Morris County, "Wills and Inventories", 320N, 1772; 375N, 1779; 480N, 1777; 499N, 1777; 522N, 1781; 612N, 1785, 631N, 1781.

²Most Morris County families owned no more than three candlesticks: Ibid., 206N, 1765; 462N, 1777; 503N, 1778; 512N, 1780; 573N, 1782; 617N, 1783.

Because Mary Wick's inventory specifies "2 Brass & 1 Iron Candlesticks," it is recommended an iron "hogscraper" and two plain, brass candlesticks, equipped with tallow candles, be supplied. When not in use, these should be kept together in the kitchen or pantry as this area was the usual storage place for a household's entire supply of lighting devices.³ A lantern, perhaps of tin and horn, should also be installed, since this would have been a necessity for nighttime visits to the cellar and outbuildings. Other suggested lighting equipment includes a hanging tin candlebox, a tinder box, and a pair of steel snuffers for trimming candle wicks.

Spinning and Weaving Equipment

Like many other Morris County inhabitants,⁴ the Wicks did

³District of Hartford, "Wills and Inventories, 1774-1778," XXII, 106; Cummings, Rural Household Inventories, XXX.

⁴Morris County, "Wills and Inventories," 236N, 1768; 240N, 1768; 241N, 1768; 258N, 1769; 298N, 1771; 310N, 1773; 352N, 1775; 364N, 1777; 375N, 1779; 445N, 1777; 534N, 1781; 569N, 1782; 590N, 1784; 583N, 1783; 631N, 1781; 636N, 1785.

their own spinning and weaving.⁵ "1 Loom & Tackling" and spinning "Wheels and Reels", presumably for both linen and wool, appear among Henry Wick's possessions in 1781. Although the exact location of these items in the house is not given, it is likely the family followed the New England practice of keeping their loom

⁵Describing the spinning and weaving done on New Jersey farms in the 18th century, one observer wrote:

The females carded and spun wool, and hackled and spun flax and tow, and then dyed the yarn they had manufactured with the bark or leaves of the forest trees or shrubs, and many of them wove the yarn into cloth, and then made it into bedding or wearing apparel. There was a loom in almost every house, and every family possessed at least one pair of wool cards, a spinning, or what they denominated a woollen wheel, linen or flax wheel, and a hackle for combing the tow from the flax.

A young lady who was not proficient in the above named useful accomplishments had rather meagre chance of obtaining a worthy husband.

A girl, who at twelve years of age commenced to spin and continued to spin the usual amount of yarn from year to year until she was an old woman, walked many, many thousands of miles at the spinning wheel. Many women would spin two pounds or more of fine yarn a day.

Harry B. Weiss and Grace M. Ziegler, The Early Woollen Industry of New Jersey (Trenton: New Jersey Agricultural Society, 1958), p. 55, quoting Leah Blackman, History of Little Egg Harbor Township, Burlington County, New Jersey.

and wheels in the kitchen and/or garret.⁶ Because of the limited kitchen space and because weaving, unlike spinning, was not a daily chore, it is possible the Wicks placed their loom and other weaving tools in the attic, while keeping the smaller and more frequently used spinning equipment in the kitchen. Thus, the latter room might have contained such items as:

one large and one medium sized, splint basket for the storage of raw wool and flax

two wooden and wire hand cards for disentangling and rolling wool fibers, and one or two hetchels for combing flax

a large wheel for spinning wool and a smaller one for flax

niddy-noddy for winding linen and woolen yarn from the bobbin of a spinning wheel into skeins

a brass kettle for making dyes (an earthen pot for making indigo dye will be stored in the buttery)

Period examples of all the above equipment should be included in the restoration of the kitchen.

Chairs (2)

The last two of the Wick's nine chairs might have been used

⁶Cummings, Rural Household Inventories, pp. XXIV-XXV, 234, 250, 256. Spinning and weaving equipment was also frequently located in the bedchambers of New England homes. The spacial limitations of the Wick's two bedrooms, however, would have precluded any such activity in these areas.

here. A Philadelphia-area, sack-back Windsor arm chair⁷ and a Connecticut, bannister-back side chair (Figure 30) are recommended as especially suitable types.

Table (1)

For preparing foods, the family would have required some sort of work table. This would have been the fourth and final table listed in the 1781 inventory. A New Jersey or Pennsylvania stretcher-base example is suggested for this purpose.

Pegboard (1) and Clothing

For the Wick's everyday outer garments, it is recommended a pegboard be hung just inside the door. On this should be placed reproductions of 18th century, winter farm clothes: a farmer's heavy woolen smock or frock; a checkered linen handkerchief or bandana, worn by men as a neck cloth; a woman's woolen shawl; and a woman's long, woolen cloak, preferably scarlet, as this was the

⁷Miss Helen Shelton of Morristown owns a Philadelphia, sack-back Windsor armchair which she reports was part of the original Wick furniture. Although there is no documentary proof of this claim, the Park may want to contact Miss Shelton about the possibility of acquiring her Windsor. In any negotiations, however, the chair should be judged mainly on its merits as a piece of furniture, suitable for use in the restoration, rather than on its claim of originality to the Wick house.

most popular color for capes in the 18th century.⁸

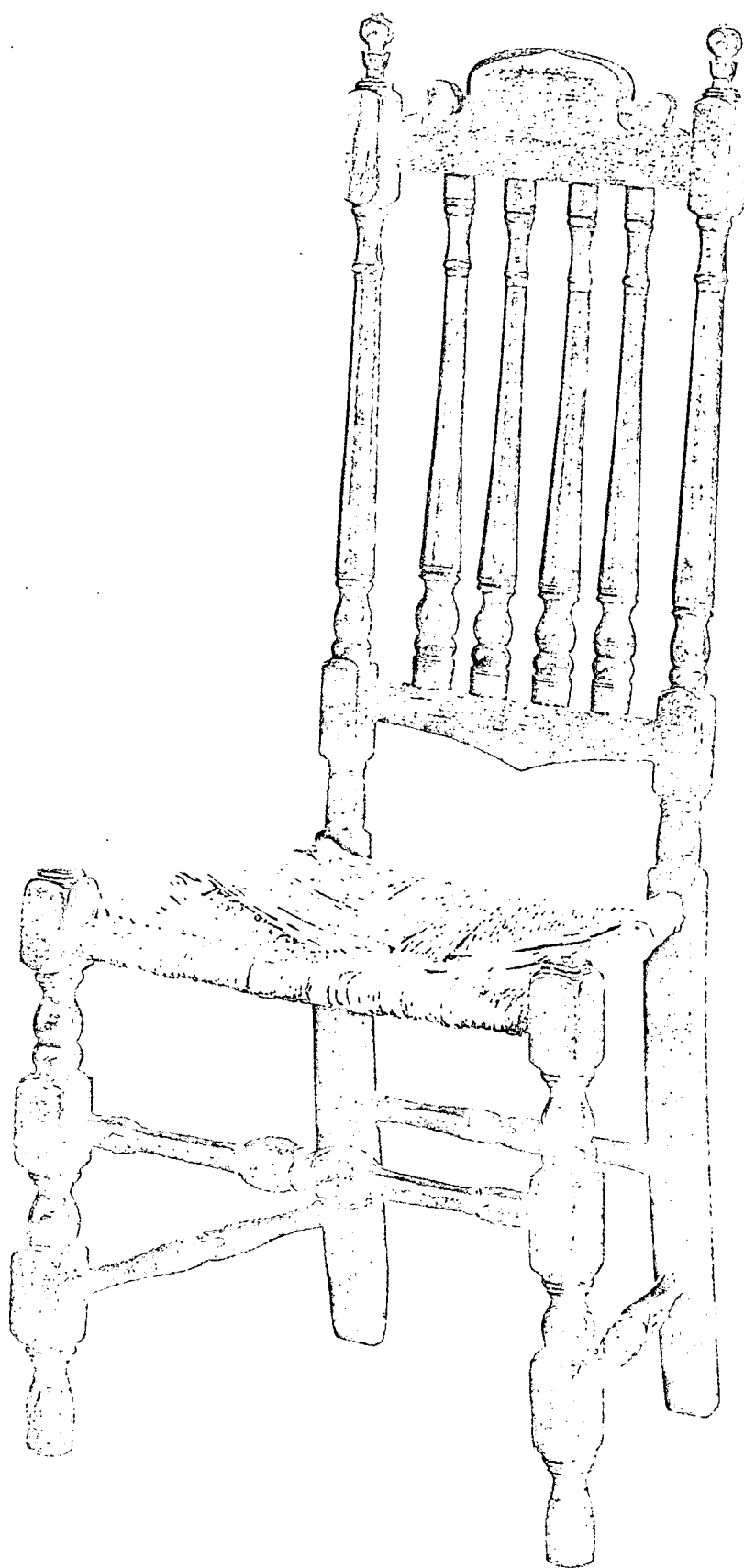
A ladies' 18th century, work apron should be placed over one of the chairs in the room. This should be of wool, not only because this material would have afforded extra warmth in the winter, but also because it was considered less flammable than other fabrics and for this reason was quite popular with women like Mrs. Wick who spent a good deal of time at the hearth.⁹

⁸Catherine Fennelly, The Garb of Country New England (Sturbridge, Massachusetts: Old Sturbridge Village, 1966), p. 10. The cloak reproduced for this room may be patterned after the one believed to have once belonged to Tempe (MOED Coll., Cat.#5.121).

⁹Ibid., p. 12.

Fig. 30. -- Soft maple, bannister-back side chair, 18th century, possibly Fairfield area, Connecticut. Dimensions:
H. 45 9/16"

Yale University Art Gallery, Mable Brady Garven Collection



Cooking Utensils and Accessories

For the efficient operation of the kitchen, the Wick household would have required numerous cooking utensils. While very few of the items recommended below are specified in Henry Wick's inventory, their inclusion is justified by other Morris County inventories and by contemporary, 18th century practice.

The fireplace should be fitted with a pair of wrought iron spit or "kitchen" andirons and an iron crane, trammels,¹⁰ and fire tongs; on or near the hearth should be located an iron drip pan, a pair of bellows,¹¹ an iron water kettle and trivet,¹² a coffee roaster, brass warming pan,¹³ and various iron pots and pans. Three wrought iron spit bars with a wooden rack, a few large cooking spoons and forks, a grid iron,¹⁴ toast rack, and salt box are to be hung on the wooden sheathing around the fireplace.

¹⁰"Trammels" appear in Henry Wick's inventory.

¹¹"Bellows" also are mentioned in the 1781 inventory.

¹²A iron teakettle is recorded among the Wick furnishings in 1787.

¹³Warming pans or bed warmers were often kept in the kitchen and from here carried into the sleeping areas as needed.

¹⁴This item appears in Henry Wick's inventory.

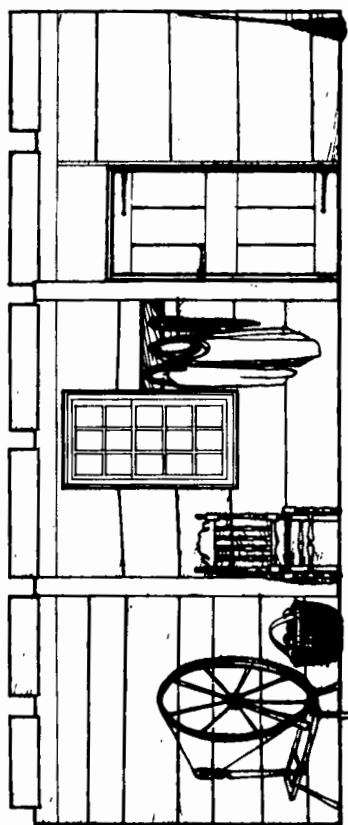
It is recommended also that the work table be spread with bowls, a mortar and pestle, and sandglass,¹⁵ and all the other essential equipment needed for preparing a family's mid-day meal. Stored close by could be a large copper kettle for cooking apples, a cedar water bucket, and a cedar tub for washing dishes.¹⁶ In addition, two homespun linen hand towels, hung from a small pegboard, are to be placed on one side of the table, while herbs, appropriate to an 18th century garden, are to be hung from the rafters.

Other areas of the kitchen should contain such common household articles as a broom, and a plain wooden spoon rack with pewter and/or wooden spoons. A musket and cartridge box, probably kept over the back door in the 18th century, need not be included among the furnishings, as Henry Wick would have carried these with him when he left for militia duty.

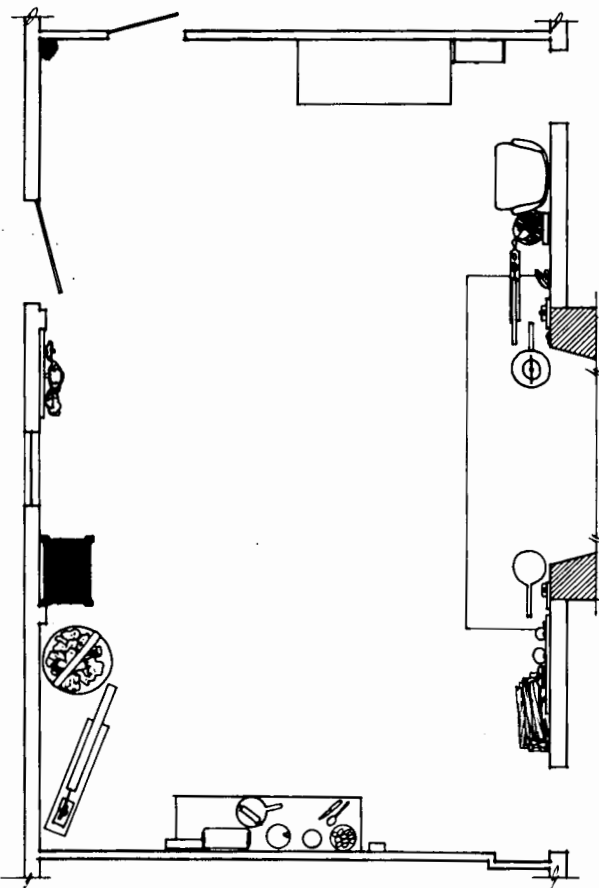
¹⁵Clocks were mentioned in only five of the 113 Morris County inventories: 390N, 1777; 558N, 1782; 600N, 1784; 612N, 1785; 642N, 1782.

¹⁶According to Morris County inventories, cedar was the most common material used for tubs and buckets: 427N, 1777; 457N, 1779; 466N, 1780; 469N, 1777; 482N, 1778; 490N, 1778; 606N, 1784; 617N, 1783; 645N, 1785.

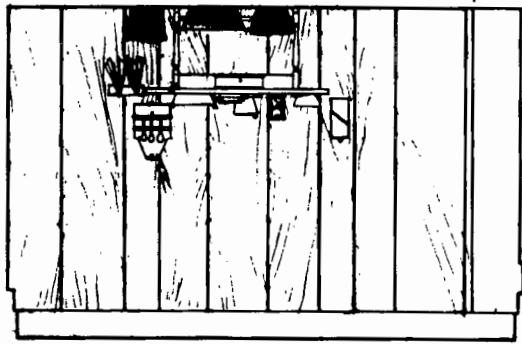
Fig. 3. -- Floor plan and wall elevation of Wick House Kitchen



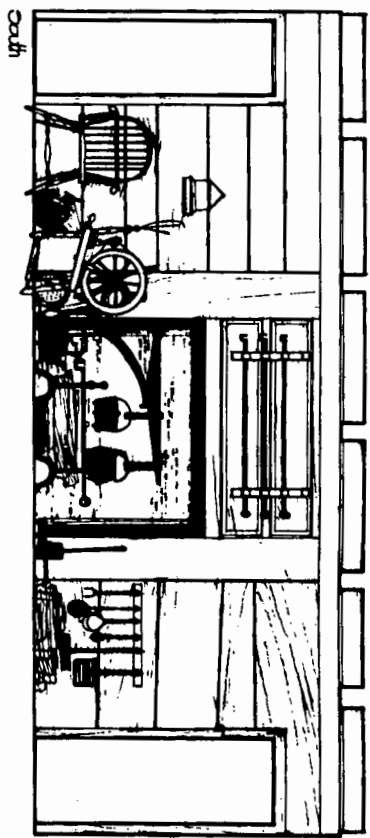
North



West



East



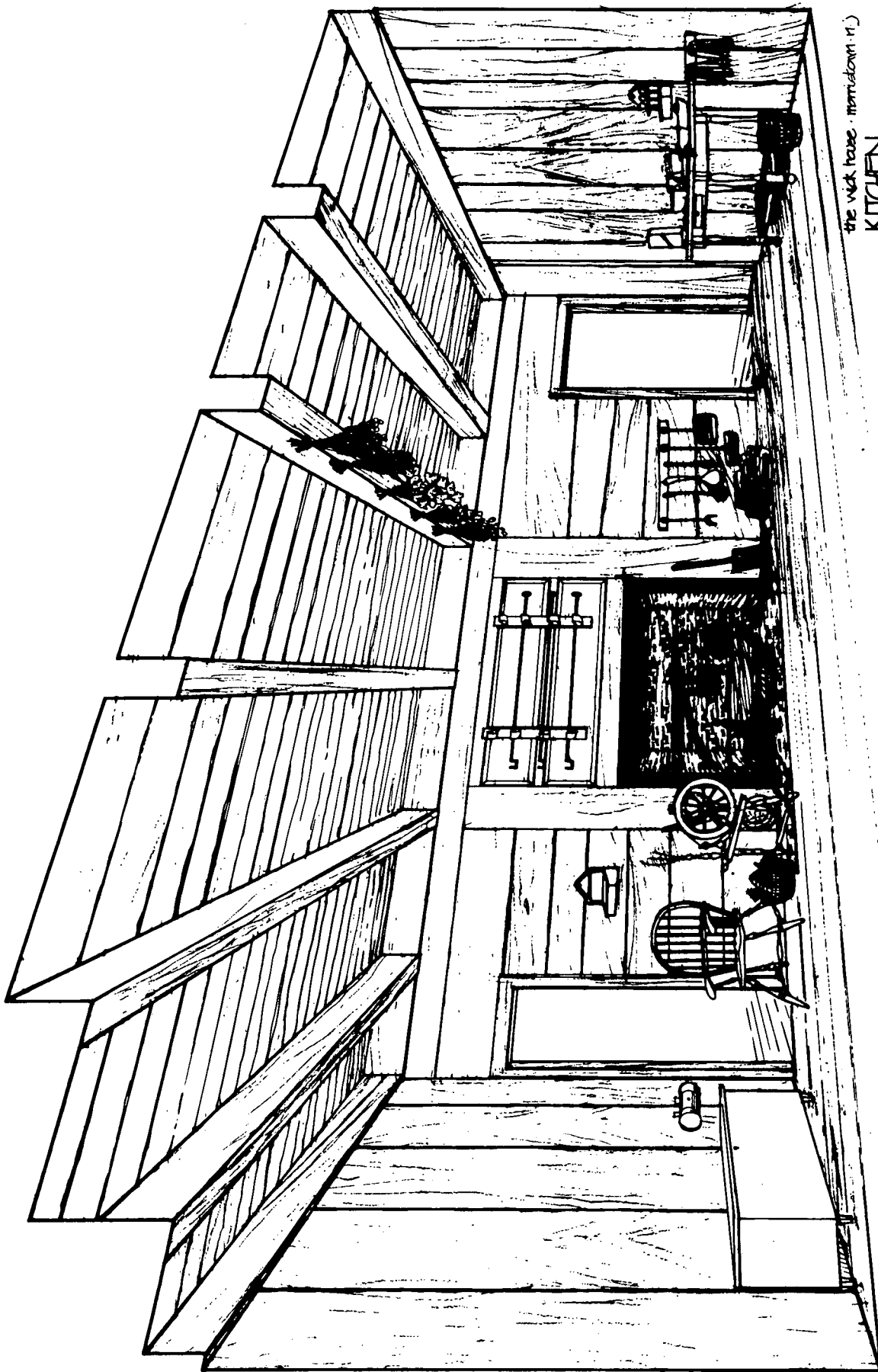
Up

the wick house, monticello, new jersey

KITCHEN



Fig. 32. -- Perspective rendering of Wick House Kitchen



the wick house - morrisdown m.)
KITCHEN

KITCHEN

SUMMARY LIST OF RECOMMENDED FURNISHINGS
WITH ESTIMATED COST, KEYED TO FLOOR
PLANS AND WALL ELEVATIONS

	<u>Possible Source</u>	<u>Estimated Cost</u>	
		Reproduction	Antique
<u>North Wall, left to right:</u>			
Wool wheel	MOED Coll. Cat.#8.155		
Large size splint basket			40
Raw wool (in basket)			5
Pair of wooden and wire wool cards (on top of wool)	MOED Coll. Cat.#8.60 A&B		
Early 18th Century Connecticut bannister- back side chair with rush seat	MOED Coll. Cat.#7.38		
Woman's long wool work apron (on chair)	Harpers Ferry Historical Assn.	25	
Pegboard with 3 pegs			25
Farmer's heavy woolen frock	Harpers Ferry Historical Assn.	50	
Checkered linen bandana	Harpers Ferry Historical Assn.	5	

Woman's long, woolen scarlet cloak, reproduction of MOED Coll. #5.121	Harpers Ferry Historical Assn.	60
Woman's woolen shawl	Harpers Ferry Historical Assn.	50
Splint broom		20

East Wall, left to right:

Plain six-board meal chest	175
Hanging tin candlebox	85

South Wall, left to right:

Philadelphia sack-back Windsor armchair	400
Medium size splint basket	40
Raw flax (in basket)	5
Niddy-noddy (top of basket)	35
Hetchel	MOED Coll. Cat.#8.54
Flax wheel	MOED Coll. Cat.#8.79
Painted pine hanging salt box	160
Wooden rack for spit bars	75
3 graduated wrought iron spit bars @\$40	120

Brass warming pan	MOED Coll. Cat.#6.318	
Pair of wood and leather bellows	MOED Coll. Cat.#6.183	
Pair of wrought iron fire tongs		30
Iron trivet		50
Iron water kettle (on trivet)		70
Pair of wrought iron spit or "kitchen" andirons with 1 large skewer		350
Iron drip pan		75
Iron crane	MOED Coll. Cat.#6.396	
2 irontrammels @\$25		50
Large iron pot	MOED Coll. Cat.#6.140	
Iron Dutch oven and cover		70
Footed iron frying pan		35
Iron coffee roaster		250
Steel flesh fork		15
Brass ladle	MOED Coll. Cat.#6.317	
Iron ladle		25
Long iron stirring spoon		25

Iron toast rack MOED Coll.
Cat.#6.161

Iron grid iron MOED Coll.
Cat.#6.172

Large stack of fire wood 5

West Wall, left to right:

Cabbage shredder 60

New Jersey or Pennsylvania
stretcher-base work table 750

Small wooden bowl MOED Coll.
Cat.#6.449

Plaster eggs 4

Large wooden spoon 15

Wooden-handled steel
paring knife 15

Wooden and glass sandglass 85

Wooden mortar and pestle MOED Coll.
Cat.#6.297A & B

Deep oblong wooden bowl for
kneading dough 30

Wooden bread board MOED Coll.
Cat.#6.352

Rolling pin 15

Large copper kettle 200

Large brass kettle (inside
copper kettle) 200

Cedar wash tub		25	
Cedar water bucket		20	
Pegboard with 2 wooden pegs			25
2 homespun linen towels @\$10			20
Pine spoon rack	MOED Coll. Cat.#6.162		
Pewter table spoon	MOED Coll. Cat.#6.48		
2 small wooden table spoons	MOED Coll. Cat.#6.333 D&E		

Ceiling

Dried herbs	Wick Garden	5	
		\$349.00	\$3,545.00
	TOTAL COST		\$3,894.00

SECTION 6

BUTTERY

BUTTERY

HISTORIC USE AND INTERPRETIVE FUNCTION

This small area probably served as the Wick's buttery or milk room.¹ Here would have been stored the numerous articles associated with the processing of dairy products, together with various foodstuffs and surplus eating and cooking utensils. When restored, this room should complement the kitchen in its display of items needed for the efficient operation of a small, rural household.

¹Occasionally this room was also referred to as the "dairy" in 18th century inventories.

BUTTERY

DETAILED LIST OF RECOMMENDED FURNISHINGS

Shelves (8)

For storage of the various foodstuffs and utensils, it is suggested this room be supplied with eight narrow, pine, wall shelves, two for the north wall, three for the east, and three for the south.

Milk Room Furniture

Unfortunately, the 1781 inventory does not specify the contents of Henry Wick's "Milk Room Furniture." Presumably, however, it consisted of the standard dairy equipment of the day.

For processing cheese, it is recommended some earthen jars and pans, a large wooden curd knife, a cheese drainer and a cheese ladder, two or three large wooden bowls, two wooden paddles, and a cheese press with wood staves and iron hoops be installed. Butter-making equipment should include a churn, a cedar bucket, two keelers, or shallow tubs, a wooden sour cream tub, two butter

scoops for taking the butter from the churn, two paddles for working the water out of the butter, two butter molds, and two or three large wooden boxes.

Utensils and Foodstuff Storage Equipment

To help convey the impression of a storage area, a number of earthenware crocks, jars, and plates will be needed. Some of the plates should be cracked, and a number of the containers should have cheesecloth covers tied with rawhide. In addition, this area should contain one or two small wooden boxes; a tin candlemold; lighting equipment;² a number of wooden spoons; a sugar loaf and a pair of steel sugar nippers;³ a tin colander; a wood and metal box iron for pressing clothes; several splint baskets, one for drying

²See p. 96 for specific recommendations.

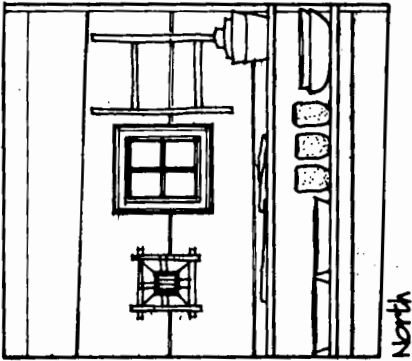
³Sugar was apparently scarce in Morris County homes, for as one traveller noted on a visit to Morristown in 1777:

I was amused and impressed (being only conversant with the customs of New England) with the manners and habits I witnessed among this people. Their table customs struck me forcibly. The good woman, instead of the generous New England supply of sugar, placed a lump near the cup, to be bitten off as occasion required.

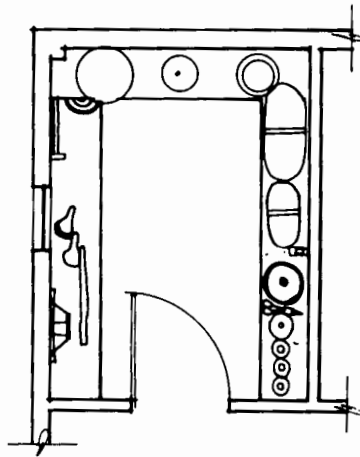
Winslow C. Watson (ed.), Men and Times of Revolution; or Memoirs of Elkanah Watson (2d ed. rev.; New York: Dana and Company, 1856), p. 35.

apples; and a large wooden box for storing apples once they were dried. A pair of steelyards, a riddle (coarse sieve), and some horsehair sieves should also be included, as these were specified in the 1781 inventory.

Fig. 33. -- Floor plan and wall elevation of Wick House Buttery



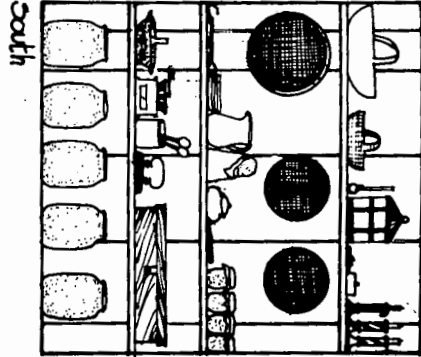
North



West



East



South

the wick house · norridown · new jersey
BUTTERY



BUTTERY

SUMMARY LIST OF RECOMMENDED FURNISHINGS
WITH ESTIMATED COST, KEYED TO FLOOR
PLANS AND WALL ELEVATIONS

	<u>Possible Source</u>	<u>Estimated Cost</u>	
		Reproduction	Antique
<u>North Wall, left to right:</u>			
Cheese drainer			25
Cheese ladder			20
Large wooden curd knife			15
2 long-handled wooden stirring paddles @\$15			30
Cheese press with wooden staves and iron hoops			85
2 large Pennsylvania or New Jersey milk pans @\$50			100
3 Pennsylvania or New Jersey earthen jars @\$30			90
2 large wooden bowls @\$45			90
<u>East Wall, left to right:</u>			
2 large oval wooden boxes @\$30			60

Small oval wooden box		20
Large Pennsylvania or New Jersey earthen jug		65
Wooden sour cream tub		30
2 wooden butter scoops @\$15		30
2 wooden paddles @\$15		30
2 wooden butter molds @\$20		40
2 wooden keelers @\$30		60
Wooden churn	MOED Coll. Cat.#6.3298	
Cedar water bucket		20

South Wall, left to right:

Large splint apple-drying basket		45
Small splint basket	MOED Coll. Cat.#6.349A	
2 or 3 tube tin candel mold	MOED Coll. Cat.#6.126	
Tin and iron lantern		200
Pair of steel snuffers		85
Iron tinderbox		40
Iron hogscraper candlestick		25
Pair of plain English brass candlesticks, George II style		500
3 molded tallow candles		1.50

Riddle and 2 horsehair sieves @\$20		60
Pair of steelyards	MOED Coll. Cat.#6.384	
4 cracked Pennsylvania or New Jersey redware plates @\$35		140
Pennsylvania or New Jersey redware pitcher		85
Sugar loaf (synthetic reproduction)	3	
Wooden sugar bowl, with cover		65
Pair of steel sugar nippers		45
4 Pennsylvania or New Jersey crocks with cheesecloth covers @\$40		160
Tin colander		25
Tin funnel (stored inside colander)		25
Sheet iron coffee grinder		125
Pennsylvania or New Jersey earthen pot		40
2 large wooden spoons @\$15		30
Box iron		45
Large plain wooden storage box		85

5 large stoneware crocks
@\$125

625

West Wall:

Empty

\$24.50

\$3,240.00

TOTAL COST

\$3,264.50

SECTION 7

ENTRY

ENTRY

HISTORIC USE AND INTERPRETIVE FUNCTION

The entry should be returned to its original function as a reception area and passageway. Present-day visitors should be admitted to the house through the front door; and the area, itself, furnished in the 18th century manner.

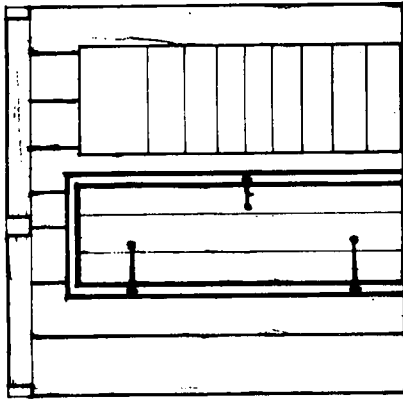
ENTRY

DETAILED LIST OF RECOMMENDED FURNISHINGS

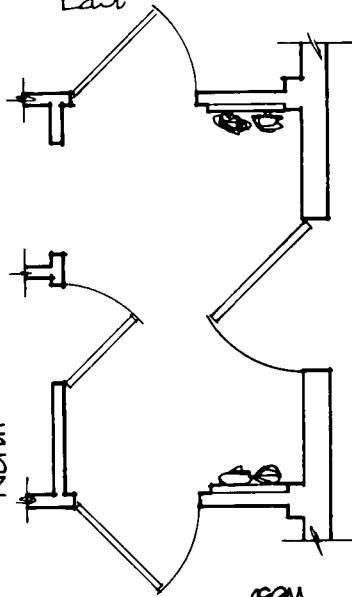
Pegboards (2) and Clothing

The limited space in this area would not have permitted much more in the way of furnishings than pegboards for hats and coats. For the restoration, therefore, pegboards should be placed on the east and west walls; from each of these should be hung reproductions of winter, outer clothing of the 1779 - 1780 period. Two woolen capes and a hat for Revolutionary War officers and some ladies' garments, perhaps a calash, a red wool cape, and a woolen shawl would seem especially appropriate. The women's clothes should be typical of country "Sunday" apparel, as opposed to the everyday farm attire seen in the kitchen.

Fig. 34. -- Floor plan and wall elevations of Wick House Entry



North

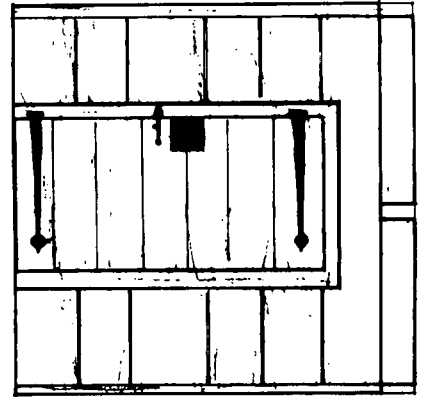


East



West

South



the wick house · morristown new jersey
ENTRY 4 feet

ENTRY

SUMMARY LIST OF RECOMMENDED FURNISHINGS
WITH ESTIMATED COST, KEYED TO FLOOR
PLANS AND WALL ELEVATIONS

	<u>Possible Source</u>	<u>Estimated Cost</u>	
		Reproduction	Antique
<u>North Wall:</u>			
Empty			
<u>East Wall:</u>			
Pegboard with 2 pegs			25
Woolen military cape		100	
Woolen military great coat		250	
Officer's hat		50	
<u>South Wall:</u>			
Empty			
<u>West Wall:</u>			
Pegboard with 2 pegs			25
Woman's long red woolen cloak		60	

Green calash

50

Woman's woolen shawl

50

\$560.00

\$50.00

TOTAL COST

\$610.00

SECTION 8

CELLAR

CELLAR

HISTORIC USE AND INTERPRETIVE FUNCTION

In addition to being repositories for such items as soap, lumber, baskets, powdering tubs, and empty barrels and casks,¹ 18th century cellars also provided storage space for goods that kept best in a cool atmosphere. Gammons, turnips, potatoes, cabbages, cyder, pork, molasses, and beef are all reported in cellars of the period.²

In order to permit greater breadth of interpretation, this area should be opened to the public and furnished as a typical, 18th century cellar.³

¹Morris County, "Wills and Inventories," 490N, 1778; Cummings, Rural Household Inventories, pp. 211, 228, 234, 239, 242; Hartford, "Wills and Inventories," XXII, 175.

²William Young, "Journal of Sgt. William Young," Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, VIII, No. 3 (1884), 273; Hartford, "Wills and Inventories," XXII, 80, 175; Cummings, Rural Household Inventories, pp. 207, 214, 227, 234, 239, 242.

³Of course, such restoration can be undertaken only if the cellar is not needed for the installation of an atmosphere control system.

CELLAR

DETAILED LIST OF RECOMMENDED FURNISHINGS

Coarse Linen Bags (4) and Crocks (2)

To accommodate any root vegetables that may have been stored here, four large coarse linen bags and three large stoneware crocks with lids are recommended.

Barrels (10)

Since the "9 Barrils Syder" and the "1 Barril Whiskey" listed in the 1781 Wick inventory may have been kept here, it is suggested this area be furnished with one small and nine medium-sized barrels, together with two wooden racks, a tin funnel, and at least two tin drip pans.

Because of the difficulty in locating period barrels and racks, reproductions of these items will have to be used. The barrel and rack illustrated in the 18th century English print "Whitbread's Intire" (Figure 35) may serve as examples.

Other Items

A pork barrel and two casks for soap -- both specified in Mary Wick's 1787 inventory -- several pieces of scrap lumber; two large splint baskets, one broken; and a large barrel for storing salt needed in "powdering" or salting meat⁴ would complete the restoration.

⁴Barrels for salt are found in the inventories of David Potter of Hanover, Morris County (482N, 1778) and of Dr. Barn Budd of Morristown (454N, 1778). Other mention of such powdering tubs is contained in Morris County, "Wills and Inventories," 210N, 1766; 277N, 1770; 287N, 1771; 445N, 1777; 645N, 1785.

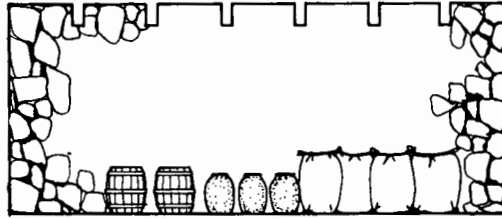
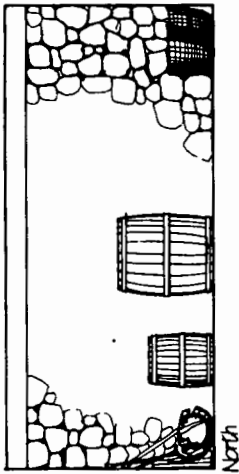
Fig. 35. -- "Whitbread's Intire", published by H. Humphrey,
London, April 14, 1795.

Lewis Walpole Collection of English Prints, Farmington, Connecticut;
on microfilm at INHP, Roll #499, Frame 2184.

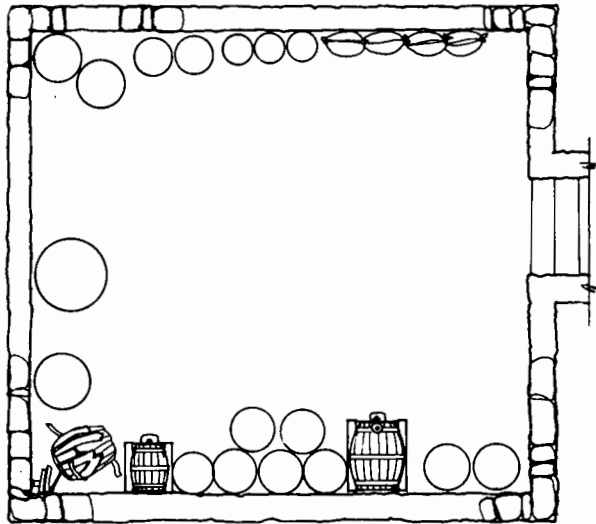


Published by the National Association of Manufacturers

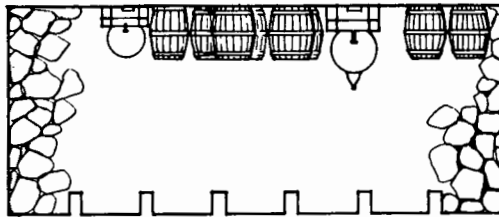
Fig. 36. -- Floor plan and wall elevations of Wick House Cellar



East



West



the Wick House - north-east view
CELLAR

CELLAR

SUMMARY LIST OF RECOMMENDED FURNISHINGS
WITH ESTIMATED COST, KEYED TO FLOOR
PLANS AND WALL ELEVATIONS

	<u>Possible Source</u>	<u>Estimated Cost</u>	
		Reproduction	Antique
<u>North Wall, left to right:</u>			
Broken barrel and several pieces of scrap lumber		15	
Pork barrel (empty)		20	
Large barrel for salt (empty)		20	
2 large splint baskets, one broken @\$40			80
<u>East Wall:</u>			
2 wooden casks for soap (empty) @\$15		30	
3 large Pennsylvania or New Jersey stoneware Crocks with lids (empty) @\$125			375
4 large coarse linen bags @\$5		20	
<u>South Wall:</u>			
Empty			

West Wall, left to right:

9 medium sized cyder barrels (empty) @\$20	180	
Large wooden barrel rack	15	
Wooden spigot (in one barrel)		15
Tin funnel (on top of one barrel)		15
Small whiskey barrel (empty)	15	
Small wooden rack	10	
Wooden spigot (in whiskey barrel)		15
2 tin drip pans @\$15		30
	\$325.00	\$530.00
TOTAL COST		\$855.00

SECTION 9

GARRET

GARRET

HISTORIC USE AND INTERPRETIVE FUNCTION

As noted in inventories of the period, 18th century garrets were used for a number of purposes: sleeping,¹ spinning and weaving,² and the storage of food³ and excess clothing and furniture.⁴ The Wick garret was probably no different. It was the place where visiting grandchildren -- and during the 1779-1780 encampment, perhaps some of the soldiers accompanying St. Clair -- could have found extra floor space for sleeping. It might also have served as the family's weaving room, as well as their storage area for flour and other foodstuffs too susceptible to the dampness

¹Cummings, Rural Household Inventories, pp. 236, 240.

²Hartford, "Wills and Inventories", XXII, 175; Cummings, Rural Household Inventories, p. 259

³Morris County, "Wills and Inventories", 558N, 1782; Cummings, Rural Household Inventories, pp. 207, 210, 229, 242.

⁴Hartford, "Wills and Inventories", XXII, 175; Cummings, Rural Household Inventories, p. 229

of the cellar.⁵

Although restoring the Wick garret in the 18th century manner would be a desirable interpretive aid, this area must, unfortunately, remain unfurnished, as the stairway leading here is too hazardous for public use.

⁵At the time of her death in 1787 Mary Wick had a quantity of wheat, oats, buckwheat, and rye stored on the second floor. In 1782 David Sayre had "Six Flower Casks" in his garret. Morris County, "Wills and Inventories", 693N, 1787; 558N, 1782.

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APPENDIX A

WILL AND INVENTORY OF HENRY WICK, #538N

In the name of God amen twenty six day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy one I Henry Wick of morristown and County in the province of New Jersey being well in body and of sound and disposed mind blessed be God for it and Calling to mind the mortality of my body and Knowing that it is appointed for all men once to die do make and ordain this my last will and testament in manner and form following

viz first and Principaly I Recomend my Soul into the hands of God that give it and my body to the earth to be desently - Bured by my Executors here after named and as touching such worldly Estate as it both Pleased God to bles me in this Life with I give and devise and Dispose of the same In the following manner and form

Imprims I give and bequeave unto my son Henry Wick the sum of five shillings Proc money to be paid unto him by my Executors here after named

Item I give and bequeath unto my Dafter Mary Blachly the sum of five shillings Proc money to be paid to her by my Executors here after named

Item I give and bequeave unto my son James Wick the sum of five shillings Proc money to be paid to him by my Executors here after named

Item I give and bequeave unto by [sic.] Dafter Phebe Liddel the sum of five shillings Proc money to be paid to her by my Executors here after named

Item I give and bequeave unto my Dafter Temperance Wick the sum of five shillings Proc money to be paid unto her by my Executors here after named.

Item all the rest of my Estate Personal and rail Buildings lands and tenements I do hereby Give and bequeave unto my beloved wife Mary Wick and to those of our children and grand Children of us both that she shall give it to or only part of it to them their Heirs and assigns for ever by will

Lastly I doe here by Constitute ordain and make my be Loved wife
Mary Wick and my Son In Law William Liddel my Joynt Executors
of this my Last will and testament here by Publishing Pro-
nouncing and declaring this and no other to be my last will
and testament the day and year first above written

Henry Wick

* * * * *

An Inventory of the Effects of Mr. Henry Wick Decceas. by Nath.
Burt and James Furgerson April 6th 1781 -----

	£	S	D
1 Yoak of Oxen -----	18		
5 Cows a £ 5 Each 2 Calves			
Yearlings @ 30 s -----	28		
4 Horses @ £ 18. Each 1 Colt £ 10 -----	82		
5 Sheep @ 10 s -----	2	10	
1 Hogg @ 15 -----		15	
1 Riding Chair -----	25		
1 Oxe Cart old -----	5		
1 Harrow 2 Plows and giers			
& Chains -----	4	8	
2 Axes 12 s, 4 Hows 14 s, 1 Old			
Scythe, 2 s 6 -----	1	8	6
1 Steel Trap 12 s -----		12	
1 Chest of Lumber Iron and Tools -----	3		
3 Saddles and 2 Bridles -----	5	10	
1 Loom & Tackling -----	4		
4 Bushels Corn @ 3s 6 pr Bush			
8 Bush Wheat @ 6 s pr -----	3	2	
1 1/2 Bush Buckwheat @ 4s 6 -----		3	9
Old Casks -----		8	
1 Brass Kettle -----	3		
Potts and Kettles & Trammels -----	3	10	
And Irons, Peels, and Tongs &			
Gridling Irons & Bellows -----	1	15	
Ridle & Scive -----		2	6
Pewter Sundry -----	1	10	
Wheels and Reels -----	1	10	
Milk Room Furniture -----	3		

9 Barrels Syder -----	4	10	
1 Barril Wiskey -----	4	10	
6 Empty Casks -----	1	4	
Salted Provisions -----	4		
1 grind Stone -----		12	
3 Beds and Beding -----	30		
1 Case with Drawers -----	4		
1 Desk -----	2		
4 Chests -----	1	10	
4 Tables 9 Chears very Poor -----	3		
1 looking glass -----		12	
2 pair Stylyards -----	1		
1 Watch -----	5		
1 gun -----	1		
1 Case of Bottels -----	1		
Mens Cloaths -----			
Calf -----	1	10	
2 ... Saws -----		10	
4 Certificates of £ 385 = 15 = 5 Each -----	1543	1	8
1 Do of £ 114 = 0 = 0 -----	114		
1 Do of 60 -----	60		
1 Do ----- 75 -----	75		
1 Do ----- 150 -----	150		
1 old Continentinal [sic.] 346 6 2/3 Dollars Dated Jany 1780 being Reduced to Specie at 40 for one -----	33	11	3
1 Bond agt John Logan for 1500 £ on Febr.80 Reduced to Specie at Forty for One -----	37	3	9
1 Note agt John Dunham for £ 4 = 8 = 0 -----	4	8	
1 Mortgage of -----	110		
1 Bond -----	87	16	8
1 Do -----	246		
Agt Nathan Cooper on Interest Since March 6th 1771 -----	754		
1 Do ----- 30 agt Ephraim Leonard & Nathan Cooper given April 23 ^d 1750 Interest 30 Years is £ 60 = 2 = 0 Cont paid thereon -----	99	12	7
1 Bond of Nath Burt Amounting to Principle & Interest Errors Excepted in settlement -----	106	15	9
1 Note Agt Vincent Benham £ 12 Int st 5 Years £ 4 = 4 = 0 -----	16	4	

1 Note Ag^t Dick Waid and Freeman
for $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 = 14 = 0 on
Intst 6 Years $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 = 9 = 0 -----

5 3 0

Nathaniel Burt
James Ferguson

3378 0 3

APPENDIX B

WILL AND INVENTORY OF MARY WICK, #693N

In the name of God Amen

I Mary Wick of the County of Morris in the state of New Jersey, Widow & relict of Henry Wick of Said County & State deceased, being in perfect health and of Sound and disposing Mind & memory, thanks be to Almighty God therefor: And considering the uncertainty of this life, the mortality of My body; knowing it is Appointed for all men once to die do make & ordain this my last will & Testament, in manner & form following, That is to say, First and principally I recommend my Immortal Soul into the Hands of Almighty God my creator, hoping thro' the Merits and mediation of my Saviour & redeemer Jesus Christ for pardon & Eternal life; any my body be decently buried, at the discession of my Executors, herein after mentioned and appointed. And as for such Temporal Estate as it has pleased God to bless me with in this life, I give devise and dispose of as follows: First I will and order that all my just debts, and Funeral charges be duly paid & Satisfied. And Whereas my loving Husband the late Henry Wick deceased, by this last Will and Testament, bearing date the Twenty Sixth day of January in the Year of our Lord One thousand Seven Hundred & Seventy One, did devise and bequeath unto me all his Estate, Real & personal, Buildings, Lands & Tennements, & to those of Our Children, & Grand Children, of us both, that I should give it to, or any part thereof, that I should give them, their Heirs and assigns, for ever. And Whereas our Son called Henry Wick Jun^r by unknown causes became Lunitic, & thereby deprived of the common senses necessary to save & preserve the Estate, & property delivered to him by us (his parents) and did suffer _____ thereof to be made, & became exceedingly Troublesom and expensive whilst in his lifetime; Therefore, Imprimus I give & bequeath unto the first born child of our said Son Henry called Mary (now Mary Tuttle) our Grand Daughter all that _____ parcel of Land being part of the Lands to me bequeathed by the

deceased Aforesaid, Situate in Hendon Township, in the County Aforesaid Beginning at a White Oak Stump standing in the line of Peter Kemble Esq^r near the great road ending from Mendom to Chatham, where the Pennsylvania line of Hutts Intersected said Kembles line. Whence up said road along the line of said Hutts about North Thirty Three degrees and Thirty minutes West, Eleven Chains and Fifty links to Jocky Hollow Road; thence along Jockey Hollow Road as it now runs, nearly North, Fourty Nine degrees East about Seventy Seven Chains & Fifty Links, to a line of Joseph Guerings Land; thence South Thirty Five degrees East, Seven Chains to a White Oak Stump, where the line of Hutts were, called the New York line of Hutts, thence South Thirteen degrees Thirty minutes West, Thirty Five Chains, & Fifty Links to a Hickory Stump by a Spring for a Corner; thence South Seventy Degrees West, Fifty two Chains to the place of beginning, Containing by estimation, One Hundred and Sixty Acres, be the Same more or less; To have & to hold the Said Tract of Land with the appurtinances thereto belonging, unto the Said Mary Tuttle her Heirs and assigns for ever. Item I give and bequeath unto Chloe the Second born Child, of the Said Henry Wick (our Son) called Chloe Wick, the just and Full Sum of Twenty Five Pounds current proclamation money of New Jersey, to be duely paid to her the said Chloe by my Executors herein after named. and Whereas, Elizabeth the wife of our Said Son Henry Wick, has had Children since the lunacy of our Said son Henry, which Children were begotten after the Said Elizabeth forsook the Bed & Board [sic.] of our said Son Henry, and no apparent reason appears to me, that they should be the Children of our Said Sons Body. Yet, nevertheless, the said Children may, by some Law, be intituled to a Share in my bequests, and Estate, I do inlieue or stead there of give & bequeath unto each of them, the sum of Five Shillings proclamation money, to be duely paid by my Executors hereinafter named, being a sufficient amount together with what our said son Henry Wick has had, to make up what I could or would choose to give him, or will, and bequeath to our Grand Children by our Said Son Henry Wick, now deceased. Item I give and bequeath into my Daughter Mary, called Mary Blachly, all that Tract or parcel of Land, being part of the Said Tract, devised and bequeathed to me, by my loving Husband aforesaid, Situnte in the Town & County aforesaid. Beginning at a learge dead Black Oak Thee Standing in the Eastermost line of Caleb Cadys land; running thence North Twenty Nine Degrees Fifty Minuts East about Thirty Five Chains & Fifty Links to a Stake between Nathaniel Tingley, & Onipremus Whiteheads lands; Thence South Thirty Six degrees Twenty minutes East, One Hundred and Twenty one Chains, to Jockey Hollow Road, thence along

Said Road Southely Ten Chains, thence North about Fourty Seven degrees West, One Hundred and Sixty Chains to the place of beginning Containing by estimation Two Hundred & Fifty Acres Item I give, devise, and bequeath to my Loving Grandson Absalom Blachly, the Sum of Fifty Pounds, to be paid to the Said Absalom in Good proclamation Money of the State of New Jersey, by my Executors herein after Mentioned. Item, I also give devise & bequeath to my Four Grand Daughters, Hannah Jude, Phebe & Temperance Blachly, the Children of My Daughter Mary Blachly the Full Sum of Fifty Pounds Each, Proclamation Money of the state of New Jersey, to be paid out of the principal of the Certificates, or public Securities now in my hands, and giving to me, either by the State of New Jersey, or the United States (when the Same can be uncovered out of the Hands of the Treasurer, or Treasurer, whose right it is to pay debts due to the Public) by my Executors herein after Mentioned. To have & to hold, to my said Daughter Mary all & Singular, the above bequests & to her said Children, her and their Heirs and assigns forever. Item I give, Denise, & bequeath unto our Daughter Phebe, called Phebe Leddel, all that Tract or "parcel of Land" Situate as aforesaid in the County of Morris & State aforesaid, being part of the Lands bequeathed to me by my loving Husband aforesaid Beginning at a dead Black Oak Tree Standing in the line of Caleb Cady as aforesaid being a Corner to Lands hereby before bequeathed to my Daughter Mary Blachley, Running thence, South Twenty Nine degrees & Fifty Minutes West, Ninety One Chains to a Spanish Oak, the beginning corner of the Whole Tract of Land hereby next to be devised. Thence, Down the Various Courses of the Passiach River, to the mouth of a Brook falling into the West side of Said River, about East from where Ichabod Dilley now lives. Thence North Sixty nine Degrees East Twenty Seven Chains and Seventy Five links to a large Spring at the Cook Meddow, thence on a Straight line, Northerly, to Intersect the Southermost Line of the Tract bequeathed as aforesaid, to Mary Blachly at Such place, as may render the part I live on equal in Quantity of Acres, with the part or Lott hereby intended to be bequeathed to my said Daughter Phebe Leddel and now in the possession of Doctor William Leddel her Lawfull Husband; From Said intersection along Said Southermost line, to the Aforesaid dead Black Oak Tree, or place of Beginning. Item I give Devise & bequeath unto each of our Grand Daughrers, Temperance & Eliza Leddel the full Sum of Fifty Pounds to be Collected and paid out of the Public Securities, in the Same manner and form, as the bequests made to the Children of our Daughrer Mary Blachly, Viz her Daughters. To have and to hold unto our said Daughter Phebe Leddel & to her Two Daughters Temperance and Eliza, all and Singular the

above devices and bequests with the appurtenances and priviledges thereto belonging, to her & them, their Heirs and assigns forever. Item I give, devise, and bequeath, all & Singular, the remaining part of my real Estate, to our Daughter Temperance Wick, Houses, out Houses priviledges, [sic.] benefits & advantages, in anywise thereto belonging or appertaining; together with all & Singular what movable Estate I may be possessed of at time of my Decease, (Viz) Horses, Cows, Green Sheep & Hogs, Farming Utensals, House Hold Furniture, Wearing Apparel; with all that may remain of Public Securities, after paying the above Bequests to our Grand Daughters as Directed; together with all the Bonds, Bills, notes & Book Accounts; To have & to hold the Same, with every part & parcel thereof, with the appurtenances; benefits and advantages thereto belonging or in any wise apporsaining, to her, her Heirs and assigns forever.

Lastely, I do hereby constitute ordain & make my Trusty Friend Ebenezer Drake, my dutifull & loving Daughrer Temperance Wick Joint Executor & Executrix of this my last Will & Testament, hereby published pronounced and declared this Thirteenth Day of March in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred & Eighty Six.

Mary Wick

* * * * *

An Inventory of the Goods Chattels & Credits of Henry Wick & Mary Wick Late of Morris Town in the County Morris Deceased Taken by Ebenzar Drake Executor & Temperance Wick Executrix of the last will & Testament of the aforesaid Mary Wick Deceased, upon the Appraisalment of Mess^{rs}. Preserve Riggs and Joshua Gerin -----

	℥	S	D
Viz 1 Yoak of Oxen	18	0	0
1 Do of 3 years old steers	10	0	0
1 Pied Cow	4	10	0
1 Red Cow	4	15	0
1 Black Cow	4	10	0
1 Red Hiefer	3	10	0
1 Black and white Cow	3	15	0
1 Red Brockle Fac'd Cow	3	15	0

1 Red white fac'd Cow	4	10	0
1 White Hiefer	3	10	0
1 Brindle Hiefer 2 years old	3	0	0
1 Red & White Hiefer 2 years old	3	0	0
1 Bull 2 years old	3	0	0
1 Brindle Steer 2 years old	2	5	0
4 Yearlings @ 30/	6	0	0
6 Young Calves @ 14/	4	4	0
1 White Horse	5	0	0
1 Sorrel Mars	4	0	0
1 Bay Colt	4	10	0
13 Sheep @ 7/6	4	17	6
2 Grown Swine @ 25/	2	10	0
2 Pigs @ 7/	0	14	0
12 Hives of Bees @ 10/	6	0	0
1 Grind Stone	0	15	0
1 Ox Cart	3	15	0
1 Riding Chair & Harness	15	0	0
1 Ox Sled	0	5	0
1 Winnowing Mill	1	15	0
2 Pitch Forks @ 1/3	0	2	6
2 Rakes @ /9d	0	1	6
1 Stack of Damaged Hay	0	10	0
A Quantity of old Hay in the Barn	2	10	0
A Quantity of Cedar Shingles	12	0	0
A Quantity of Oats on the ground by the Barn	1	15	0
A Quantity of Flax on the ground by the Barn	1	0	0
A Quantity of Corn crowing by the Barn	1	5	0
A Piece of Petatoes growing the Barn	1	10	0
A Piece of Petatoes by John Pools	0	7	6
A Piece of Corn growing by John Pools	7	10	0
A Field of Rye by John Pools	4	10	0
A Piece of Flax by John Pools	1	5	0
A Piece of Oats by John Pools	2	0	0
A Quantity of Indian Corn in the Ear	7	0	0
A Quantity of Wheat on the Chamber	10	10	0

A Quantity of Oats in the Chamber	3	0	0
A Quantity of Buckwheat in the Chamber	3	15	0
A Quantity of Rye in the Chamber	1	15	0
1 Crow Bar	0	3	0
1 Garden Spade	0	3	0
1 Log Chain	0	13	0
1 Beatle & 2 wedges	0	3	6
1 Narrow Ax	0	3	0
1 Handsaw & 1 Nail Hammer	0	8	0
2 Hetchels	0	12	0
1 Pair of hand Bellows & 1 Gridiron	0	4	0
2 Pair of Steelyards	0	8	0
1 Toast Iron & Spit	0	3	0
2 Pair of Old Tongs & Shovels	0	12	0
1 Pair of Andirons	0	13	0
2 Trammils	0	8	0
1 Fryingpans	0	2	0
1 Lanthorn & 1 Lamp	0	3	6
2 Sives	0	4	0
1 Square & 2 Augers	0	3	0
1 Churn	0	2	0
1 Barrel of Pork	4	0	0
A part of a Barrel of Matheglin	1	15	0
1 Small Cask of Vinegar	0	5	0
2 Casks of Soap	0	15	0
2 Iron Kettles	1	0	0
3 Iron Pots	0	15	0
1 Iron & 1 Copper Teakettles	0	8	0
8 Pewter Basons	0	14	0
8 Pewter Plates	0	9	0
3 Old Pewter Platters	0	3	0
4 Earthen Platters	0	3	0
24 Earthen Plates	0	8	0
4 Small Bowls @ /6 & 2 Teapots @ /9	0	3	6
2 Brass & 1 Iron Candlesticks	0	5	0
1 Coffee Pot 1 Tea Canister & 1 Grater	0	3	0
1 Case with 11 bottles 5/1 Looking glass 7/6	0	12	6

1 Old Silver Watch 60/			
1 Musket 7/6	3	7	6
2 Smoothing Iron 3/ 9 Books 20/	1	3	0
16 Common Chairs 30/ 1 Warming			
pan 10/	2	0	0
1 Breakfast Table 15/ 2 old			
Tables 10/	1	5	0
1 Stand 3/ 1 Old Desk 7/	0	10	0
1 Chest 6/ 1 Old Case of			
Drawers 7/	0	13	0
1 Old Case without bottles /9d			
2 Chests 9/	0	9	9
1 Feather Bed & Bedding	5	0	0
1 Bed & Bedding	4	0	0
2 Bedsteads	0	12	0
5 Blankets & 1 Rugg	3	0	0
Womens wearing apparel	6	0	0
1 Hunting Sattel & 1 Bridle	3	14	0
A Quantity of Linning	4	10	0
45 Old Casks 50/ 1 Lye Tub 10/	3	10	0
1 Meal Chest 2/ 1 Loom 15/	0	17	0
1 Quill wheel & Swifts	0	5	0
1 Small spinning wheel 12/			
1 Large Wheel 4/	0	16	0
1 Old Tape Loom	0	1	0
13 Fleeces of Wool	3	0	0
44 Geese Young & Old	2	4	0
3 Old Turkies & several			
young ones	0	7	6
A Number of Dunghill			
Fowls	0	5	0
	262	18	9

APPENDIX C

INVENTORIES OF MORRISTOWN INHABITANTS
1765 - 1785

[#236N] A true and Perfect Inventory of all the goods and Chattels Rights and Credits of Mica Howell of Morris County and Province of East New Jersey Desceased taken by us William Parrot and Jonathan Mulford as appraised by the Subscribers this 12th day of December 1768.-----

	£	S	D
The Wearing apparel -----	2	10	0
The Whole of the Plantation -----	132	16	0
A grey Horse -----	2	10	0
A Bay Horse -----	3	0	0
A Sorril Mare -----	3	0	0
A Yoke of Oxen -----	12	0	0
A Brindle Cow -----	3	10	0
The Wheat in the Barn -----	3	5	0
The Whole of the Hay -----	7	10	0
A Crackle a Pitch fork and two flails -----	0	4	0
one Hog -----	1	5	0
A Slay -----	0	3	6
ox Cart -----	4	10	0
A Bellows and Black Smith tools -----	0	12	0
two Ox yokes and two ox Chains -----	0	16	0
three Pair of Iron trases five Cloweses) and a ~~Swiveltree~~ Chain) -----	0	16	0
two Collers and two pair of hames) -----	0	4	0
And an Old Saddle) -----	0	18	0
Four axes one Spaid two stone hammers -----	0	11	0
Old Iron two Augurs two Chissels) and one hand saw) -----	0	2	6
A Drawing knife one gouge) -----	0	7	0
One hand hammer) -----			
A Betle and two Wedges and four hoes -----			

SWIVEL-
TREE

two Sithes and a Cradle and)	1	1	0
four Waggon hoops and a Saddle) -----			
Seven Barrels and four)	0	11	6
tubs and three Baskets) -----			
A half Bushel one Riddle)	0	2	8
One siv one trey) -----			
A Wollen Wheel a duck)	0	5	0
Wheel a Swift and quill Whele) -----			
a Real and Set of Spools)	0	2	0
and two Shetles) -----			
a Loam and Six Reels)	1	10	0
and three pair of gears) -----			
a Bred tray and a)	0	1	6
Shoe Makers bench) -----			
the Whole of the Indian Corn -----	1	18	4
the Buck Wheat -----	0	9	0
a gun a Sword)	0	7	0
and a Baganuts) -----			
a Pair of Stilyards)	0	6	8
and a Choppen knife) -----			
and a frying pan)	0	10	0
two hechels a Bear anchor) -----			
a Churn a piggin and a Cheler)	0	8	0
a barrel and Wooden) -----			
Dishes and Books) -----			
A Desk and pair of) -----	0	8	0
Spectacles and a table) -----			
the Wheat on the ground)	5	5	0
a plow a barrow & boards) -----			
a barrel of Meat and 3)	2	8	0
Bushels of Patatoes and) -----			
6 Bushels of turneps)	0	1	2
an Ink Stand two boxes) -----			
two Knives and forks) -----			
two Pails -----	0	1	2
a Dog -----	0	9	0
A Well Rope -----	0	1	0
A Bed a Rug a blanket a Sheat)	1	1	6
A Bed Stead and Cord) -----			
the Little gun -----	0	15	0
a Bed a Rug two Sheets. 2 pillars)	2	13	0
a Boulster) -----			
a trammel a Smoothing Iron)	0	8	0
a Looking glass) -----			

two pewter Platers 6 Plates) -----	0	12	0
one quart Pot 1 Bason 6 Spoons) -----			
two Iron Kittles -----	0	18	0
A blue Chist and a table -----	0	13	0
A Bed Stead and Cord -----	0	5	0

* * * * *

[#241N] An Inventory and Apprisement of the Personal Estate which Belonged to Will^m Miller of Morris County Dec^d - Taken this Twentieth Day of September 1768 & Apprised by Edward Lenries and Amariah Sutton.

Cash in Hand	£ 36	. 0	. 0
Wearing Apparel Sundrys	5	. 0	. 0
1 Negro Man named Tom	80	. 0	. 0
1 Cupboard 80/ 1 Horse Cart 12/ & 1 Sleigh 10/	5	. 2	. 0
36 Sheep at 8/ Each	14	. 8	. 0
Flax in the Barn 80/ Oats in the Barn 8/	3	. 0	. 0
5 Large swine at 40/ & 4 Small Do at 10/	12	. 0	. 0
Wheat in The Barruck & Stack Supposed to be 100 Bushels at 5/	25	. 0	. 0
Rye in the Stack	1	. 15	. 0
20 Loads Hay @ 20/	25	. 0	. 0
Indian Corn in the Field	7	. 10	. 0
Buckwheat in the Field 45/	2	. 5	. 0
2 Horses @ £ 6	12	. 0	. 0
1 Yoke Oxen £ 14 & 8 Cows at £ 3. 10s	42	. 0	. 0
1 Bull 80/ 4 Yearlings at 35/	11	. 0	. 0
3 Calves at 15/ Plows & Harrows 40	4	. 5	. 0
1 X Cut saw 15/ - Geers & Clevesis 15/	1	. 10	. 0
Axes, Hows & Froe Chizsels & Augurs	1	. 0	. 0
200 Feet gum Boards at 10/	1	. 0	. 0
1 Brass Kettle 30/ 1 Iron D ^o 20/ 2 pots 15/	3	. 5	. 0
1 Small D ^o 6/ Tea Kettle 10/	0	. 16	. 0
3 Basons 3 platters 12 Plates & 2 pewter pots	2	. 0	. 0
Knives & Forks 5/ Spoons 2/	0	. 7	. 0
3 Trammels 12/ 6 Barrels 6/ & 1 Hhd. 2/	1	. 0	. 0

1 Wash Tub 5/ Lye Tub 5/	0	. 10	. 0
1 Churn, 4 Pails & Keeler	0	. 10	. 0
1 Bed & Furniture in the East Room	6	. 10	. 0
9 Chairs at 1/6 - 1 pair Hand Irons 5/	0	. 18	. 6
Tongs & Shovel 4/ & Table 6/	0	. 10	. 0
15 Woolen yarn @ 3/	2	. 5	. 0
1 Chest Drawers 5/ Bowls & Tea Cups 5/	0	. 10	. 0
8 Hives with Bees 10/ Each	4	. 0	. 0
1 rifle gun 40/ & 1 D ^o 10/	2	. 10	. 0
A Bed in the Middle Room 60/ - 2 Chests	3	. 10	. 0
1 Great Wheel 6/ 1 Old Cupboard 5/	0	. 11	. 0
35 Yards Linnen @ 3/ & 18 D ^o 2/6d	7	. 10	. 0
1 Bed & 2 Coverlids 40/ 1 Hatchel 8/	2	. 8	. 0
1 Loom, Sleigh & Geers	0	. 10	. 0
2 Sad Irons 6/	0	. 12	. 0
1 Cupboard 10/ 7 Blankets at 20/	7	. 10	. 0
1 Coverlid 20/ - 1 Round Table 20/	2	. 0	. 0
2 Earthen 3/ & 1 Whitening pot 6/	0	. 9	. 0
10 Bu ^{ls} Rye at 3/6 & 2 D ^o Wheat 6/	2	. 7	. 0
4 Ditto Buckwheat @ 2/	0	. 8	. 0
1 Side Saddle 20/ & 7 Sheets @ 10/	4	. 10	. 0
14 Cheese @ 2	1	. 8	. 0
	357	: 0	: 6

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[#454N, January 5, 1778] An inventory of the goods...of Dr. Barn Budd, Morristown, Morris County...

One Iron pot 15/ one Kettle do 11/3	1	6	3
one Brass Kettle 7/6 one Tea Kettle 11/3	0	18	9
Two Trambles 7/6 one pr. andirons 15/	1	2	6
one Fire Shovel & Tongs 15/0 one pye pan 11/3	1	3	6
Two Smoothing Irons 7/6 one gridiron 7/6	1	15	0
one Toasting Iron 3/9 Two Stone Jugs 7/6	0	11	3
one chopping knife	0	3	9
8 pewter Basons 16/ 17 pewter plates 37/6	2	13	6
5 pewter dishes 20/ 12 Patty pans 5/	1	5	0
one funnell Cullender and Lanthorn	0	7	6
one gridle 11/3 3 milk kealers & 1 knot bowl 11/6	1	2	9

Two Candle sticks 1/ one Churn 3/9	0	4	9
Two Water pails 5/ one pr wool Cords 3/9	0	8	9
one Table & Salt box	0	6	0
one Bedstead 5/ one Barrel with Tow 3/9	0	8	9
one Barrel Pork & 8 one do with Gamons & Chops & 4	12	0	0
one do with some pork 15/ one do Beef 4	4	15	0
one Tub Hogs fat 15/ one do with some butter 7/6	1	2	6
one Tub Sause 7/6 one old Hogshead & barrel 5/	0	12	6
one Beer anker & flower barrel	0	3	9
one Great Wheel 7/6 one Ceg 2/6	0	12	0
one Bag with Indian Meal	0	7	6
Two Spinning Wheels & Reel & Jack	1	10	0
one half bushel & Riddle 5/ one flax hatchel 2/	0	7	0
one fether Bed 2 old Coverbeds and blanket	3	0	0
4 Tables 82/6 one Windsor Chair 7/6	4	10	0
one Sadle 6 bridlę 80/ one Side Sadle	4	15	0
A quantity of Linnen & Wollen Yarn	5	2	6
A Percel of Wool & flax	1	1	0
Two Trunks 11/3 one warming pan 7/6	0	18	9
one Ceg with Salt 7/6 one watring pot 5/	0	12	6
one Cupboard 15/ 4 baskets 3/9	0	18	9
5 bushel Indian Corn 25/ one box with beans 2/6	1	7	6
Two ox Chains 22/6 6 old Barrels 6/	1	8	6
one Grindstone Crank and broad hoe	0	11	3
one old Sadle Tree 11/3 2 1/2 bushel flax seed 11/3	1	2	6
one Cradle 3 old Chairs 14/3 2 old boxes 2/6	0	16	9
one Bietle 2 Iron wedges one Garden Rake & old axe	0	11	3
11 Chairs 33/ 1 hand saw 5/	1	18	0
Two Looking Glasses	8	0	0
one Desk 80/ one set of window Curtains 20/	5	0	0
8 Earthen plates 8/ 2 teaspoons Sugar Cup & milk pot 13/3	1	1	3
5 Cups & Saucers one Chiny bowl 15/ one Tea Chest & Canister 11/3	1	6	3
one Salt Seller one drinking Glass 3/9 one decanter 1/	0	4	9
5 Case bottles 2 small bottles 7/6 one Cruet Stand 7/6	0	15	0
One pewter pot 2/6 1 pr. mettle andirons 15/	0	17	6
One pr Silver Tea Tongs 11/3 one pr Silver Locket Sleeve Buttons 7/6	0	18	9
One Silver Stock buckle one pr Shoe do	1	10	0
a parsel of old Silver 15 a steel pencil Case 3/9	0	18	9

3 bibles 1 Testament 7 Sermon books	1	2	6
one Dixonary & Law book	0	15	0
3 fether Beds Bed Steads and bedding	18	0	0
one box with Candles 3/ one Sugar Tub 1/6	0	4	6
one Blader with Snuff 7/6 one Set old Curtains 15/	1	2	6
Wearing Apperil	15	0	0
one pr Saddle bags	0	15	0
6 knives & forks 6/ 6 pewter Spoons 3/ 1 Table Cloth 11/3	1	0	3
One pewter Ink Stand 1/1/ one Earthen mug 6d	0	1	6
	316.	15.	10

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[#465N] An Inventory of the Goods & Chattles of Benjamin Fowler
Dec'd Late of Morris Town & County of Morris in the State of New
Jersey as they were appraised and Sold at Public Vendew on the
22 Day of October 1779...

	Dollars	℥	S	P
a Narrow Ax	4	1	10	0
Dto	4 1/6	1	11	3
Wedges	7	2	12	6
a Pick & Frow	6 1/3	2	7	6
Iron Happel	5 1/6	1	18	9
3 Pleaues	9 1/6	3	8	9
old Irons	5 1/2	2	1	3
Dto	5	1	17	6
a Bed wench & Collar	1 1/2		11	3
a Bell	1		7	6
a Pine Knot	2/3		5	0
a Bee Hive	1 1/2		11	3
a Siv & Tray	1		7	6
a Pail	4 1/6	1	11	3
a Pail	7 1/3	2	15	0
a Churn	9 1/2	3	11	3
3 Chairs	8	3	0	0
a Wash Tub	25	9	7	6
2 Barrels	9 1/2	3	11	3
a Pitch fork	4 1/2	1	13	9

Dto	1 1/2		11	3
old Harness	4 1/6	1	11	3
Saddle & Bridle	27 5/6	10	0	9
a fan & Barrel	2		15	0
a Tub	8	3	0	0
a Pair of Cards	19	7	2	6
one Quart Pot 2 Spoons	2 1/3		17	6
2 Plates	5 1/6	1	18	9
a Bason	3 5/6	1	8	9
a Bowel	2/3		5	0
a Pair of Tongs	8 1/6	3	1	3
a Shovel	10	3	15	0
a Tabel	1		7	6
a Hat	1 1/6		8	9
a Pail	8 1/2	3	3	9
Dresors	1 1/2		11	3
Sith & Tackling	5	1	19	6
to Ditto	2		15	0
to a beadstead	12 2/3	4	15	0
to a Skin	3 2/3	1	7	6
Dto				1
Basket & Wool	9 1/2	3	11	3
Yearn & Stockings	2		15	0
a Reel	1/2		3	9
to Leather	10 1/6	3	16	3
to Feather Bed		121	2	6
a coverled	22 1/2	8	8	9
a Pair Stockings	7	2	12	6
Dto	8 1/3	3	2	6
a Toe Shunt	8 5/6	3	6	3
Dto	10 1/3	3	17	6
5 1/2 yds To Cloth	57	21	11	3
to a Coverled	20 1/6	7	11	3
a Raisor	9 2/3	3	12	6
Stilyards	27 1/6	10	8	9
Blankets	19 1/6	9	8	9
Dto	2		15	0
a Bed Jack	2			
a bedstead & Cord	9 1/3	3	10	0
To tub & Lumber	4	1	10	
To a Coat & Britches	16 1/6	6	13	
A Coat & Great Coat	11 2/3	4	7	6
Leather Britches	30	11	5	0
to Baggs	3 1/2	1	5	0

a Pair...	4 1/6	1	11	3
a Great Coat	260	97	10	0
to New Cloath	201	95	7	6
old Coat	2/3		5	0
a Chest	12 1/6	4	11	3
to 14 B Corn	114	41	15	
4 Shak of Rye	40	18	0	0
Rye		142	15	0
Rye Dto		160	5	
Dto		151		
a Mare & Coal	264	99		
a Stack of Hay	120	45	0	0
a Stack of hay	120	45	0	0
Dto	40	15	0	0
...	1 1/2		11	3
4 Sheap	182	68	5	0
Do	120	45	0	0
to a Rigg		15	5	3
a Rigg		19	7	
Dto		14	18	
18 fowl	19 1/2	7	6	3
...				
£ 1430: 17: 10				

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[#466N] An Inventory of the Estate of James Gillespie deceased Taken
the 16th day of February 1780

1 Gum Square Table valued at	£ 12	0	0
1 Whitwood Do	8	0	0
1 Gum Stand	3	0	0
7 Chairs	12	0	0
1 pair Dressers	12	0	0
1 Bedsted Bed & under Bed	100	0	0
1 Blanket 1 Sheet & Four Coverlets			
1 Bedsted	6	0	0
1 Chest 1 Little wheel, 1 Churn, 1 Gum	9	10	0
& 1 Barrel			
1 Cradle, 2 Quart Bottles & 2 Case do	3	0	0

1 Handsaw 1 Salt Morter 2 Flatt Irons	6	0	0
1 pair Hand Irons Shovel & tongs	12	0	0
1 Candlestick & Snuffers, 1 Canister	1	10	0
1 Meat Barrel, 1 Old Trunk, 1 Linthorn	3	10	0
2 Trammels 1 Tea Kettle	9	0	0
1 Sauce Pann 2 old Quart Basons	1	10	0
2 Pewter platters 3 plates 1 old Porriger	6	0	0
4 Knives & Six Forks	3	0	0
1 Learge Iron pott, 1 Dish - kettle	9	0	0
1 Ceader wash Tub, 1/Do pail	3	10	0
2 Knott dishes	1	5	0
1 Looking Glass	16	0	0
1 pair Steel Yeards	6	0	0
	243	15	0
	17	4	0
Σ	260	19	0

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[#469N] An Inventory of the Goods and Chattles of Jna Guinep

	Σ	S	D
2 Gum Tables 12/6	1	5	0
2 Iron Pots &			
2 Iron Dish Kittles	1	13	0
1 Brass Kittle	1	10	0
2 Cedar Wash tubs	0	10	0
1 Bread tray	0	1	6
2 Cedar Pales	0	2	0
3 = 2 0 Pork @ 50/	8	15	0
1 Barrel beef	4	0	0
1 Tub Hogs Fat	1	2	6
1 ... anchor & tub	0	4	6
1 Barrel Ving & 1 Cider Barrel	0	10	0
1 Box	0	4	0
1 Water Spout	0	3	0
12 Chairs 1/6	0	18	0
6 Pewter plates 1/60		9	0
2 Coverlaids			
3 Blankets	12	19	0

3 Beds & 3 bolsters			
6 Pillars 3 Beadcorde	1	5	0
3 Beadsteads	1	5	0
2 Dutch Wheels	0	8	0
1 Great Weel	1	5	0
1 Mans Saddle & Brde	1	10	0
12 Wool a 2/6	2	0	0
Upper Leather Lathe	0	5	4
8 Dry Cask	3	12	0
12 Bushels Wheat 6/	0	3	0
1 Rheal	3	0	0
1 Gun Cartouch box			
Baynot		9	8
1 Chest 8/8 one Safe	1	0	0
1 Sword & Colt	0	9	0
2 Trammels	0	14	0
2 Pair hand Irons	0	4	0
1 Pair Tongs &)	0	4	0
1 fire Shovel)	0	4	0
2 Flat Irons	0	12	0
7 Picters	2	10	0
2 Looking Glas	0	5	0
1 Trunk	0	12	0
1 Cradle	2	0	0
1 Chest Draws	0	1	0
2 hay Rakes	0	15	0
2 Neck yokes	0	2	6
2 Hedstalls 1 Iron brace)	1	10	0
1 Iron bolt)	0	2	0
1 horse Cart	11	0	0
2 Iron braces	7	0	0
2 Cows @ 110/	0	8	9
2 tons Hay a 70/	0	3	0
1 Iron Teakettle			
2 Pewter Quart basons		15	6
Teacups & Saucers Tea)	1	13	6
Pot milk pot & Sugar dish)	0	3	0
7 Books 2 Stone pots	5	0	0
6 Bottles /6	3	12	0
170 Flax in the Sheaf	0	12	0
12 Bushels Potatoes @ 4/	0	7	0
6 Bush Corn in the Ear of 2/	0	4	0
1 ... Copper kettle			
1 ... Iron bason			

2 Dry hide	1	15	0
1 Griddle & 1 Griddle Iron	0	5	7
1 toasting Iron	0	2	0
1 Warming Pan	0	6	6
1 Friing pan	0	1	6
The Whole of the Fur	32	0	0
Cash on hand	50	4	1
1 Slay	3	10	0
2 Sheep @ 2/3	0	16	6

£ 185 10

Morristown January 16th 1777

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[#478N] An Inventory of the Goods, Chattels viz of Major Joseph Morris of Morristown taken the 3^d Day of March 1778 -----

	£		
Three Cows -----	33	0	0
one Calf -----	2	0	0
The above in the Care of Daniel Morris Junr.			
One Table 20/ one Do 10/ one Cupboard 15/ -----	2	5	0
Two trammels two ... -----	1	11	0
One Shovle 16/ -----	0	16	0
The above three articles at the house where Gerard Duychuck lives -----			
Field Beadsted in Mr. Morris's Room -----	1	17	6
Bedd & Furniture in D ^O -----	25	0	0
Small table ----- D ^O -----	1	8	0
Do ----- D ^O -----	0	10	0
Looking Glass ----- D ^O -----	2	15	0
Chest with Drawers -----	1	0	0
One Kettle -----	1	10	0
Do -----	0	16	0
Brass Kettle -----	1	4	0
Do -----	1	0	0
One Kullendar one Funnel -----	0	3	6

Two Platters 11 Plates five bowls -----	0	9	0
Two Earthen Potts -----	0	2	0
Ten Pettypanns & three Basons -----	0	8	0
One Butter Tub -----	0	3	0
One bread tray & Pott -----	0	1	0
One Table -----	0	7	0
Four Baggs -----	0	10	0
One Safe -----	1	7	0
Knives & Forks -----	0	10	0
Six Chairs -----	1	1	0
Earthan & Glass -----	2	5	0
One Loaf Sugar -----	1	6	0
Warming Pan -----	0	14	0
Six Bottles -----	0	6	0
Sundries -----	0	7	0
Smoothing Irons & -----	0	8	0
Three baskets -----	0	7	6
One Bead & Beading -----	10	0	0
one D ^o & 7 - One D ^o & 7 -----	14	0	0
One Looking Glass -----	1	0	0
1/2 Barrel flower -----	4	19	0
One Barrel Salt -----	0	3	0
Pr Hand Irons & ... -----	0	10	0
Leather -----	4	10	0
Three Chests -----	0	10	0
Cloathes Basket -----	0	1	0
2 Casks & Wheet -----	1	4	0
Old Cloath 7/16 wine bottles 2/ -----	0	16	6
Buckwheet & Indian Corn -----	0	13	6
Case & Bottles -----	0	6	0
3 Guns -----	8	0	0
Clock Case -----	3	0	0
2 Wheels ... Churn 4/ -----	4	14	0
Tallow and Cash -----	4	0	0
Cask jugg ... -----	0	15	0
Cask & Vegetables -----	0	10	0
Box & Lumber -----	0	15	0
ten Bottles -----	0	5	0
Brass Kettle -----	3	0	0
Shovel & Tongs -----	0	7	0
Barrel of Pork -----	7	0	0
Hand irons -----	0	15	0
Pott & Jugg 4/ 2 pr Bellows 5/ -----	0	9	0

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[#490N] An Inventory of the Goods & Chattels of Andrew Whitehead
deceased taken and appraised this thirteenth Day of May 1778 by
Samuel Tuthill & Frederick King

One Cow with a white Back	12	0	0
2 New Coverbds	10	0	0
5 Old Do	4	0	0
3 Woolen Blankets	4	4	0
1 pr Holland Sheets	4	0	0
9 pr Homemade Do	22	10	0
1 pr old Do	0	15	0
6 pr Pillar Cases	2	14	0
1 Bed, undr. Bed, Bedstead, and Cord	2	15	0
1 Do. Do. Do. Do. & Do	10	0	0
2 Bolster 24/ five Pillars 26/	2	10	0
1 pr Curtains blue & White	4	0	0
1 piece of Copper Plate for Curtains	15	0	0
1 Cot Bed	4	0	0
2 Diaper Table Cloaths	3	10	0
1 Do Do	2	0	0
1 Do Do old		5	0
1 Linin Do	1	0	0
5 yds fine Linnin	3	15	0
4 yds Striped Silk & Cotten	2	0	0
3 yds french Linnin	1	1	0
1 yds .. Long ...	1	0	0
3/4 yd. Muzlin		15	0
1 Mohogany Table	5	0	0
1 Tea Do	3	0	0
Tea Board & Tea Chest	3	10	0
One Tea Server	0	10	0
one round Table	0	12	0
1 Desk	20	0	0
1 Gum Cupboard	15	0	0
...			
1 Looking Glass	9	0	0
1 Small Do	0	10	0
1 Windsor Chair	1	0	0

6 common Do	2	5	0
1 Case with Bottles	1	16	0
Warming Pan	1	17	6
pr Dressers	1	0	0
Shovel & Tongs	1	10	0
Hand Irons 1 pair	1	8	0
2 Hearth Brushes		7	0
Sett China tea Dishes & Saucers		15	0
4 China Bowls	2	5	0
5 Do Coffee Cups	1	0	0
4 Do Teapots	1	17	6
1 Do Sugar pot & milk pot	0	7	6
4 Flower pots	0	15	0
Small Trunk		15	0
Carpet 70/ Box 15/	4	5	0
2 Bibles 35/ ...	3	15	0
Dictionary 15/ Lif of Homer 10/	1	5	0
6 old Lattin Books	1	0	0
1 Singing Book	0	7	0
24 Small English Book	3	0	0
Teakettle 20/ Do	1	0	0
2 Brass Candlesticks	1	8	0
Iron Kettle	0	7	6
6 Knives & Forks with Silver plated Handles	7	10	0
2 Silver Table Spoons	2	10	0
8 Do Tea Spoons	2	10	0
12 pewter Spoons	0	12	0
1 Sett China Coffee Cups	1	2	6
4 Baskets 10/	0	10	0
8 China Plates	1	4	0
6 Qrt. Bottles	0	6	0
2 Smoothing Irons	0	14	0
4 Decanters 20/ warming ...	1	5	0
3 pewter Dishes	1	2	6
7 Do plates	1	2	6
6 Do Basons	1	10	0
3 China Dishes	1	2	6
Quart pot 7/6 Coffee pot 7/6	0	15	0
Waterpot 15/ Brass kettle 80/	4	15	0
Small Brass Kittles 30/	1	10	0
pie pan 30/ Jugg 5/	1	15	0
10 Earthen plates	1	0	0
1 Iron pot 12/ Frying pan 12/	1	4	0

2 Waterpails 15/ two Jugg 6/	1	1	0
3 Stone pots 15/ ...	2	5	0
Cedar Tub 20/ Meat Barrel 10/	1	10	0
2 Axes 24/ fat Tub 5/	1	9	0
old Casks in Cellar	0	8	0
2 old Cannisters 6/ Oyl jugg 6/	0	12	0
1 Window Curtain 10/	0	10	0
Woolen Wheel	1	2	6
Do Cards 12/ Cradles 20/	1	12	0
Lock 12/ paper hangings 37/6	2	9	6
2 files 2/ Woolen Yarn 30/	1	12	0
2 Trunks 15/	0	15	0
...			
one Coper Tea Kettle	0	7	6
	£ 693.	4.	6.

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[#503N] An Inventory and Apprisel of the Goods of Timothy [Mills]
Jun^r. Deceased Taken this 24th Day of Feb. 1778...

1 Table 14/	£ 0	14	0
1 Table 28/	1	8	0
1 Woolen Wheel 10/		10	0
1 Linen Dito	1	0	0
1 Real		15	0
Dressers		15	0
Hand Irons	0	15	0
Two Tramels	0	10	0
Shovel & Tongs	0	16	0
Brass Kettle	2	0	0
Tea Kettle	0	11	0
3 Earthen Platters & Bassons		3	9
2 Case Bottles & 4 Quart Dito	0	9	0
1 Tea Pott & 3 Cups & Sausers		7	6
2 Chests		17	6
1 Stand		5	0
1 Chair		3	9
1 Gridle	1	0	0
Frying Pan		10	0

Part E
Appendix C
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Cradle		10	0
2 Meat Casks & 2 Flour		15	0
1 Beadstid & Cord & under Bead	1	10	0
1 Looking Glass		15	0
1 Coverled 1 Blanket	4	10	0
2 Blankets 4 Sheets	6	0	0
6 Pillow Cases		18	0
2 Coverled	1	10	0
1 Bolster		15	0
2 Smoothing Irons	0	10	0
1 Iron Pott		5	0
1 Churn & 2 Pailes		15	0
1 Ax		6	0
Cash 80 Dollars	30	0	0
1 Set of Blacksmiths Tools	47	0	0
Sold to Frederick King			
Iron Sold 17 1/2 Dollars	6	11	3
Gun Tent to Clemons Hatheway	3	10	0
Window Curtains	1	0	0
Linen Yarn & Flax	1	0	0

Σ 122 0 9

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